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THE

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

State of Pennsylvania

HELD AT

MEADVILLE, PA.

OCTOBER 8, 9 AND 10, 1907.

Year 7, 1907.

For Mr Edwin Dewitt Lobb



GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

From a photograph taken before the County Home of Crawford County, October 9th, 1907.

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MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA,

October 8th, 9th and 10th, 1907.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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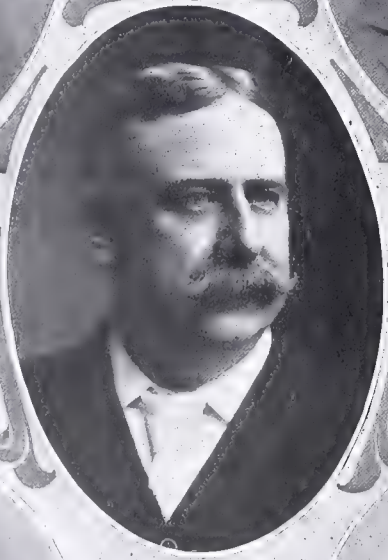
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WHITNEY BRAYMER
VICE PRESIDENT



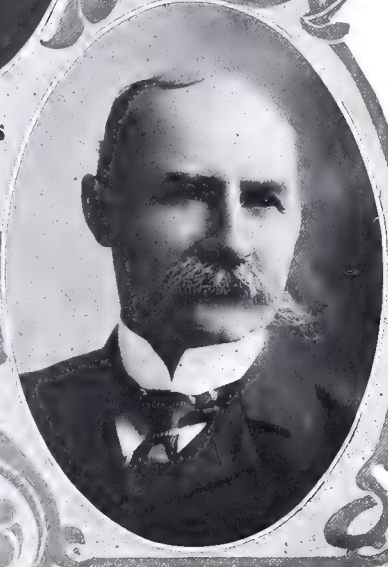
JOHN L. SMITH
PRESIDENT ELECT FOR 1908



DR. J. LEWIS SRODES
PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION



EDWARD P. GOULD
SECRETARY



LOUIS C. COLBORN
COR. SECRETARY AND TREASURER

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD IN THE

COURT HOUSE, AT MEADVILLE, PENNA.,

October 8, 9 and 10, 1907.

The Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, met at the court house, Meadville, Penn'a., on Tuesday morning October 8th, 1907, at 10:15 a. m. as per program, and after some thirty minutes spent in registering and greetings the President, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., called the convention to order.

Rev. Dr. B. B. Ferer, Pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Meadville, conducted the devotional exercises, reading the 103d Psalm, and offering prayer, while the delegates rose to their feet.

Mr. Whitney Braymer, of Meadville, apologized to the Association for the absence of music at the morning session, saying that it was through a misunderstanding that there was to be no music at the first session, and said:

In behalf of the citizens of Meadville and of this county I wish to introduce to you the Hon. Arthur L. Bates, member of Congress from the 26th Congressional District.

Mr. Bates was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Members of the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities:

In behalf of his honor, Mayor Reitze, and all the people of this city, I extend to you a hearty welcome to Meadville. Let me express the hope that after your sojourn in this place, you will depart with

pleasant recollections of Meadville, as I know you will with added enthusiasm for the work which you have met here to promote.

I notice from the program that a goodly number of eminent speakers and thinkers are to address you this week on the various topics suggested by a convention in behalf of public charities. In the great number of subjects I see: "Poor House Management," the "Blind School," "Treatment of the Harmless Insane," "Childhood and Old Age," "Child Labor," the "Relief of Needy Families," "Juvenile Court." In these and all the other topics for your discussion during your three days' meeting I notice that one sentiment, one great teaching pervades them all, and that is the truth laid down by Him who taught as never man taught, that the strong should help the weak or "bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

I congratulate you therefore that you are engaged in this noble work. You are dominated, I take it, by the spirit of helpfulness. And this is true whether you are engaged in these labors from individual and personal interests or whether as public servants. I believe that you all recognize the fact that the spiritual, the sentimental means more in a state or nation than the material.

The great Napoleon said that the moral force, the moral effect counted over the material in war as 10 to 1. How much more should it count in peaceful pursuits, in civil and social life.

We can congratulate ourselves here in Pennsylvania that our people have thrift, business energy, business enterprise and all that springs from them, as the foundation upon which to build our superstructure. In no place more than in our state has history seen better the expressive growth of man. The spirit of freedom was never stronger than here. Our diversity of employment is prodigious. We have raw material and we have finished products. We have agriculture, timber, textiles, oil, coal, iron and steel. The products of these are the principal results of Pennsylvania's effort. The industrial population of Pennsylvania deserves to be studied as a specimen. The well springs of prosperity run full but do not overflow. I need not go into figures. The reports from factory and farm and mine and the busy marts of trade all prove that the people of Pennsylvania were never so prosperous as now, that never were so many of our people engaged in pursuits which bring them profitable returns, and never before enjoying all of the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

I rode by an old farm house on a country road the other day. I remembered how in the old days gone by the aged, the unfortunate, those mentally deficient were shut up oftentimes in the garrets of the farm houses with little care or attention, almost left to die alone, and it is said in some instances they were even tied or chained. I am thankful with you that there are no such blots on our social life today. That we have, through public and private charity, homes, resorts, retreats, asylums, hospitals, where the poor, the aged, the unfortunate, can have good shelter, sufficient clothing, abundant food, and better than all, kind treatment and medical and other attention, so that misery and suffering is reduced to the minimum. This we are enabled to do and accomplish because we have the material means for bringing it about and what is just as important, the disposition to care for the unfortunate and make life and the living of it less difficult for others. Again I assure you of a most hearty welcome to this city. The good people of Meadville and Pennsylvania are applauding your efforts. They will, I promise you, hold up your hands and in your labors to care for the fallen ones and to protect and succor the weak, they will extend to you not only a God speed,

but will gladly give you aid, encouragement and means for carrying on your work.

Mr. Whitney Braymer, of Meadville: Now on behalf of the Children's Aid Society of Meadville I will introduce Miss Margaret B. Power, who will deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the Children's Aid.

Miss Power was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF MISS POWER.

Friends and Co-Workers From Beyond Our Gates:

We cordially welcome you on this your first official visit to us, and trust this assembling may be productive of the best results, not only to those in whose behalf it is called, but also to ourselves in bringing out what is best and most unselfish in each one of us. The objects of these meetings are purely humanitarian, and as such merit the kindly consideration of all. Sociological questions are each year becoming more important. Literary people have awakened to this fact, several authors of recent years devoting much time to the "submerged tenth." This is an encouraging sign of the times, for when people's minds and hearts are aroused to the needs of the unfortunate there is surely hope that something will be done for them. If it is true that one should love his neighbor as himself, neighbor meaning anyone with whom he comes in contact, then indeed how to make life more tolerable for the helpless and miserable would seem to be the work in which all should engage. In Riis' book, "How the Other Half Lives," a terrible arraignment is made of the owners of unsanitary, dilapidated tenement houses where it is practically impossible for the tenants to live decent lives. In the larger cities this question is being partially met with the construction of better buildings with more light, air and possibilities of privacy for each family. "Wyckoff's Workers" is another book written by a Princeton professor who entered the army of laborers to convince himself of the truth of reports as to their condition. The attention of philanthropists also is directed to this matter and where formerly the superfluous funds of the wealthy were often used to build costly mausoleums for themselves and families they now take the form of some educational or charitable institution. The problems confronting those who have the care of the poor are legion and often difficult of solution. Gradually, however, we are taking saner views of the situation, realizing the best way to help them is to make them self-supporting, which is but another name for self-respecting. Of course this does not apply to the aged, crippled or feeble-minded. With these the only thing possible is to make their pitiful lives more comfortable. In our own country we happily do not see such destitution as prevails in many parts of the old world. Russia, for example, with millions of peasants borne down under the weight of generations of poverty. England, the powerful nation on whose possessions "the sun never sets," has many thousands of unemployed, for which the "Queen's Fund" has been started to alleviate the distress occasioned by lack of work. With our country the refuge of the poor of other lands it becomes us to prevent the conditions which disgrace the older civilizations. How to assimilate this vast army of aliens is occupying the thoughts of some of the greatest minds today. As Dr. Gladden has well said, "It is a work the very heart of which is friendship. It is essentially a work of redemption and calls for love, service and sacrifice." We feel that the efforts of the C. A. S. should appeal to every heart. The fact that a little one is

left desolate; denied the love which should be the birthright of every child, often suffering from cruelty or destitution is sufficient in most cases to secure generous provision for it, at least temporarily. Many a grumpy "scrooge" who absolutely denies help to adults, no matter how deserving, relents in the case of a needy child. Our society refuses aid to none and when it becomes generally known that it is organized for the purpose of assisting poor mothers to rear their children aright and to give neglected children the care and education they must have to become good men and women we are certain that we shall not have to abandon this work. The C. A. S. discourages child labor and earnestly strives to prevent any employment of children which interferes with regular attendance at school. It finds good homes for those who have none and in this connection it may be well to give the views of Dr. Bomordo, who has probably had more experience with friendless waifs than any other person in the United States. He says that environment counts for a great deal more than heredity, which will be good news to those who have hesitated to take a child on account of undesirable parentage. They may now feel that their training will have more effect on the child's character than inherited traits. To conclude this paper I know of nothing better than the words of Coleridge:

O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou hold firm rule
And sun thee in the light of happy faces;
Love, Hope and Patience, these must be thy graces,
And in thine own heart let them first keep school.

Mr. W. O. Nichols, of Franklin, was called upon by President Srodes, but was not present.

President Srodes: I can only inform the citizens of Meadville that such a failure does not mean failure to us. We always have with us a man on whom we can depend to respond to the most generous welcome. I introduce to you our Secretary, Mr. L. C Colborn, who will respond to the address of welcome.

Mr. Colborn was received with applause and responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY COLBORN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Association:

It certainly affords me pleasure on behalf of this Association to respond to Mr. Bates, and thank him and the good citizens of Meadville for this very eloquent and cordial welcome to your city. Indeed, we feel flattered over this very high enconium pronounced upon us and the work we are engaged. I fear that when we have finished our labors—, you may feel like saying, "depart in peace," but don't come back any more.

I trust, however, that we shall all so conduct ourselves, within your gates, that the influence and remembrance of this convention may be good, and win for us at all times, a warm welcome from you.

Strange as it may seem to you, the position I now occupy is em-embarrassing to me. By reference to the program, you will see that W O. Nichols was to respond to this address of welcome. Well, my name is not Nicklas, although my great-grandfather's was. For this affliction you have to credit our worthy President and the Chairman of the Program Committee, Mr. Whitney Braymer. For at a meeting of the committee at Woodville, both said that they would hold me responsible for all delinquencies and would expect me to take their place. Well, I am neither an unabridged dictionary, an

encyclopedia or a university, and therefore notice is hereby given that I will not be held responsible for the delinquents on the program, but will turn them over to Brother Fuller, as Probation Officer, to take charge of the subjects. I want to assure you I am glad to be here and to see so many familiar faces present as well as the goodly number of new ones.

From the life-giving springs and fountains around this beautiful city you would think that the citizens tarried very long in life. In reply to the question put to Mr. Braymer, "if the people of this vicinity often died," he said, "No; only once." He told me in confidence that he feared that a great many of the people would have to be killed in order to be resurrected in the last day. Be that as it may, the delightful welcome we have received, the impressions of your beautiful city, with its nicely paved streets, splendid business houses, beautiful and comfortable homes, gives all the desire to stay with you, and in addition to this, it is one of the seats of learning, Allegheny College having been established here, from which her light and wisdom through her graduates has penetrated to even the remotest parts of the state and country, thus being a benefactor in the educational world. Here, too, are located homes for friendless children, and the first home for the care of orphans of Odd Fellows. So that your philanthropy and charity have been in keeping with the growth of your city. You can therefore justly feel proud of your city.

This is the thirty-third anniversary of the association. The incalculable good it has done for the state and for mankind in the third of a century is an incentive to the members to greater efforts, and justifies all in the time and money expended attending its meetings. Pennsylvania is certainly famous for its charities. I believe it ranks foremost of all the states. This association represents the great and varied body of charitable institutions which is the pride and glory of this great commonwealth for years.

There is not an ill that flesh is heir to, there is not a weakness nor infirmity known to human nature, for which ample provision for relief is not made with rich profusion by its citizens. Money with lavish hand has been appropriated for the care of her unfortunate afflicted, sick and poor citizens. Having now erected, equipped and running 590 institutions representing a total cost of over fourteen billions of dollars, and annually an outlay of over three millions of dollars. But lavish as is the expenditure of money for charity, Pennsylvania does not claim a monopoly of the wise administration of charity, nor presume that its own methods in distributing it have reached perfection. We have much to learn, and I know of no source from which we can so well learn it as from the gathering of the wise and experienced persons who have made it a study, and who are members of this association, where at each convention develop new methods, new ideas and new hopes for the future.

For thirty years all the reform movements in our hospitals and poor houses have eminated from this association. For more than twenty-five years all the legislation that has been enacted on our statute books in the interest and welfare of the poor and our institutions have been first moulded, endorsed, advocated and recommended by this association, while in return we have not received the recognition from those in authority we justly deserve.

But as we grow in numbers, in influence and in strength, the reward will come, for as surely as the "cups of cold water and boxes of ointment" received their reward, so shall the work of the good Samaritans of this association receive a just recompense of reward.

In some of the beautiful legends of the Middle Ages, you will find examples in which the good Samaritan finds by the way-side in some

abandoned spot a poor leper afflicted with the dreadful disease which was then a scourge in Europe, you will read, "that the good Samaritan, taking pity on him, conveys him to his home, dresses his wounds, lavishes on him every comfort and every attention that loving ingenuity could bestow; and then the features of the sick man became suddenly glorified and revealed in the person of the leper the glorious Savior of Mankind."

Such legends are very numerous in the lives of many present day saints, members of this Association, surely they will receive their reward. But I am digressing from my subject.

The purpose of these annual meetings have been so thoroughly demonstrated, and the benefits so greatly realized, that it is not necessary for me to speak of it.

"Carlyle tells us that the best material for a pair of friends is two persons with different opinions, but identical in sentiment;" this is the secret of this association in whch we are knit, for nowhere can we find wider differences of opinion among thoughtful, intelligent people than we find here, and no where do you find such unanimity of sentiment as we enjoy toward the many weak ones, and erring, suffering humanity, with whose errors, misfortunes and defects we are chiefly concerned. If we had no other purpose than that as the Apostle Paul says, "to provoke one another to love and good works," we would be repaid for the time and expense of attending these meetings, and the state be benefited.

Our lamented deceased brother and zealous member, Lewis Pew, of Scranton, once said in an address before this association that the purpose and object of this association was, "to reduce the tuition fees in the school of experience." This puts the object and purpose of this association in a nut shell.

But higher and greater than this is to cultivate and diffuse throughout the commonweath a noble sentiment towards the host of people whose misfortunes have brought them to our knowledge, and to teach us how to think and feel towards our poor, unfortunate and afflicted fellow citizens, as well as to better care and provide for them. These are some of the objects of this association.

And now, Mr. Bates, you have extended to us the freedom of your city, you have welcomed us to your hearts and your homes, I trust the privileges so cordially extended to us may not be abused, but that our meeting with you may be of mutual interest and profit to all. You and all your citizens are invited to our meetings and to join in our discussions and proceedings, give to this association the inspiration of your presence and the wisdom of your counsel, so that when our labors are ended and we shall return to our several homes we may take with us the most kindly recollections of your city, and that the influence that may be diffused, will linger long and bring forth fruit even to a hundred fold.

Again in behalf of the members of this association, I thank you for the very cordial welcome to your city.

President Srodes: Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Allegheny, is not present this morning. She was on the program to respond to the address of welcome on the part of Children's Aid Society. I will ask Mrs. J. H. Evans, of Oil City, to respond to that address in place of Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Evans was received with applause and responded as follows, saying as a preface: "I am not Mrs. Anderson, and it might be as well to omit the applause."

RESPONSE OF MRS. J. H. EVANS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

On behalf of the Children's Aid Society we accept with pleasure the kindly greeting extended by Miss Power.

It recalls a similar occasion a few years ago, when the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at their annual meeting, was cordially welcomed and graciously entertained by the auxiliary of this city.

Most of you here today are familiar with the work of our organization, so I will not consume the time with details. We feel, however, that among all the various charities of our state, this work stands pre-eminent. Caring for the needy homeless and dependent children, many of whom have been deserted by one parent, some by both, and endeavoring to place them in families where they will receive kind, careful, judicious training, be educated in the public school, be sent to church and school, taught habits of industry and thus trained up to become useful and law-abiding citizens. I firmly believe that the value of childhood has increased since the work of our organization has become more fully understood. No more important subject can claim the attention of any citizen than the proper rearing of the children of the state, especially those who have been deprived of loving home care and training, which is the right of every child.

Am sure we shall all be greatly interested in the many good things that will come before us along this and other lines.

Again we thank you for your cordial welcome to this beautiful city, with its many educational institutions, brilliant women and distinguished men.

President Srodes: Mrs. Evans said she wanted us to understand that she was not Mrs. Anderson. It reminds me of a story of the colored man who was arrested in Virginia on the charge of making moonshine whiskey. When he was called before the bar his name was called out and it proved to be Joshua Wright. As he approached the bar the judge asked him what his name was and he said, "Your Honah, Joshua Wright." The judge said: "Joshua, Joshua, are you the Joshua that made the sun stand still?" "No, your Honah," he replied, "I isn't de Joshua who made de sun stand still. I is de Joshua who made de moon shine." (Laughter.) Mrs. Evans isn't Mrs. Anderson, but she is here with the address.

Now the next on the program is the Annual Afflic——the Annual Address by the President.

President Srodes addressed the convention as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association and Citizens of Meadville:

At certain stated periods of time the currents of human thought converge toward some focal point so that for the time being the whole force of intellectual power is brought to bear upon some problem paramount at the moment in interest and importance to mankind. And though at such times we find much of the wreckage of exploded theories and intenable propositions cast upon the coasts of

learning, these periods illustrate the conversation of intellectual power and bring about the high tides of humanity.

This particular period of time is claiming the attention of the representatives from separate communities in the State of Pennsylvania in an effort to advance the cause of charity and better the condition of our insane.

The honor of your choice at the last annual meeting held at Warren to preside over your deliberations is highly appreciated and I have entered on the performance of the duties this honor entails with a consciousness that I am dependent on your kind assistance for the proper execution of the functions of the chair.

According to common usage, the annual address would be a retrospect of the work of this association for the year just passed and the opportunity presented by this occasion for a brain storm is almost too good to be missed, but a glance at the program for this meeting would indicate a spell of brain stormy topics, consequently, I will briefly dwell on the main features of this progressive work of practical philanthropy. No better example than this is spread upon the pages of history, of pure and unselfish labor of love, and no single line progress, through these years, marks with such precision the gradual evolution of the higher faculties of the human mind and heart.

To go back a century or two in England, the heart sickening description of the treatment of the insane at that period is almost beyond belief and it is surprising that extermination itself was not put in practice rather than subject these pitiable creatures to the tortures of their living death. The whipping post, the pillory and stocks, the ducking stool, the witches bridle and other equally barbarous customs were practiced then so abhorrent that both space and inclination deter one from attempting to describe.

In 1792 Dr. William Tuke began his work of ameliorating the condition of the insane. This was followed by Pinel's mission in France, but no law was enacted that in any way guarded the interests of the insane poor until 1808. In America the gradual march of improvement has followed in the wake of civilization. Scientific research and a higher religious intelligence have by degrees wrought a change toward our insane neighbor. He is no longer out from human habitations as unclean or a thing accursed, but to be cared for as an invalid deserving of the best medical skill and treatment and one whose affliction touches the tenderest chords of human sympathy.

To Philadelphia belongs the distinction of having made the first provision for the insane in America in establishing the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1751. A separate insane department of this hospital located in West Philadelphia was opened in 1841, under the able management of the late Dr. Kirkbride. In 1817 the Friends Asylum began its career of usefulness. The revision of our laws from time to time has brought us abreast with the age and we can now invite comparison with the most liberal measures either in this country or abroad. The advance in the care of the insane has kept pace with the socialistic evolution of modern society. It must be remembered that we have to compare the present condition of the mass of the population not with their state under some ideal organization of society, but with their actual condition in the past.

Reports from all the hospitals for the insane show a rapid progression of every line of work: First—The advance in hospital construction assuring the greatest amount of comfort and advantage in custodial care with the happiest means of classification. Second—

The increase in the medical service. Many institutions now have well equipped departments of pathology, gynecology and ophthalmology. Third—The organization of schools of nursing with a vast improvement in the character and intelligence of the attendants upon the insane. Fourth—the erection of a hospital for the chronic insane and the possibility in the near future of a separate institution for the criminal insane.

From the ruins of our mad houses and the remains of our poor houses have arisen hospitals and from these hospitals step by step our safeguards from diphtheria, appendicitis, smallpox and an innumerable host of surgical afflictions that so often in the past robbed our communities and homes of their brightest and their best. And our duty as directors, trustees, superintendents and citizens lies in the direction of providing our institutions with facilities for historical and pathalogical research. Let us in our treatment of our insane apply those principles that have brought such brilliant results in the treatment of other diseases. Let us bend our energies toward the prevention of insanity by placing in our hospitals for the insane the methods and men to ascertain how to do it. Insanity and tuberculosis will yield to future Carrolls, Lazears or Reeds just as yellow fever has yielded to their most noble sacrifice in the recent past.

Our charities of the future are no exception. I refer particularly to what is done in the name of charity. Charity as it is ordinarily understood is insufficient and temporizes with the real difficulty. The charity enjoined by scripture is charity of mind and disposition rather than physical charity. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it does not cover a multitude of dirt. Much of the physical charity of today is but the individual or corporate atonements for the shortcomings of the community. The best physical charity is the establishment and enforcement of proper sanitary laws. Thus it will be seen that the priciples of preventive medicine apply universally. All are interested in them, no matter what our calling. Physicians are the natural agents of preventive medicine, but there are other natural agents; sanitary engineers expert in sanitary work, lawyers who have sanitary wisdom, philanthropists, sometimes misguided in their efforts, but helpful, the clergy and the religious denominations and by no means the least of these, the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The administration of our charities must broaden and progress. Poverty and insanity are the fruits of immoderate living, and as we improve the conditions of the poor and control those conditions which tend to insanity, we remove the cause of both. I can give no better illustration of what may be accomplished by persistent effort for the public good than the wonderful advance in the science of medicine within the recollection of most of our members. The revelations of the bacteriologist of yesterday has only prepared us for the wonders of tomorrow and the tireless questioner in the laboratory demands of each insidious disease its hidden cause and remedy. Nothing that contributes to human life and happiness escapes this new conqueror. The mountain brook making its way seaward is interrogated as to its hidden dangers. The dust that quivers in the sunlight yields up its poison; even the cup that symbolizes Christian faith and fellowship has been challenged as a foe.

It is therefore an era unique and unprecedented for research and investigation in the direction of the cause and prevention of disease and poverty and at first glance we might claim that the health problem is no longer a problem but one of the proven verities of

cause and effect requiring only the judicious handling of the influences entering into the causes to control it for the public good. (Applause.)

President Srodes: Dr. Barchfield will not be here until this afternoon. We will continue his address until the afternoon session.

Mr. Frederick Fuller, of Scranton, moved that the chair now appoint the various committees and name them at the opening of the afternoon session.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. L. C. Colborn: I don't know whether it is known that the citizens of Meadville are cordially invited to come in and participate in the proceedings of this convention. We most cordially extend an invitation to everyone. I want to say that Congressman Barchfield will speak to us this afternoon. I know his address will be full of good things. Tomorrow evening Alexander Johnson, possibly the best authority on charities in the United States, will speak to us, and his addresses are always interesting. And Mr. Nibecker will speak to us also. We would be glad to have this house filled with the good people of Meadville at that time.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, of Warren: I move that the Secretary be instructed to put notices in the evening papers to that effect. I want to say in regard to Mr. Nibecker that the address he delivered in Warren was received with intense interest and aroused an interest that people had never felt before in that city. I think on behalf of Mr. Nibecker we should make an effort to have him appreciate his audience.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie: I move as an amendment to that that the representatives of the press be requested to place a notice in their papers in regard to the address of Mr. Nibecker tomorrow evening. That they ask the people of Meadville to attend the meeting.

The amendment of Col. Gould is adopted.

President: I would ask the members who are on the program to notify the Secretary so that we can be informed whether they will respond according to the program or not.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Meadville, Pa., October 8, 9 and 10, 1907.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—J. Lewis Srodes, Medical Superintendent; W. H. Guy, President of Board of Directors; H. W. Ochse, Secretary; F. T. Redman, Vice President; S. W. Lea, Superintendent; Edna Gilbert Meeker, Woods Run Industrial Home; Thos. S. McAloney, Superintendent Institution for Blind, Pittsburg, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—M. I. Diehl, Bedford; Mrs. M. I. Diehl, Bedford; J. B. Teeter, Loysburg; J. B. Cessna, Rainsburg.

BUTLER COUNTY—William Seibert. Butler; G. F. Easley, Butler; N. S. Grossman, Butler, Directors.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Cambria County Home—Thos. J. Huges, Ebensburg, Steward; Mrs. Thos. J. Hughes, Ebensburg, Matron; Philip Hartzog, Director; Mrs. Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown; Conrad Bader, Secretary; Elizabeth Bader, Johnstown.

DELAWARE COUNTY—F. H. Nibecker, Supt. House of Refuge, Glen Mills.

ERIE COUNTY—Erie County Home—Jas. A. Henry, Steward; Ira E. Briggs, Asst. Stenographer; E. P. Gould, Asst. Secretary; Clark McAllister, Levi H. Roland, J. O. Smith, Directors; C. B. Sonnz, Erie.

GREENE COUNTY—Jane Teagarden, M. D., Waynesburg, Pres. C. A. S.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Levi S. Thomas, Directors; Lydia B. Walton, Sec. of Childrens' Aid Society; Jane C. B. Jones, Delegate.

CARBON COUNTY—Middle Coal Poor District, J. M. Stauffer. Vice President; Frank White, Weatherly, Director.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Meadville City Hospital—Mrs. John Dick, President; Sara Trevor McClurg, Meadville—Childrens' Aid Society—Mrs. A. M. Watson, Mrs. T. B. Lashells, Mrs. Chas. Marvin, Vice Pres.; John Fox, W. H. H. Blouslough, Mrs. Clara L. See, Meadville; Advisory Committee of Meadville City Hospital—Mrs. E. T. Anderson, Mrs. Geo. B. Benson, Miss Isabella Brawley, Mrs. Thurston Chase, Mrs. E. P. Cullum, Mrs. Dudley Cutler, Mrs. John Dick, Mrs. B. B. Ferer, Miss Mary A. Flower, Miss Anna Fox, Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Mrs. William Haas, Miss Florence Harper, Mrs. E. A. Hempstead, Miss Marian Hartman, Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Mrs. E. K. Kremer, Mrs. Ernest Miller, Miss Sarah McClurg, Mrs. John Northam, Mrs. E. C. Parsons, Miss Lydia Pickett, Mrs. Margaret Richmond, Mrs. J. D. Roberts, Mrs. M. W. Sackett, Mrs. Cyrus See, Mrs. D. G. Shryock, Mrs. Chas. Marvin, Meadville; R. A. Buzza, Meadville; Childrens' Aid Society—Mrs. A. J. Affantranger, Mrs. Mary Young, Mrs. A. W. McCoy, Meadville; Arthur L. Bates, Visitor; William H. Fish, Meadville; J. W. McMichael, Shermansville.

FAYETTE COUNTY—County Home—Jos. O. Miller, Steward; Mrs. Jos. O. Miller, Matron; J. J. Barnhart, E. Crossland, Directors; Mrs. Hugh L. Rankin, Pres. Childrens' Aid Society.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue. Willard, Supt. of Industrial Institution; Cyrus Stoffer; L. Neal, Indiana.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—W. A. Paine, M. D.; F. J. Dickert; Samuel Williams; Frederick Fuller, Directors.

CARBONDALE POOR DISTRICT—John McCabe; J. P. H. Raynor; John Kearney; Michael McCamo; Wm. E. Isgar, Directors.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT—J. F. Askley, Steward; James W. O'Brien, James W. Smith, Thomas Grier, Directors.

LANCASTER COUNTY—County Home—W. C. Grube, Steward; Mrs. W. C. Grube, Matron; F. B. Bausman, M. K. Christ, S. Worst, J. S. Strine, Lancaster, Directors; William J. Stewart, Res. Phys., Lancaster.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Central Poor District—D. A .Cachin, Supt. of Home, Retreat; Thomas Cassedy, Secretary, Wilkesbarre; C. A. Nestfield, Wilkesbarre; Geo. W. Mitchell, Plains, Directors; George H. Rifenbary, Steward; Mrs. George H. Rifenbary, Matron, Pittston; John J. Kenney, Parsons.

LYCOMING COUNTY—E. E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport; Chas. T. Huston, N. B. Wilson, R. B. Staver, Williamsport, Directors.

MERCER COUNTY—T. C. White, Superintendent; Mrs. Amanda White, Matron, Mercer; J. T. Hoovler, Sandy Lake, Pres.; A. I. Baker, Sharon, Secretary; Samuel T. Bell, Sheakleyville, Director.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Montgomery County Home—Jacob K. Leidy, Steward; Mrs. Kate S. Leidy, Matron; James K. Thomson, John H. McDowell, John K. Kindig, Directors; Annie R. Thomson, Childrens' Aid Society; Mrs. J. H. McDowell, Mrs. John K. Kindig, Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Germantown Poor District—Walter Bowditch; Charles Still, Jr.; Chas. E. Emes, Frank R. Wright, John F. Rausenberger, Germantown.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN POOR DISTRICT—Charles S. Snyder, Mrs. Charles S. Snyder, Frankford; Edwin D. Solenberger, Gen'l Sec. of Childrens' Aid Society; Elizabeth Kerr, Supt. of Childrens' Aid Society, Philadelphia.

SOMERSET COUNTY—Somerset County Home—John Mowry, Steward. Somerset; A. F. Swank, William Brant, J. F. Reiman, Directors, Somerset; L. C. Colborn, Secretary and Treasurer of Association, Probation Officer, and Attorney for Childrens' Aid Society.

VENANGO COUNTY—County Home—J. H. Sutton, Steward; Mrs. J. H. Sutton, Matron, Sugar Creek; H. H. Baumgardner, John H. Phillips, Oil City; H. A. Graham, Franklin, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Oil City; Mrs. F. W. Hays, Oil City; Belle K. Richards, Oil City; E. K. Smiley, Franklin, Clerk; F. M. McClelland, M. D., Franklin, Medical Attendant; Mrs. William H. Wise, Oil City.

WARREN COUNTY—Frank Hagberg, Director of Rouse Hospital, Warren; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Mrs. A. D. Wood, Warren, President and Delegate of C. A. S.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—J. V. Dodds, Supt.; J. A. Emery, W. M. Corson, Directors; Mrs. J. V. Dodds; Mrs. J. L. Rockey, Supt. of Childrens' Home; John Irvin, Director.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—A. P. Darr, Supt., Greensburg; Herman Hamel, Secretary, Laurelville.

VISITOR—Frank Esshom, Denver, Colorado.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at two p. m. by President Srodes.

Immediately upon the assembling of the members President Srodes announced the following Committees:

AUDITING—H. W. Ochse, Allegheny; William Beaut, Somerset; M. K. Crist, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—F. R. Wright, Germantown; Dr. Pain, Lackawanna; Clark McAlister, Erie; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Venango; Jos. O. Miller, Fayette; J. S. Strine, Lancaster.

OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Lackawanna, Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; Wm. D. Miller, Cambria; Mrs. E. Lindsey, Warren; C. A. Westfield, Luzerne; F. H. Nibecker, Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS—E. P. Gould, Erie; G. W. Lea, Allegheny; W. C. Grube, Lancaster; Robert McMillen, Carbondale; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; H. H. Baumgardner, Venango; John H. McDowell, Montgomery; Walter Bowditch, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. H. F. Rankin, Fayette.

At the conclusion of the announcement of Committees the following musical numbers were rendered, which were greatly enjoyed by the delegates. The selections being so well rendered that the audience demanded encores, which were very generously given.

Trio—Ivan Belshazzar; Butterfield—Miss DeArment, Miss Bork, Mr. Manville.

Violin Solo—a. "Songs Without Words;" b. "The Swan;" Goens—Harold Knox.

Farewell to Summer, (violin obligato); Johnson—Harry Waithe Manville.

Mrs. Arthur V. Leberman, accompanist.

President Srodes next read the following telegram from Hon. A. J. Barchfield:

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1907.

Dr. J. L. Srodes: Directors' Convention, Meadville, Pa.

Circumstances over which I have no control as congressman and county chairman prevent my being with you this morning. I wish you and your organization every success and know your deliberations will enure to the benefit of all the people under your control.

(Signed) A. J. Barchfield.

Patrick Boyle, Esq., member Board of Public Charities, Oil City, Pa., who was to have delivered an address at this hour, not being present the further business of the Convention was proceeded with.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, Philadelphia, read the following interesting paper, which was warmly applauded.

Social Problems of the 19th Century.

It would be an act of temerity to attempt more than a resume of "The Social Reforms of the 19th Century" in the necessary limited time allotted this paper. I shall therefore touch only lightly upon some of the splendid movements in the direction of reform having as their incentive the bettering of the moral physical and mental condition of our child and adult neighbor. Charity is ever going forward and has made wonderful strides in the last few years. The past three decades have witnessed the birth and rapid development of that system of relief familiarly known as the "Charity Organization," which is doing most effective work in all our large cities.

To this society perhaps more than any other is the credit due for our schools of philanthropy. The conviction is steadily growing in the minds of all thinking people that the Charity worker must be trained to as high a level of efficiency as the worker of any profession. The care and treatment of the insane is receiving the attention of our most scientific, intelligent and humane authorities. Immigration involving as it does such questions as local and federal supervision, the care of the alien paupers, foreign contract laborers and etc., has become a matter of deep personal interest to us, for in many instances the new arrival is physically and morally unfit to make a good citizen; nevertheless we feel confident that by patience and study we will be able to cope with the difficulty and solve this most trying problem. The fight against the great White Plague—Tuberculosis—is being carried on with ever increasing zeal and it is well that the world should be fully aroused on this question since this dread disease carries off one-tenth of our population and causes more poverty than any other. Reforms tending to the health, happiness, progress and usefulness of the people are most encouraging signs of the upward and onward movement. Prison reforms where volunteer probation officers have charge of individual cases. School visiting under the Public Education Association—Family visiting under the Charity Organization, Building Inspection, Pure Food Laws—these for our **adult** neighbor.

It is however in child saving work that such tremendous strides have been made, perhaps because this is the hopeful side of the plan. The vigorous campaign for the enforcement of child labor laws has produced gratifying results. It has stirred the whole community, in fact the whole country, for its aim to prevent the helpless child from working when he should be nourished and be increasing his store of knowledge and wisdom, is bound in time to bias public sentiment in its favor.

The Anti-Cigarette Law. Compulsory Education, Night Schools, Manual Training Schools, Public Kindergartens, Public Baths, Public Playgrounds, Gymnasiums, Settlements, Clubs for Boys and Girls, Mothers' Clubs, the removal of Children from Almshouses, the Societies to protect Children from Cruelty, Childrens' Aid Societies for the care and training of dependent and delinquent children in private families, the Juvenile Courts, the Houses of Detention for our Minor delinquents—these are some of the results we are able to get our uplift from. In large cities it has been found practicable to bring childrens' cases to a special court where the Judges give careful study and consideration to each case.

The wisdom of this reform has met the approval of the most intelligent people in our great cities. Frequently when children are kindly admonished and put on their honor they respond to the better suggestion. The universal awakening to the vital importance of the welfare of the children of every nation is the best encouragment to work which has limitless possibilities and divine inspiration.

The discussion "Poor House Management," fixed for this hour was abandoned for the present, owing to the absence of Mr. David Garret and others who were on the program to open the discussion.

President Srodes suggested that discussion take place on some subject, the one on the program or some subject to be selected and called on Dr. P. J. Nichol of Chester, but he being absent the President called on Mr. H. W. Ochse, of Allegheny.

Mr. Ochse: I am not prepared to speak on the subject.

President Srodes: I will call upon Col. Gould of Erie.

Col. E. P. Gould: Some men can talk more learnedly on what they don't know than on what they do know. I haven't been inside of an almshouse for some years, in the real work, and I cannot give any very learned discussion on the subject, and before experts I would be reluctant to say what I think about how an almshouse ought to be run. I think a substitute is better than the original, sometimes. I have an old friend here, I don't care what subject he takes, I am going to ask you to call upon Dr. Flood.

The President calls upon Dr. Flood.

Dr. Flood: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know, first what you would like to have me talk about. The first subject you announced is one I have taken some interest in.

The subject of poor house management is one of the greatest questions that can be brought to the attention of a body of men and women who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the unfortunate as you are.

I have made a study of the management of the poor in poor houses from the standpoint of the poor house in Crawford County. There is one point in the management of the poor in poor houses that I think is, as a rule, overlooked, and yet it is the underlying question in all that management today that needs attention most; and that is the point where a sane man or a sane woman taken to a poor house

may be made an idiot, an imbecile, by being placed in part or in whole under the care of idiots or the insane or imbeciles in county houses. Your county homes in other counties than Crawford must be very much better managed than ours has been—and ours has been well managed—we have good and true men in charge of our county house; men whose hearts sympathize with the poor and needy; but I tell you it is my candid conviction that there are a great many counties in the state and in other commonwealths in the Union, where the people are responsible for converting sane men and sane women into idiots and imbeciles, and it is a curse that is resting under God, on the men and women who are responsible for that thing being done.

It is hardly possible to place an imbecile or an idiot in charge of a sound mind, or of men and women who have sound minds, and lift that person up to a plane where they have a sound mind. You may do it in an insane asylum where you have physicians in charge of them who are specialists: It is often a disease of the nerves; but in county houses you will find the rule working the other way: That the imbeciles and the feeble minded will drag the sane down to their level, rather than the sane the others up to their level. I know of several cases where it can be demonstrated that it has worked exactly as I indicate: that the sane have been carried down and not the weak minded lifted up.

Now if that be true it makes one of the vital questions for discussion in a convention like this, and there can be but one remedy for that trouble and that is to segregate the weak minded and the imbeciles and place them in charge of keepers who will take good care of them, but not an old man or old woman who have become discouraged in life by the loss of friends and property, where that fact so discourages and unnerves them for the battle of life that they drop to the level of the imbeciles at their side. I say segregate them: and if that be done I believe that instead of as at Warren where we have some ten or twelve hundred insane (and we have now about ten such asylums in the state) that we would need about one for every two or three counties in the state: then we would reach the ideal of civilization that should prevail among us as a civilized and Christian people, but until we came there there will always be a cloud on our claim of being of the highest type of civilization, and the highest type of christianized men and women.

As long as we allow men and women in our houses of charity to be dragged down to the level of imbeciles and weak minded men and women there is a stain upon our claim to the highest civilization.

If I had the power I would stir up this convention to talk hard and strong things until we were awake to take hold of this matter as it ought to be taken hold of and improve the conditions in every county.

We have made rapid strides in Crawford county, where like the good old fashioned stiff-backed Presbyterians, we believe in the perseverance of the saints, on that question.

Applause.

J. M. Stauffer (Hazelton): This is a very important question to me. I have been looking carefully at the management of perhaps half a dozen poor houses and I find that as a rule they have a farm of three or four hundred acres, and at the head of the management is an excellent farmer. Now to me that is a serious mistake. I think at the head of an institution of that kind we ought to have a professional man: someone who can care for these people: if necessary have a farmer under his management, and a teamster under the farmer's management, and have a seamstress and a butcher, and

everything of that kind: but it seems to me that at the head of the management of a poor house should be a physician. I wonder how many poor houses in the state of Pennsylvania are managed by a physician who understands his business? I know of none.

President Srodes: I would like to hear from others on this question. Here is the time to talk about it.

Mr. Smith (Erie): I was surprised at Dr. Flood saying that there were poor houses where the imbeciles were given charge of the inmates. I don't think that takes place in Erie county. We don't expect weak minded people to have any authority at all, with us. It may be there are some such but I don't know anything about it. We don't have a doctor at the head of the poor house management there: but we have a man we think is very capable and we have a farmer under him and an assistant farmer under him. We have a professional butcher and a professional baker and try to keep things as nearly perfect as we can. We don't expect to reach perfection for sometime yet. We think we are on the right road, and we want to learn all we can here.

Charles Snyder (Philadelphia): This is a question we all ought to take an interest in. I have been connected with a public institution for some fifty years and have had a good deal to do with the insane and I find that very few if any have come back to do any good to themselves or their friends. The city of Philadelphia has purchased almost a thousand acres of farmland in the northern part of Philadelphia,—some twenty-five or thirty farms and farm buildings —and the object is to move the Philadelphia almshouse to that location—the insane department of that asylum. Last summer they moved a large number of the insane with their keepers into the farm houses, to do the work. They have gathered all the crops on the farms by the labor of the insane, and they seem to be happy and contented. They take an interest in the work and forget a large part of their troubles. That is an interesting point: not to confine these people, as you see in Norristown, thousands I might say under one roof, but take them into the country and get them interested in work. I am satisfied that will be a great step for good.

Applause.

Col. Gould: From year to year at the close of our conventions members have come to me, especially directors of the poor, and stewards, and said they came particularly to get new ideas in regard to the management of their institutions and they go away disappointed. There has been too much of the formal reading of papers and too little discussion of the real workings of charity.

Very few of us realize the situation of Pennsylvania in regard to the poor districts. There are some twenty counties that have county districts: in which we have poor directors elected as such, and county commissioners to perform the other duties of the county. And there is about the same number where the county commissioners are ex-officio directors of the poor. And nearly as many counties that are made up of single poor districts, and every township a poor district, and some counties where they have almshouses and poor districts, from one to several, in the county. That is the case in Lycoming county for instance. Take Lackawanna county: the city of Scranton has a magnificent poor district. Nearly all these districts are regulated by local and special laws, and we have that to contend with when we try to manage things in this convention and for years we have been struggling to make county districts all over the state and to bring them all under one general law, then if there is any fault with that law it can be amended. But today let any bill

be introduced in the Legislature to reform the poor management and every county that is under the township system and the overseer system will fight it, and the members of the legislature dare not vote for it. Take the county of Centre. There is a county that stands as a bulwark against any legislation on this subject. There is one township in that county where there is not a poor man in the township. It used to be a mining district, and in another township there are so many poor, and in others there are no poor: and they have banded together in the townships that have no poor, so that the townships that are filled with poor people have to support their own poor, and those filled with rich people refuse to pay a cent for their support. That county stands as a bulwark against the county plan. You don't realize the difficulty that this association and the members coming from the different counties have to contend with when they come here and try to advance the system of public charities in the state. It cannot be properly done until we get a uniform system of poor laws. Let us fight together for county poor districts and county management of the poor and then we can improve our system.

A Voice: Do they issue any licenses in that county you spoke of, in the poor districts.

Col. Gould: I can't tell you. I got these facts from Governor Hastings.

Fred Fuller (Scranton): Mr. Gould has referred to the Hillside Home at Scranton. To me it is the greatest surprise in the world that it is possible that any poor district in Pennsylvania should so mix up their insane and sane patients with imbecile sand idiots. I can't comprehend it.

From my standpoint it is a crime. We have no such system at the Hillside Home. The Judge selects the very best men (I am one of the seven). (Laughter and applause)

Mr. Beemer is on this program for this speech. I wish he were here. He is one of the finest superintendents and managers of an insane asylum I know of. He is the best superintendent there is in the United States, I don't except anybody, anywhere. (Applause.) Our lamented Cadwalader Biddle said that Mr. Beemer was rarely equalled in the state of Pennsylvania, and never surpassed. And his wife is equal to him.

Our insane are kept entirely distinct from any other class, and they are classified and graduated. The epeleptics are by themselves, and a new building just erected at a cost of about $300,000 is entirely for the sane. I cannot understand how it is possible for any institution in this commonwealth to mix them up.

If there is any board doing that in this state let them stop it, and if they don't stop it let them be discharged. Mr. Beemer wished me to present his regards and respects. I wish he were here. He could tell you a great many things that a great many of you don't know anything about.

Applause.

Mr. Pohn: You have talked about almshouses and poor houses. I wish the time might come when they might be called county homes, or public homes. If a man or a woman has made the fight to earn a livelihood and has failed it is not true charity to put them in a place where they are branded as a pauper. Some counties publish their names, as receiving public benefit.

Another criticism you will permit me to make. Those who make the programs for these meetings ought to know before they put a person on the program that he or she are expected to be on hand. The meeting this afternoon has rather dragged. You have had to

depend on the music and on our good friend Dr. Flood. If he hadn't been here we might be listening to the music yet. I would have an express promise from every one that they would be here. No one likes to be called up suddenly to talk on something they don't know anything about.

Mr. Colborn: I made out this program with the assistance of others, and every man named on the program and every woman was written to weeks before and an answer returned that he or she would be here to respond when their names were called.

Mr. Pohn: Then they ought to have public criticism.

Mr. Colborn: Death, sickness, etc., are legal excuses. Mr. Patrick Boyle expected to be here, but business of such importance that he could not get away prevented him. Congressman Barchfield had wired for rooms and expected to be here. A telegram just received says business over which he had no control prevented his coming. Now these things couldn't be foreseen by the program committee. They ought not to be censured when they assign a subject and the parties are prevented from coming by circumstances that they cannot avoid.

Now to the subject. I have been associated with the management of poor houses many years, as counsel, to the directors, etc. Years ago there were two great reforms started in the interest of the poor and insane. One was by Dorothy Dix of Massachusetts and we might attribute to her the reform movements that have spread over the land in regard to the care of the insane. This association was formed through the influence and spirit of that good woman. One of the hospitals of the state was named after her.

The other reform came through the Carys. Three years ago I attended the National Conference at Portland, Me., and stopped a day or two at Boston. I went to Concord, and of the places there and the homes of the renowned literary people and the other great ones none interested me more than the home of the Carys.

We remember the story of the Carys reform of the discipline in the schools, where the men who could wield the rod the strongest was the most successful teacher, where the reform was instituted that the teacher should be punished by the scholar. They laughed at him. He was a teacher himself. He opened his school. After two or three days a rough, burly boy came in, whose object was to have a good time and annoy everyone that he could. Good old man Cary told him that he had to be punished. He brought him out and gave him a ferrule and the old man held out his hand and says "strike." The boy's hand fell to his side and he says "I can't." He says "strike; this is the punishment inflicted upon you," and he brought the ruler down on the old man's hand. Age had made his hands tender, and the blood oozed out from it. The scholars were horrofied and shocked, tears came to their eyes. He held out his hand again and says, "strike again." The boy seeing what he had done says "I can't, I can't; you will have no further cause to punish me from this time on."

That was love. It was the love of the Carys that banished the brutal punishment out of school rooms, and on that principal we should govern all our institutions. It is upon that principle that we are meeting here today to devise means for the better care and management of our institutions. Let us show to these poor people that they are our brothers and sisters.

In answer to Dr. Nichols I would say that we have built schools for the feeble minded and idiotic, east and west: they should be removed there. We have institutions for the chronic and acute insane

and they should be removed there, and when you have removed them there you will have a home for your poor which they may enjoy the balance of their days.

Applause.

Mr. Smith (Philadelphia): I cannot resist speaking on this subject. I have been associated with the care of the poor and insane for many years, and I believe our efforts in the care of the poor and the insane are largely misdirected. Some of you will agree with me: many will not. I don't think we fully realize the importance of selecting the very best men in the state as directors of the poor. We need to manage our institutions on a much higher plane than we have been managing them. The most important subject, I feel, has been overlooked.

For years we have been studying how to better the condition of our unfortunates. We have made great strides in that direction and their condition is much better than it was twenty years ago, but why not bend our efforts towards the betterment of our unfortunate population? If we put forth the proper effort we will revolutionize the present conditions. We are convinced from our experience that there is one cause that can be removed that is producing two-thirds of our insane people and more than three-fourths of our paupers. Now how shall we overcome the increase of this dependent class? Do you ask how we shall prevent it? Wipe out the liquor traffic. (Applause.) We will then have less than 25 per cent of the pauperism we have today and less than 40 per cent of the insane. Why should we permit a condition that brings about so much misery? Your sons and husbands and fathers and brothers, and I am sorry to say your wives, to a small extent, your sisters and daughters, are subject to this accursed traffic that is enriching a few and damning a great number, and not alone those that become paupers and insane but many who never sink to that low level. We have laws making merchants liable for selling impure articles of food: but the most impure and poisonous drug that can be sold as liquor is permitted to be sold without fear of the law. Why should we permit this?

Applause.

President Srodes: I would ask for a few remarks form Mr. Nibecker.

F. H. Nibecker (Philadelphia): I do not understand that if we should call the almshouses or the poor houses county hotels, or county resorts, or even call them by the names of the famous hotels of the large cities that they would be any less objectionable in the eyes of the sensitive poor, or any less sought for by the degraded poor, who are glad to be relieved of the responsibility of their lives and throw that responsibility on the public.

There is a great deal of sentimental nonsense, or as one person wise in all sociological work, behind me, suggests "rot," in regard to these matters. I do not believe because we call it any name that charity becomes any the less charity, and I do not believe that the unfortunate should begrudge the community the opportunity of being charitable to them, or try to deceive themselves into thinking that they are not accepting charity. It is the part of those who are fortunate in the world to be permitted to exercise the God-given right of kindness toward those who are unfortunate, and no poor man should deny others the right to assist him out of his difficulty or deny the township in which he has lived, and that has received the benefit of his work, the right of helping him out of his difficulty and of giving him charity. Love that is concreted in the shape of dollars is much more effective than the love that is concreted in mere words and

sweet smiles. The latter kind is ready to be given by almost anyone; the former kind is love that depends upon actual interest and the fulfillment of actual obligations on the part of the giver. So I do not think there is any great merit in calling these institutions the county home, or the hillside resort, when it is really the almshouse. It is the county's charity to those who have given their lives to the county, and have come to be in a position where they must permit the county to give them something. I think it is hypersentimentalism, on the one hand, and from the other viewpoint I think it is vicious by any subterfuge to cover up the sweetest thing in the community's life, and that sweetest thing is charity. It is what keeps some people back on the earth when they would be very far below the earth if they were not called upon sometimes to come back and do for others. I believe we can claim the right—not that it is our obligation, as is the continual talk, that it is simply an obligation that people are afraid to accept—I think we can claim the right to be decent, to be substantially helpful, to the unfortunate part of humanity. If we can educate people to look at it in that way, instead of giving us the other unwholesome and heathenish interpretation, I am sure that when one is broken down by life's battles, having fought well and when his resources have been exhausted and energies depleted they will go, not with hesitation but as though they were simply allowing others to do for them what they would claim the right to do if they were in the reverse circumstances. No such sensitive person on the subject of receiving charity who is wholesomely sensitive but would, if it were in his power, have given of his resources to someone else. If so why hasn't someone else the right to give to him, and why hasn't he the right to accept it?

It is the other part of humanity that fill the almshouses that we should fight against and not be over-tender with. Those who are ever read to throw themselves upon the community: not only imposters but those who have so low an idea of their own manhood and obligations that they are always ready to throw themselves on the community. For them I think there should be something more unpleasant than working a beautiful farm in the open country, which almost any of us would welcome as a relief from the drudgery of the many duties of life.

No one has the right to deprive you and me of the pleasure and duty of being kind to those who need our kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Pohn: I am not denying the right of people to call these homes by whatever name they please. It may be sentimental people who want this, but in my opinion it is more those who have over sentimentalism than no sentiment at all. If the gentleman has the experience with the poor that he says he has he knows there are many people who refuse to receive charity in a poor house under the name of the poor house or almshouse. It is not in harmony with the sentiment of the age to call them almshouses or poor houses. The latest institutions are not called such, as I understand it. In Allegheny county they call it the Allegheny County Home, and I think everyone will say that is a good name.

The gentleman says charity is one of the sweetest blessings to man, and if so let us make it charity without objectional features, so far as possible. There are many who refuse to accept outside county aid because it is published in the papers that they do so. It may be sentiment, but we must admire such a sentiment and I think the public is doing an unkindness when it allows the names of the worthy poor to be published as coming under the aid of public charity.

Mr. Colborn: An invitation has been extended to the members of the association to visit Allegheny College; also to visit Spencer Hospital, and we can take them both in this afternoon. Tonight the good people of Meadville will tender a reception to all visitors and members of the association, at the Unitarian Parish House at eight o'clock. We will have music and we want you all there to meet the people of Meadville, and I know you will all enjoy it.

It was my pleasure to visit the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis. I there met Mr. Solenberger. I see him present here now. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, who is connected with the childrens' work there.

Mr. Solenberger: I am glad to be here for I feel like an old Pennsylvanian. As a Pennsylvania Dutchman I am glad to be among you and I trust that the work of caring for the children may be increasingly useful to the Directors of the Poor throughout the state.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

On Tuesday evening October 8th a reception was tendered the members of the association at the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Parish House, arranged by the local committee and the Childrens' Aid Society, which was greatly enjoyed by all the members, and gave an opportunity to meet many of the people of Meadville. A pleasing program of music and impromptu speeches, together with delicious refreshments, made it one of the pleasant occasions of the convention, and one of the most enjoyable of the events at any meeting of the association.

Dr. Flood, of Meadville, acted as chairman of the occasion, and after the members had assembled in the hall of the parish house he called upon different members present for remarks, and most happy remarks were made by Congressman Arthur L. Bates, Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Mr. L. C. Colborn, Mr. Fred Fuller and Mr. Nibecker.

A delightful duett was rendered by Miss DeArment and Miss Bork, and solos by each of these ladies, at which Miss Mary Thorpe Graham acted as accompanist, and altogether the occasion was most enjoyable and reflected credit upon those who prepared it, as well as those who participated in the entertaining.

MORNING SESSION. Wednesday, October 9th.

The convention was called to order as per adjournment, by President Srodes.

Rev. William H. Fish, of the Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian) conducted Devotional exercises.

Following the devotional exercises the convention was entertained by a solo by Miss Rosalie Bork, who graciously responded to an encore.

After which Miss Thompson favored with a piano solo, and Mr. Lloyd Singley sang a number, which called for an encore, which he gave.

A motion was agreed to that when the convention adjourned at

the close of the morning session they adjourn until this evening, to give the members opportunity to visit the county home in the afternoon. And it was agreed that the start should be made at two p. m.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, AT PITTSBURG.

Mr. T. S. McAloney presented the following report on the School for the Blind, at Pittsburg:

I have been asked to make a report on this School. It is well known that more than one-third of the cases of blindness in the schools can be absolutely prevented. They are due to neglect and ignorance in the care and treatment of the eyes of the newly-born infant. Here comes our first duty to the blind. It is our duty to use every effort to prevent unnecessary blindness. This can be done by spreading information broadcast that blindness can be prevented and by warning the mothers of the danger of inflammation in the little baby's eyes, and to call a doctor as soon as possible. At the same time simple remedies can be suggested. The doctors ought to pay more attention to this point and impress on mothers the importance of caring for the eyes of the little ones. From an economical standpoint it is our duty to do all we can in saving the state from supporting the unnecessarily blind. It has been estimated that it costs the state over $10,000 to care for every blind person in their charge. The state of New York three years ago appointed a commission to examine into the needs and requirements of the blind, and much good has resulted therefrom. Societies have been formed in New York state for sending out information that blindness can be prevented, and suggesting certain remedies. We should do that in Pennsylvania. The American boy's fondness for explosives is also a great source of blindness. It is our duty to see that such laws are passed as will prohibit the sale of cannon and giant crackers. It takes years after the blind child arrives at school to make up for the lack of training the parents should have given him. It is the duty of parents to treat a blind child as they would any other child; let him learn to dress and undress himself and do little chores around the house. If the parents do not realize that duty the neighbors and physicians should tell them about it. Even when the blind child arrives at school age we do not always get them into our schools. Parents will not part with the child, and he remains from year to year at home and degenerates mentally, morally and physically, and if he comes into school at 15 to 17 years of age we can do very little for him. As citizens we should have a compulsory education law passed compelling those parents to send these little blind ones to school when they arrive at school age; and the members of this association can do much good in this line. Many blind children don't know anything about the schools of the state. It is the duty of all here to impress on the parents of blind children the importance of having them educated.

It is our duty when this child is sent to school to see that proper training is given to the hands, to make them useful, and that the proper physical training is given, that the body is developed, and above all to see that the child is taught some occupation or trade that will make him self-sustaining. The average citizen when he sees a blind man hands him a nickle or dime and feels that he has done his duty. No doubt his motive is good, but it is misdirected charity, and from our standpoint, as educators of the blind, we feel that he has done something wrong. We use every effort to teach them to be

self-sustaining. When they go into the world they find that they have a hard battle to fight and they are encouraged to give up their efforts by this misdirected charity.

It is your duty to see that a blind person is given some suitable employment; that he is required to make an honest living. The blind person will be much happier and will have some self-esteem and respect.

There are many other duties we owe to the blind, but I will not refer to them now. Our school is in one of the prettiest parts of Pittsburg, near the Carnegie Music Hall, and the pupils have the advantage of hearing the music there. We have established a kindergarten department and the physical work has also received careful attention. We have systematic daily physical instruction. We have finished an athletic field, and hope this year to build a new gymnasium. We also pay attention to industrial work. A number of new trades have been opened to the blind, and good work is being done.

I wish to extend an invitation to you all to make a visit to our school. (Applause.)

Miss Edna Meeker read the following report of the Industrial School at Woods Run:

REPORT OF WOODS RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

It is the aim of the Woods Run Industrial House Association to broaden, deepen and make more spiritually beautiful the lives of the people of the district, and every means employed looks toward this end. The House is in friendly relationship with the various city departments, and has found them willing to co-operate in efforts made to benefit the neighborhood.

This association was originally a "relief" organization, but the commercial prosperity of the past two years has greatly reduced its responsibility along the line of material relief giving. Also, as heretofore, many coming for assistance are referred to the out-door department of the City Bureau of Charities, and thus the association is left practically free to do settlement work. The relief-giving is hardly more than a neighborly response to a call to help. Much that is given is in the form of a loan. However, the House has a workroom. There, on account of particular need, widows and others partially dependent, who can do hardly any work other than very plain sewing—some can only cut and sew rags for carpet—are given on an average one day's work a week. For this they receive sixty cents; not in cash, but credit for the amount is given at a grocery store, or, if it is so desired, the money will accumulate for them until there is enough to pay for shoes, clothing or a load of coal. Many of the garments made in the work room are **sold,** as are also second hand shoes, clothing and furniture, which are contributed by more prosperous friends, but some are **given** to the very needy.

Day's work for women and some employment for girls is secured, but it is seldom that a woman in the neighborhood is obliged to add to the family income unless her husband has died, or is temporarily out of employment. A little more than a year ago a dispensary was organized. It is opened three days a week at noon, a physician gives her services and the only charge made is ten cents for medicine. Some of our dispensary supplies are called into service very often—in season and out of season—for children and young people come to us to have a sore finger, cut foot or burn bandaged, and to get something for a toothache or a headache.

From the Bellevue branch of the Pittsburg and Allegheny Milk and Ice Association we received from May 18th, 1906, to April 1st, 1907, 9,923 quarts of milk for 148 sick and convalescent neighbors.

The sewing classes include instructions in needle work for little girls of nine years, to mothers who also are taught to cut garments. The total membership of last year's fifteen clubs and classes was about 164. The greatest accomplishment was that of a number of young women and girls who made shirt waists.

There were only two successful cooking classes for women and working girls during the past winter. Special equipment having made individual work possible, it was expected that the young women would be particularly interested, but they seemed to find it hard to concentrate their minds on anything that resembled work after being employed all day in factory or shop. Little girls are taught cooking in the public schools.

For some time past it has been my privilege to visit the stogie factory in the neighborhood, and I have given many informal talks to the girls during their luncheon period. There were special Christmas and Valentine parties in the House for these girls. The Friday Evening Club for these and other young women was organized last fall and, though the members have been provided with sewing, particular attention has been given to their mental and moral development through reading, talks and singing.

Five pupils are now enrolled for music lessons. There is a strong desire on the part of many of the neighbors to study the piano and before long it is hoped that other volunteer teachers will make more work along this line possible. During last winter the Children's Department of our library lent books to 89 persons. The librarian was greatly encouraged to find that at least 20 of these were enthusiastic about reading and were intelligent in their selection of books.

Quite recently a department for adults was added to the library work. Cards have been issued to 19 men and women. Most of the books issued on card are from the regular monthly and semi-monthly installments received from the Carnegie Library, but the House has a small library of its own which may be drawn upon. The books are often borrowed by those who have no library card; magazines are given away, and wherever it is known that there exists a desire for good reading, effort is made to meet it. In addition to this library work, two club leaders bring books to lend to their boys, and from which to read aloud to them. Other boys come to the House to read during the week. Young men come to look up material and to prepare for debates, and on Sundays boys and girls spend a part of the afternoon in reading books or looking at magazine pictures. Sunday evenings in the winter we have also a group of boys reading until 8:30 or 9 o'clock.

It is the custom to have hymn singing from 6:30 to 7:30 Sunday evenings, and a few boys or girls to supper.

The records for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1907, show a total of 11,129 tub, shower and pool baths having been taken. This does not include the several hundred baths taken by boys and young men after work in the gymnasium.

Last winter there was a membership of about 125 in our eleven clubs having regular gymnasium work, but several scores of little boys had occasional instruction in gymnastics. While the tendency with some was to expend all surplus energy in physical exercises, we noticed with satisfaction that a few of the young men realized that time also should be given to mental improvement. One club

of thirteen young men having one hour weekly in the gymnasium, spent another evening each week in transacting club business and in discussions and debates. The Young Citizen's Club, composed of young men over seventeen years of age, was organized in November, 1906, and from that time until summer weekly meetings were held, when the members often listened to addresses by prominent men of Allegheny and Pittsburg. At one meeting the members debated on the Immigration Question, and later discussed Negro Suffrage.

The Basketry Class last winter was composed of ten boys who did satisfactory work.

Crokinole and carroms boards are always in great demand. Checkers also is popular in the game room.

A few months ago a slight demand for games to be played at home evenings caused us to organize a game library. It is hoped that soon it will be more extensively used. A young girl who borrowed a game said on returning it, "Its fine. It keeps the boys home nights. Have you another one?"

A year ago the Friday evening service of singing and story-telling was divided, making a class for girls and one for boys. The arrangement resulted in larger attendance of boys—the girls' attendance always has been good.

Story telling has a prominent place in our entertainment of children, and usually one is told every week at the mothers' meeting. Particular attention is always given to the observance of holidays for the benefit and enjoyment of the young and old. Last Christmas 109 dinners were given the poor, and we received for distribution to children, from the Toy Mission, 424 packages. During the summers picnics are held for women, for boys, and others for girls, and there is usually a picnic given by the Salvation Army or Pittsburg Dispatch (this year there were both) to which invitations are given to the House for about 150 to 300 neighbors. Parties of women and children are sent each summer to the Glenfield and Fair Oaks Fresh Air Homes.

There were about 400 registered in regular clubs and classes last winter, but the House is always open to all who can be accommodated, and there are several hundreds who come more or less regularly to play, sing, read, dance or swim, or to see the swimming or gymnastic work. What the House means to many was expressed by a lad of eight years who, for punishment, was denied admission for one week. On Friday he asked if his "month" was "up yet," and on Saturday said, "If you will let me in today, you can take it off next week." It is aimed to make the House a neighborhood home, and it was a gratification to hear a young woman, almost a stranger to us, remark, "It seems like home when you come in here." But, although neighbors are encouraged to come to the House for instruction and wholesome "good times," we do not want in any respect to wean them from their family homes. To suggest and help carry into effect ways and means of making home more attractive, and thus strengthen family life and love, is an ambition which our workers must ever keep before them. The value of visits to neighbors' homes may be partially understood by the remark of a woman to one of our number who stopped to make a friendly call, "You have traveled about a good deal. You must know something to tell us." In addition to the 1,912 neighborhood calls made by three of our paid workers, some visits were made by volunteer helpers during the last fiscal year. (Last year's figures are largely used in this report, because they are as representative as any at this season could be.) The average daily attendance, including Sundays, for the same period, was about 108.

This does not include those coming only for baths or on brief errands. The largest attendance on a single day was about 650, but later in the spring during a Tuberculosis Exhibit of two and one-half days, there were 2,000 visitors, several hundreds of whom attended one or more of the five lectures given on the subjects of tuberculosis and milk contamination. The population of the neighborhood is becoming largely Slavic, but the work of the House has been chiefly with the Irish and Welsh. Among them are found motherless children, children whose mothers are too poor or to ignorant to give them the training they need, and again those whose mothers do not understand them. Boys, girls, fathers and mothers need friends. Many there are who have not one wise, true friend. Those who are working in the settlement come into close relationship with as many of the neighbors as possible, but the field is too large to give each the friendship craved. That the House and more workers are necessary in the neighborhood is evident.

EDNA GILBERT MEEKER, Head Worker.

Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, of Chester, here read the following:

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY.

So quietly and harmoniously do we move along in the study and work of this dependent child problem that we scarcely note receding time. We are convinced the success of our work largely depends upon the homes and home-makers where our little people are placed. Here the actual work is being done, for the child is almost invariably the creature of its surroundings. Thus a prudent, careful selection of homes is most necessary. So much Christian charity, unfailing patience, intelligent sympathy and good home discipline is required. Within the year the per cent of our failures has been small compared with the good results. Many of our boys and girls are nearing an age where our control ceases. Thus, we prayerfully trust, the seeds of truth and virtue which have been sown in the springtime of life may be a safeguard against the temptation into forbidden paths. One child saved is a victory, but many such children will tell in wondrous effect upon future generations.

Our board of management meets quarterly and have been occasions resulting in good both to ourselves and those under our supervision, in at least refreshing our responsibility through the interchange of thought and experience.

We feel we cannot say too much of the very kind, generous support we continue to receive from our directors of the poor and officials of our country home, and hope that every county in our state may be able to secure for these public positions men of like feeling. The active membership of our society is 200, each member paying annually 50 cents. From this source we are enabled to assist many deserving, unprotected children in different lines of life in the school or workshop on and up until fitted for self-support. County wards under our care, 166; in free homes, 140; little ones boarding, 26.

The total work done by our society cannot be estimated here, only, "He who doeth all things well can render a just account."

Mrs. H. L. Rankin, of Fayette County, stated to the convention that Dr. Murdock of the institution at Polk was detained by sickness, and wished to be remembered to the convention and that he extended an invitation to members to visit the institution at Polk.

Mrs. Rankin here read the following

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

From October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907.

Number of children in boarding homes, Oct. 1, 1906	44	
Number of children received from Superintendent of County Home	52	
Number of children received from other sources	55	
Total number received from all sources during the year		107
Total number received and in boarding houses during the past year		151
Number returned to parents and friends	50	
Number returned to their own counties	3	
Number placed in other counties	7	
Number released to support themselves	7	
Number married	3	
Number adopted	2	
Number died in boarding homes	8	
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School at Indiana	2	
Number placed in hospitals and institutions	17	
Number returned to our county	3	
Number received from other counties	4	
Number working for wages and under our care	4	
Number placed in free homes	24	
Total number passed from our care during the year		81
Number of parents assisted	57	
Number of letters and postals written	738	
Number of letters and postals received	585	
Number of Telegram and telephone messages sent	622	
Number of telegrams and telephone messages received	578	
Number of visits made in interest of the society	189	
Number of visits received in interest of the society	883	
Number of children visited	254	
Number of children in boarding homes, belong to last year's report	24	
Number new children in boarding homes this year	41	
Total number of children in boarding homes Oct. 1, 1907		65
Total number under our care during the year		315
Total number in our care at present		164
Total number since we organized		787

Our report this year shows that we have received forty-two more children this year than we did last year; and our work has increased to the same or a greater extent than the number of children has.

We regret very much that we are not any nearer having a temporary home (which we very much need) than we were last year. Owing to the inconvenience of having to place the children under our care in different boarding homes, we find it is impossible to look after them as we wish, for there are but few of us to do the work.

In fact the burden falls on four or five of us—others are willing but have so many other duties they find little or no time for this work. We too have other duties but are forced to neglect them or the little ones would suffer.

Our county officials tell us our work is satisfactory to them, and we still hope that by perserverance we may at some time in the near future have a temporary home where we can do more thorough and more satisfactory work in connection with these children in our care.

In looking over some old reports I find that on October 1, 1900, we had eighteen children in boarding homes—October 1, 1907, we have sixty-five. Therefore it is easily seen, when it is considered that all other parts of the work have increased in the same proportion, just what this work means in our county—there are but few of us to carry it on and it requires so much time and attention and continual thinking and planning what we are to do with these different cases, for no two are alike. We get no salary, nor do we wish any, but you should all realize the fact that only a few in this good old county of Fayette are giving their valuable time and good advice to the poor unfortunates who come to us and who are always in need of immediate aid and assistance.

Of the sixty-five children in boarding homes, fourteen are deserted by fathers, eighteen by mothers—therefore thirty-two children are deserted by one or both parents in some of these cases. The parent left pays what he or she can towards the support of the children. Also, we have several children whom we board for the parents, they paying all, or as much as they can, of the expenses incurred thereby—this in cases where the parents are both forced to work where they cannot personally attend to their children and thus place them with us, where we see to it that they are kindly and well taken care of.

Very few counties, if any, have the assistance which we receive from our county officials—judges, district attorney, commissioners, justices, poor directors and matrons at the county homes. Our Childrens' Aid Society attorney, as well as the attorney for the poor directors, all are always ready and willing to give advice and assistance without charge, and it is needless to say that we are duly thankful and appreciate their kindness very much. And we also appreciate the kindness of the editors of our various papers who advertise for us without charge. All are doing what they can to encourage us in this noble charity and every year they find what a blessing and benefit it is to these unfortunate little ones in our county to have our Childrens' Aid Society.

Again we thank all our kind and good friends for the encouragement and good words they are always extending to us and may they all be so blessed they will feel it incumbent on them to do more and more for the helpless and unfortunate all over the land.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN, President,
MRS. ALONZO P. BOWIE, Secretary.

Dr. William J. Stewart, of Lancaster, here read the following interesting paper "Requisities for the treatment of the insane in county institutions," which was received with applause.

REQUISITES FOR THE TREATMENT OF INSANE IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

By Dr. William J. Stewart.

Mr. Chairman; Ladies and Gentlemen:

The history of mental disease forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of human civilization. It tells us of errors of the grossest sort and of almost unthinkable inhuman treatment. It is only a too lengthy account of the inhumanity of the ages that are gone. It records the many instances of insane persons being penned up with the vilest of criminals and in many instances loaded down with heavy chains. They were thus the victims of the ignor-

ance of the time and left to the grossest cruelty of the jailer whose ear was deaf and whose heart was adamantine to the cries and pleadings of these poor suffering ones and who most readily applied the scourge mercilessly to the backs of those who had been committed to his charge.

It is an assumption that in the very earliest period of man's existence mental disease was present. In the far distant ages of the past insanity had its beginning. For a knowledge of its existence we have occasional allusions in the Old Testament which are quite likely to those who were suffering with one or other forms of mental disease. In the fourth chapter of the book of Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon, "did eat grass as oxen and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagle's feathers and his nails like birds claws." The text has it, "I, Nebuchadnezzar, lifted up my eyes unto heaven and my understanding returned unto me," and "At the same time my reason returned unto me." The poetry also of centuries ago contains examples of mentally affected individuals or individuals feigning insanity.

Homer tells us of the sly Odysseus. In order that he might be relieved of participating in the Trojan war, Odysseus feigned insanity and we are told that the herd of the Iliad became insane and came to his death by throwing himself upon his sword. Shakespeare gives us Lady Macbeth.

The treatment of the insane in the very remote ages was left to the priests. It was principally along the line of religious ceremony and incantations. In the exhumed part of the ancient city of Pompeii stand the remains of a most venerable temple. With the ill fated city this temple has been buried for nearly two thousand years beneath the ashes and lava that issued from the crater of Vesuvius, Nov. 3, A. D. 79. This was a temple dedicated to Aesculapius, the fabled god of the art of healing. It was at such temples as this that the mentally affected were taken for relief. It was in such institutions as this that the priests ministered unto the needs of these suffering ones.

With the advent of Hippocrates and later that of Galen, the treatment of the insane underwent advanced improvement. There was then a passing of the priest and the treatment of the mentally affected as well as physically affected were placed upon a scientific basis. Hippocrates could in physchiatry, as in other things medical, teach us many valuable lessons. He cast aside almost entirely restraint and force in dealing with mental cases.

During the middle ages there was a marked decline in medicine. The scientific advance of Hippocrates was replaced by the stake and torture. Many indeed were the unfortunates who were put to death being tried and convicted as witches. During these times, of which the very thought makes us shudder, many were the unfortunates who were cast into dungeons and there left to die in filth and misery For centuries this condition of affairs obtained and we find as late as the eighteenth century witch trials in the early days of our country's history.

The names of Cullen, Arnold, Haslam, Perfect, John Howard, Lorry and Pinel shall be inseparably connected with the transformation of institutions which had hitherto been places for punishment and detention to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane.

The name of Pinel is one of those immortal names that were not born to die. He acted his part well. Had he done no other work, he would have done quite sufficient to have his name enrolled in the galaxy of the world's great ones and to be forever enshrined in the

hearts of those who ever stood ready to champion the cause of the down trodden and oppressed, for it was he who struck the shackles from the most unfortunate of God's creatures, for it was he who first taught that these should be treated as human beings for human beings they were. By so doing he struck the chord dominant that was instrumental in bringing to pass a reform in the care and treatment of the insane that has shaped and moulded all subsequent thought and actions until this very day.

Never before in the history of medicine has the treatment of the insane received the consideration from the medical fraternity and charity organizations such as those which you who are here today represent, as it is receiving at the present time. The unfortunate insane are no longer looked upon as beings possessed with devils or as demons incarnate and treated accordingly but today insane patients are considered, I hope, everywhere as sick patients and efforts made to restore them to their former state of mental health.

Do. not try to count today the great number of those unfortunates who were hanged, burned, or otherwise tortured because they were considered witches or persons possessed of a devil. Indeed, it is not in the very far distant past, in fact within the remembrance of many who are here today, that the insane were placed in gloomy dismal apartments, in underground or partly underground rooms and in many instances chained to the floor. No conveniences of any kind were to be found. The patients were confined in these rooms in filth and misery. Their surroundings were grewsome in the extreme quite sufficient to augment their mental trouble and to undermine their physical health.

This has been the sad condition of the unfortunates in the past and it is for us who pride ourselves upon the marked advancement in civilized life in all of its phases to ask ourselves the question, whether we are doing or trying to do all that is within our power to advance the standard of the treatment of the insane, whether we are measuring up to what is expected of us as overseers of these wards of the county and of the state, whether these wards are so housed, so clothed and so cared for that future generations when viewing our work through the lapse of years will cast no opprobrium upon our labors.

If, when we have considered the question in all points, we find that there is room for improvement and in many instances for marked improvement, it becomes our duty to seek out the weak points and remedy them. We should lose no time in inaugurating new plans and procedures that have been found efficacious in other institutions for the treatment of the insane.

The advances that have been recently made in Pennsylvania have no doubt had their counter part in other parts of our land. We find the people in general and also the legislatures waking up to the vast importance of the needs of the insane and I am proud, as a Pennsylvanian, of the action taken by the last legislature in appropriating two million, five hundred thousand dollars for the care and treatment of indigent insane. This is only one of the expressions of the interest that is being manifested in the welfare of these unfortunates.

County care of the insane versus state care is still an open question. There are among the advocates of each plan some of the ablest alienists of the state and their arguments are well worth a careful consideration. I am not here today to advocate either plan further than to say that if the county institutions can show that they are prepared in a manner of which I shall later briefly speak, to properly care for both acute and chronic insane I would have no

valid reason to offer to the contrary. But if proper conditions are not obtained in county institutions I would most emphatically state that state care is the more preferable.

By the Act of May 25, 1897, county care of the indigent insane was made possible. The state hospitals becoming so greatly overcrowded, this Act was passed by the state legislature allowing the quiet, chronic patients to be cared for in county institutions. The county care act does not limit any locality as to the class of immates it may care for locally but it does make the condition that "suitable equipment and proper care" be provided.

The original idea in the minds of those who passed this act was to grant permission to the counties to care for chronic cases. Many counties are today doing more than was expected of them in the act and are admitting and caring for acute cases also. These chronic patients are in very many instances quite able to take care of themselves to a degree and who are able to engage in ward and other work. But when we consider the treatment of acutely insane patients quite a different problem confronts us. A much more elaborate equipment is necessary. When caring for the chronic cases hardly more than suitable apartments for their attention may be necessary but when we assume the responsibility of caring for the acutely insane such apartments are inadequate and we must have an institution possessing the qualifications of an up to date hospital. In some counties this obtains and their hospitals for the insane bid fare to compare with our state hospitals in their management and the character of their work.

One marked hindrance to the proper working of a hospital for the insane is the uncertain tenure of office of those who are in charge. In this respect an institution governed by a board of trustees continuous in character has a decided advantage over one governed by a board of directors elected by the people for a certain fixed period. There is no question of the value of continuous service of directors to an institution. In many instances when a director has served one term there is some political reason for his removal at a time when he is just beginning to learn the requirements of his office, to be replaced by one entirely unfamiliar with the work. The effect of such state of affairs cannot help be anything but good to the institution and the reflex effect upon the patients is anything else but salutary. We find this condition not only in relation to the directors but the other officers of the institution as well. These officers have as uncertain tenure as the directors themselves and often times more uncertain. When a man has learned the management of the institution from a business standpoint he is replaced by another who has to start at the beginning to learn. The same may be said of the medical staff of many of our institutions. When the physician has become familiar with the management of a hospital for the insane he must vacate in favor of one unfamiliar with the work.

The board of directors as is generally constituted is admirably suited for the administration of the affairs of an institution that is solely an almshouse. Their relation to such an institution is in a business sort of way. But to an institution that has a general hospital and a hospital for the insane attached their relation is a more trying one. For the best interests of such an institution there should be at least one physician on the board of directors. He alone can properly appreciate the needs of such an institution. Laymen cannot be expected to understand the management of a hospital as a medical man should for he has been peculiarly trained for this kind of work and it is he and no other who is capable of detecting defects and

devising means of remedying them in the management of our hospitals for the insane and the sooner we have physicians on the managing boards of our institutions just so soon will they rise to higher planes of usefulness in the several communities in bringing the greatest good to those under their care. An ideal hospital for the insane, then, should be officered by those who have been specially trained for the places which they have been called upon to fill.

In an address before the thirty-second annual session of this association the secretary of the committee on lunacy on speaking of his observations of county institutions gave the following: "The superintendents of some of the places, and their wives would do credit to any institution that exists anywhere, but they are not trained to take care of insane people. Their ability as managers is very great and where you can find them is a puzzle to me. They run the institution in a way that cannot be excelled: from a business standpoint their management is perfect, but they are not trained to take care of insane people." Starting from this thought of Dr. Mitchell's I would hold that the management of an ideal institution should be vested in two persons. The steward, if you so care to denominate him, should act as the business manager, purchase the supplies and look after the repairs of grounds and buildings.

The patients and nurses should be entirely removed from his charge and placed in charge of the medical staff the only ones who are capable of discharging the duties relative to them. Which of you would employ a blacksmith to do the work of a contractor or builder or a stone mason to do that of a dentist. It is ridiculous to think of a layman classifying the insane and transferring them from ward to ward and furthermore passing an opinion upon the condition of the patients in an insane institution.

An institution in which the medical men do not have direct supervision of the nurses and attendants and complete supervision of the patients is not an ideally managed institution, one that works for the best interests of those committed to its care and treatment. An institution in which the medical supervision is subordinate to any other form of management is not doing and indeed cannot do the grade of work that it is expected to do, work that meets the demands of the time, work that will insure relief to those who of right ought to be receiving better things from the institutions than they are now receiving under the form of management that is present in so many of our institutions.

It has been most truthfully said that "the first requisite in the treatment of any case of ordinary insanity is a good nurse; the second, a good cook; and the third, good air with pleasant surroundings." I wonder how many of our institutions possess these requisites or in the least are striving to secure them. Without the first of these requisites we cannot hope to control or to have a regular course of treatment carried into effect; without the second requisite the patient's bodily nutrition cannot be increased as we desire that it should be and the presence of the last requisite will greatly add to the patient's chance of recovery.

Upon the good nurse depends more than all medicine that can be administered the patient's chance of recovery. I am persuaded that we do not exercise sufficient care in the selection of our nurses for the insane and when we find that they are not adapted for the work we do not get rid of them soon enough. A good nurse for the insane should be sober, industrious and at his post of duty. In order that the nurse discharges his duties to the best interests of his patients he must be in the ward with them. He must be to them more or less

a companion. Reception rooms in a hospital for the insane were not intended in the general order of things for the nurses.

Dr. Ray in his work "Ideal Characters of the Officers of a Hospital for the Insane" describes the "Good Attendant" as follows: "The good attendant never shirketh his appointed work, and it is not in him to be satisfied with just that measure of performance which will enable him to keep his place. He elevateth his employment by the manner in which he performeth his duties. Though offensive to the senses, or trying to the temper or exhaustive of patience, as many of them are, yet he meeteth them all faithfully and promptly. Like every true man and true woman, he findeth that dignity inherent in every good work, that ennobles the meanest service. The good attendant is ever gentle in his words and ways, and under no provocation will he return a blow or an abusive word. Unlike the people of former times, who believed that the insane must first be made to feel that they have a master in their keeper, and for this purpose resorted to threats and blows, he seeketh to obtain the desirable control by gaining the patient's respect and this he well knoweth will not follow angry words, or harsh measures or any form of intimidation. His constant presence with the patients giveth him opportunity to see and hear much that may escape the attention of the physician in his visit and his eyes and ears are ever open for this purpose. The good attendant avoideth all vulgar ways in language, dress or demeanor as well as all familiarities which he would never venture upon outside of the hospital. He beareth in mind that the people who have fallen to his charge, however perverted or degraded by disease, were once as good as himself, if not better, and have done nothing to forfeit their claims to his respect and protection. For deficiencies of culture and of good breeding, he more than maketh up by gentle words, acts of kindness and little attentions."

I dare say that some one will ask where is the Utopia where such attendants may be found. In many instances attendants do not measure up to what they should be and the chief cause of the presence of incompetent attendants in our institutions today is the low salary that exists almost everywhere. I grant you that in some instances the salary is high as compared to the worth of the attendant for I know of attendants whose services were far from being commensurate with the salary they received. If the salary were sufficiently high more men and women of superior attainments would take up the work and there would be more of an incentive for men and women to take up nursing of mental and nervous diseases as a profession.

There should be in operation in every hospital for the insane a training school for its nurses and attendants. For chronic insane patients it is not absolutely necessary that the attendants be graduate nurses in the common acceptance of the term but they should be trained for the special line of work in which they are engaged. But for the treatment of acutely insane patients it is absolutely necessary that there be in charge of the work a trained nurse—one who has had the advantage of a general hospital training.

An insane person as I have stated above is a sick person as much so as a patient with typhoid fever or any other disease and requires the most careful nursing if any improvement is to be had in his condition. An institution for the treatment of acutely insane patients without at least one trained nurse lacks one of the most important requirements for good, efficient work and through the failure to provide trained nurses many have been the patients who have become chronic who could have otherwise been nursed back to health had the proper attention been at hand.

For the best grade of work an institution should not only have trained and graduate nurses but there should be attendants on night duty. This is vastly important. It is cruel in the extreme to lock a patient up in his room at night at eight or nine o'clock in the evening and not to be seen again until five or six the next morning. Any institution that does not provide night nurses to look after its patients during these hours is recreant to its high trust and is guilty of gross wrong to those placed in its care.

For chronic insane a good substantial diet is called for. For the acutely insane a different dietary is indicated. A large number of patients, especially those afflicted with a curable form of insanity, come under the care of the physician in a lowered physical condition and need as much food as can be assimilated. Of all the kinds of foods eggs and milk are the most important and should be had in every institution in abundance. In addition to these fruits and vegetables may be added.

The importance of occupation, amusement and educational training as valuable adjuncts in the treatment of mental disease is now everywhere recognized. In institutions that are up to date, methods and measures for the promotion of these agencies are given the most careful thought. In many of our institutions regarding employment and amusements omissions quite o'er leap the commissioners.

Patients should be encouraged to do a little work, to take care of themselves so far as cleanliness is concerned and female patients can be encouraged to look after their rooms, beds, etc. Care should be ever exercised that the insane do not over work themselves. In many cases there will be a tendency to do too little but those cases attended with excitement the tendency is to do too much.

One of the most valuable adjuncts of recent years in the treatment of the insane is the application of the principles of hydrotherapy or the scientific application of water. This being employed in many of our institutions, most notably in the larger institutions, with marked success. For several years past in well regulated institutions the bath tub has given place to the rain bath except in rare instances in which the portable tub is found to be more suitable. Suitable apparatus for the administration of the Scotch douche, jet douche, rain and needle bath could be had in any institution and their value as therapeutic agents would be inestimable.

It is to be hoped that the time is not very far distant when the most modern appliances for scientific treatment may be had in every institution throughout the length and breadth of the land. Does the fear of expense operate against our best judgment in these things that would be to the best interests of those who depend upon our institutions for relief?

"When earth's last picture is printed, and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colours have faded, and the youngest critic has died."

The work of our stewardship will not be reckoned in point of dollars and cents but in that hour it will be determined in the terms of "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

It is to be hoped that we have come up to this convention that our individual institutions may profit thereby. It is for us to join hands in the inspiring work and help each other in solving the problems of our individual institutions. Let us give to one another freely

of our best inspirations and with this let us each zealously strive to obtain for his own institution the very best results. By so doing we shall be worthy of this commonwealth, the greatest of all commonwealths, and of this the grandest and noblest Republic.

Col. Gould, of Erie: This is one of the most creditable papers we have had for a long time. It shows that the person has studied the subject. I hope the members will carefully study this paper, because it is a credit to the association and to the member who gave it.

Dr. Jane Langsden: I hope this convention will ask that this paper be published in one or two of the county papers in every county. I come from Greene county. It ought to be published in every county, for educational purposes.

President Srodes read an invitation from the Meadville City Hospital to visit that institution.

The discussion "Needy Families and How to Relieve Them" was opened by Mr. Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, who said:

This question has never been settled and to my mind today it is one of the hardest problems that the directors of the poor and those engaged in charitable work have to accomplish.

This to my opinion is a question that has baffled the minds of the most able men from time immemorial and the question once settled satisfactorily would make the subject of relieving the needy families who apply to our poor directors for relief a work easy to perform, but that question has not yet been solved anywhere near to perfection and I believe today it is one of the most difficult problems that the directors of the poor and those engaged in charitable work have to face from time to time: this question of needy families and how to relieve them. It depends a great deal on the nature of the families with which we have to deal. If it is the honestly unfortunate family who through no cause of their own have lost their little all through sickness or loss of work or some other unfortunate occurence, the task in this case is an easy one to solve. That family needs temporary relief only. As soon as the head of that family can find employment he gets to work and relief from the directors of the poor ceases, simply because he secures employment. Just what he wanted and he is now able to help himself and provide for those who look to him for care and protection. In relieving such a family as I said before the honestly unfortunate case, you have done a good work in helping that man to help himself, and in helping himself he helps and cares for those near and dear to him.

Now you have another call for relief from a needy family, but altogether a different problem to solve. This time this call comes from the mother of a large family with the head of it a man addicted to drink. Now my experience has taught me that you have a pitiful case to relieve, children with distressed appearance, hardly sufficient clothes to cover their bodies, misery and fear depicted in their innocent faces. And the mother, a good woman, and her only hope in life is to raise the children to become sober, honest and industrious men and women. and this is often accomplised by the mother of such a family (a case in mind). Of course you relieve that family and have it to do time and again sometimes by appealing to the manhood of the father. You are able to keep him fairly straight for a time and in some few cases by kind words and encouragement on your part that man sees the folly of his actions, repents and becomes a good sober citizen, a credit to himself, his family and the community in which he resides.

Now comes another call this time from the never do well, who applies for relief with his long pitiful tale of woe and he knows just how to give it to you, in a professional way. This needy family and how to relieve it is for you to solve. Of all needy families and how to relieve them, the case of the never do well is the most difficult of all to my mind. He, you will always have under any and every condition, you cannot get rid of him. He is always on your trail. He is always in want (of course he is) and always will be. And that family Mr. Director of the Poor will be on your list so long as you continue to be a director of the poor and that family in the name of charity you will be called on to relieve for the mother and childrens sake, and the never do well is always with us as he has been from time immemorial.

Now the needy family and how to relieve them depends a great deal on their surroundings, the nature of those you have to deal with What I find to be a great help to me is to interest the ladies in this work. Take them out to investigate the case with you and how often they prove to be able to handle such families far better than you could do yourself.

Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia: This question comes right down to every director of the poor. I was for fifty years nearly, connected with our institution, and then moved out of the district and thought I never would have anything more to do with it, but two years ago the people unanimously put me back into the institution to see if I could help do some of the work I had done before. Our directors were giving relief to families who were not needy. One family had been getting relief for six years before I went back and when the lady came to me I asked her where she lived, and she says, "I have been getting relief six years and no questions asked me. You never visit me." But I visited her and thought that family didn't need any relief. She afterwards met with an accident and died and left $11,000 in cash, to a church. She had been hoodwinking the directors I have made an application to the court to see if they will allow back the money we have paid in the last six years to that family.

I relieve every family I think is in need of assistance, but I investigate them and if they don't need it I don't give it. Sometimes families need relief temporarily. A husband is out of work, or the mother is sick, and we must look after the mother and the little ones.

I have a sad case now of that kind. If there was more attention paid to the surroundings of these cases we wouldn't have as many needy families to report. Directors of the poor should get in touch with the people and invite them to their institution and show them their work. People hesitate to pay poor tax, unless they know where it is going.

We came near losing our institution last winter by an act of the legislature. But one of the best things we ever did was to hold a centennial anniversary at our place and invited the directors and their friends and the ex-officials to meet with us, and it was the best advertisement we ever had. Some of them said they didn't know there was such a place in existence until they came there. The people got interested and now we have no trouble with them.

Mr. Snyder's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. H. W. Ochse, of Allegheny, read the following paper which was received with applause.

Prior to the Act of 1897, the duty of the state to children under the age of 16 years, charged with the violation of law, had not impressed itself upon the minds of the legislature. In 1898 the legis-

lature enacted a law providing that "Boards of School Directors and School Controllers in cities, boroughs and townships should employ a person, to be known as Attendance Officer, whose duty would be to look after, apprehend and place habitual truants in such schools as the parent or relative might designate: and further, that Boards of Directors or Controllers of any School District, or in two or more Districts jointly, might establish special schools for children who are habitually truants, or who are insubordinate or disorderly during their attendance upon instruction in the public schools."

Under the provisions of this latter act, the Board of Directors in various school districts established what was known as Truant Schools, to which was committed children charged with truancy, or as being insubordinate.

In the main, such schools were open during the usual school hours. After the closing the children returned to their homes. The only detention and the only direction and immediate supervision being during the school hour.

In the session of 1901, an act was passed regulating the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, under the age of 16 years, and providing for the establishment of Juvenile courts. Under the provisions of this act, the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the several counties in the state constitute what is known as a Juvenile court, one of the judges in each court being designated to hear all complaints and causes pending before the court. Hearings are held in special court rooms and separate dockets or records of proceedings are kept. After trial, the child charged with any offense under the act may be discharged or returned to the custody of its parents, or if found dependent or neglected within the meaning of the act, the court may commit the child to the care of some suitable institution; or of some reputable citizen of good moral character; or some Training or Industrial School, and the court may order and direct the parent to contribute to the support of the child. The act carefully guards the interest of the child, and is specific in direction as to the penalties to be imposed by the court upon the several charges for which the child may be arraigned. A child under the age of 14 years cannot be committed to the jail or police court, but may, in default of bail, be placed in the care of the sheriff, police officer or probation officer and until trial confined in some suitable place outside of the enclosure of the jail or police station designated by the proper authority.

It will be observed that the child is not held, confined, tried nor sentenced as a criminal, but the entire purpose and intent of the act is to treat the child as a ward of the state, and discloses that the interest of the state is in the moral and intellectual development of the child, and is equal if not superior to that of the parent.

The child of today is the citizen of the morrow, whose vote and exercise of right of franchise not only elects executive, legislative and administrative officers, but also determines the policy of government. No form of government known is so dependent upon an intellectual and educated citizenship as is this American government. From the municipal to the national government, every branch of civil and administrative policy rests upon and is determined by the will and wish of the citizen. If he be educated, even in the elementary principles of government, with sufficient knowledge to enable him to read, think and reach conclusions, he will give to the government support along lines best adapted to its preservation and prosperity. The compulsory act and the juvenile court law have for their purpose the

control of the child in such manner that the interests of the child will be safe-guarded, and be given an opportunity to acquire at least the elements of an education. In practice, however, the limitations of the juvenile court and the statutes governing it have been disclosed. It is the experience and observation of those having to do with juvenile courts that a very large per centage of children arraigned in the court are charged with truancy or incorrigibility. This, in a large measure is due to heedlessness and carelessness of the child, but more to lack of parental control. Many children under the age of fourteen years of age are arrested for violations of law, the violations being at times petty and at other times serious. The disposition of such children is always a matter of great concern. To commit such a one to the ordinary reformatory, in which he will meet children of greater age and a more varied and perhaps more criminal experience, does not seem to be entirely wise and prudent. The solution would seem to be along the line of Truant Schools. Such schools, however, to have absolute charge of the child, its care and maintenance during a period to be fixed by the court. Such care and maintenance to be at the cost of the parents. This would enable the court to practically confine an habitual truant, or one guilty of some crime, to the Truant School, there to receive that care, discipline and correction as might be required. The only objection to such schools would be the cost. The importance, however, of proper care of the children is so great that the expense, even though large, would probably be willingly incurred, or, at least this is a proper subject for consideration by our legislative bodies.

We believe that the splendid past of our nation will be surpassed by a more progressive and enlightened future. But that future will be determined by the children whose minds and characters are being formed and moulded under the influence and in the churches and schools we maintain for their training. The responsibility rests not upon the parent alone, he may be careless, indifferent or lack means either morally or financially. It is the duty of the state to see that every child is not only provided with the possibility of an education, but that every means be employed to the end that the child shall reach manhood with a preliminary training necessary to fit him for American citizenship.

Mrs. W. H. Wise, of Oil City, presents Report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and said:

I feel that I ought to preface my report with a little story as sort of an apology to the Secretary of this Association. One morning last summer a little before six o'clock, following an intensely hot night; one of those nights when you repeat poetry and count sheep going over the stile and decide finally that life isn't worth living, my next door neighbor began running his lawn mower up and down under my window, because he couldn't sleep. Meeting him afterwards, I said to him: "Neighbor, only for my distaste for neighborhood quarrels I would feel like trimming you," and he says, "My wife has already trimmed me." (Laughter.)

I have a heart full of sympathy for the man who makes up the program. I have made programs myself and had my best numbers fail me at the last moment. The maker of this program got his trimming yesterday, I thought.

Mrs. Wise here read the following report, which was received with applause.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1st, 1907.

By Mrs. W. H. Wise.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Wsn't it Mark Twain who said every party of tourists should have one ignorant woman to ask the questions the others do not like to ask, and shouldn't every well organized association make the same provision? And should not a short residence in Missouri entitle one to the appointment? For I shall surely have to be shown how Mr. Colborn had the temerity to mail to a busy woman deep in the mysteries of pickles and preserves a post card bearing such modest marching orders as these: "You are on the program. You will please accept the assignment; be present and respond when called upon."

And also how the lady from Philadelphia can report the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, while I am thinking I am representing twenty-two (22) counties of Pennsylvania myself, and of which a brief report follows:

It is the province of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania to provide private homes for destitute children with a view to adoption. This involves boarding for a brief space of time in temporary homes—physical treatment when needed, clothing, and the innumerable necessities accompanying the prosecution of a work of this character.

The twenty-two counties organized are Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Somerset, Venango, Warren and Washington.

The number of children in care of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania September 1st, 1906 was....	958	
During the year ending September 1st, 1907,		
We have received from almshouses.....	62	
From other sources	275	
Total		1295
From this number there have been returned to friends.....	238	
Legally adopted	55	
Placed under guardianship.....	4	
Attained their majority.....	17	
Married	4	
Died	20	
Placed in homes	162	
Placed in institutions	69	
Cared for in temporary homes.....	265	
Treated in hospitals	40	
Number of children under our care September 1st, 1907.....		915
Mothers assisted		191
Children visited		1003
Visits in the interest of work.....		2324

If you have driven over the hills of Western Pennsylvania you may have some idea of what it means to visit one thousand children. These children must be visited as often as possible until they are legally adopted.

Allegheny County takes the lead this year in adoptions, having twenty-one (21) children adopted. I am proud to say that my county, Venango, in company with Centre County, falls next in line with six each legally adopted. The honors really belong to Centre County, however, as Centre County had six adoptions out of seventeen (17)

children cared for; Venango County six out of fifty-eight (58) children cared for, and Allegheny County 21 one of 242 children cared for.

These figures were furnished by the Actuary at Pittsburg.

I ask your indulgence for taking advantage of the opportunity to sound Venango County's Gabriel.

According to the statements of The Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburg, our financial representative, we have received from the State of Pennsylvania for the year	$5,000.00
From other sources	295.04
Total receipts	$5,295.04
We have expended in the prosecution of our work	$5,352.83
Overdraft	$ 57.79

As you know our methods, you do not care for a detailed report of expenditures, although I have such a report with me in order to give any desired information.

Separate and apart from this you will hear from Mrs. Willard, of our Industrial School at Indiana, which we own and maintain for the training of insubordinates preparatory to placing them in permanent homes.

The several counties have various methods for procuring the money used towards the maintenance of this school.

The Children's Aid Society does a great and necessary work. If we have any message to send out in this age of fast living, it is that parents may be more keenly alive to their responsibility to the point of exercising more authority.

It is your duty, or mine or the parents, to know where their boys and girls are at night. Surely the parents before any others should know whether the fruits eaten in secret are tending towards the elevation of the soul or undermining the moral character of their children.

Let me conclude with a quotation from Phillips Brooks:

"He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help, given to human creatures at any other stage of their human life, can possibly give again."

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CHILDREN'S AID WORK.

By Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie.

There are two sides to Children's Aid Society work as to most things in life. First, what we may call the sentiment side; the thought of taking poor little homeless, unloved, uncared for waifs and placing them in clean, moral, peaceful and loving homes where their starved natures may grow and develop till they reach the standard of ideal citizenship, appeals to the mother heart in every woman. This is fortunate indeed, for there can be no greater work than that of giving every one, even a child, "a square deal" and an opportunity to grow up an "image of God," as he was created.

But just because this side does appeal so strongly to every one, I wish to call your attention for a few minutes to the other, less attractive though more practical side of the work—that is the report making, which we doubtless all find so tiresome, chiefly because it must be done so exactly.

In the secretary's monthly report, for instance, see how many times one poor child may appear and yet he must figure but once in the total.

Let us begin with him as "received from the almshouse." We

"place him in a boarding home," then in a "free home;" he may not prove satisfactory there, and we "transfer him to a new home in the country," or he may be returned to the boarding home and so make himself two in that space. Then we may send him to a hospital or to Polk and he shows up again, or he may die, be adopted, returned to friends, or transferred to another county, in which case, after showing another, first, on our report we subtract him from our first total and are through with him, that is, if he is dead; if not, he's liable to turn up again and repeat the whole program. It may appear a little queer to some that we can fill nearly a whole report with one child and at the end perhaps have none at all, but you can easily see how this is possible. And just here is where we are liable to get confused in making our annual report—we sometimes account for more children than our "total under care at present" shows that we have, so we must look over our books till we can make our accounts tally.

Then there are blanks for "number of children visited" and "number of visits made for the society" and I am afraid very few of us are able to report sufficiently large figures there, though this is a very essential part of our work and our neglect of it excites unfavorable comment by the authorities at Harrisburg. This ought to be remedied, but I suppose all the counties have the same trouble in finding anyone willing or indeed capable of loving the visiting. The visitor's experience is often quite unpleasant, for some people feel that we are trying to pry into what is none of our business—in other cases, however, they are very nice and give us opportunity to talk with the child alone, and everything seems all right, and yet sometimes these finally prove to be more unsatisfactory homes than the first.

There is a great deal of the wisdom of the serpent required by a good visitor, but it is a work that must be done and done frequently until the child is either adopted or old enough to take care of himself.

The treasurers' reports are not so confusing and when warrants are used the treasurer is relieved of a great deal of responsibility, for she only gives checks to correspond with the warrant given by the secretary. However, as her money is often received in small sums from parents or friends, she has quite trouble enough in keeping her reports straight. And there is one blank in the treasurers' reports which too many of us prefer to leave blank, that is, "unpaid bills." Surely we must almost always have some in our county of Fayette. For instance, we pay all bills monthly—on the last Friday our treasurer's report is to the end of the month, so we may have anywhere from one to six days' board due at that time. Of course, we could make our quarter end with the last Friday and so avoid this item, but we find the other less confusing. We used to pay our bills at different times and it was a great nuisance, but with this plan we have no trouble and our boarding house people have found it much easier for them too. But the thing above all others I wish to emphasize is the necessity for sending in our reports promptly. At the executive meetings there are frequently not more than fifteen or sixteen reports in, when there ought to be twenty-three at last. This is all wrong. One object of these monthly meetings is to keep track of the work done, and if the counties send in no reports the presumption must be that they have done no work; but, even that is no excuse if you have done nothing, still send in your report. You know there is a rule now, "no reports," no quarterly allowance.

I think we do not all realize how much we are before the public. Our secretary must make a sworn statement to the Auditor General

at Harrisburg and she can only do this promptly and accurately as she receives our reports promptly, and as our appropriation depends on the amount of work shown by this report, let us resolve that another year we will give her no cause of complaint and will ourselves get credit for all the work we do. If our own county meetings don't come early enough for the report to get to Pittsburg before the first Thursday of each month, let us change our dates; we can't change the time of the Pittsburg meeting.

I hope you will not consider me presumptuous in writing as I have, as I have had fifteen years of this work and I have only tried to make straight to those who may be new to it, the seemingly crooked or at least round about ways of report making.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, presented the following report on "Legislation and What It Has Accomplished," which showed a resume of all the legislation affecting the work that the association is interested particularly in, and which was received with attention and interest.

LEGISLATION AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.
By Col E. P. Gould.

It has been the practice in this state to refer to Acts of Assembly by giving the year the act was passed and stating the date that the Governor approved it. As there are sometimes 20 or more bills approved by the Governor on the same day it sometimes requires time to find the act cited. The acts to which I shall refer are by the numbers given them in the session laws and the page on which the act is printed. I mention only those acts of the last legislature which in any way bear upon those questions which we as an association are interested in. With this explanation I call your attention to the following acts of the last legislature.

No. 4, page 6—This act amends act of 1867 for the relief of wives and children deserted by their fathers and husbands so that the court is not limited in fixing the amount of support.

No. 7, page 8—This act extends the provisions of the act of 1885 providing for the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War who have no means, to those who served in the Spanish War

No. 17, page 31—This act extends the benefits of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to those who served in the Spanish War.

No. 76, page 91—Changes the name of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial and Reform School to the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania.

No. 132, page 170—This act amends the act of 1905 which provides for medical aid to be given to all needy persons who have been bitten by mad dogs, so that all persons who may apply who have been bitten by dogs or other animal having rabies may be treated.

No. 157, page 197—This act provides for free treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, establishing sanitaria and appropriating $600,000 for that purpose.

No. 162, page 201—Authorizes employers to pay the family or next of kin wages not exceeding $75.00 of a deceased employe—thus avoiding the expense of taking out letters of administration.

No. 176, page 227—This act enlarges the remedies of married women when deserted by their husbands and provides better provisions for their support.

No. 183, page 231—This act authorizes the Board of Public Charities of the state to appoint two assistant general agents whose duties

it will be to assist in inspecting the penal and charitable institutions of the state.

No. 216, page 285—This act provides that when the head of a family is quarantined because of any infectious or contagious disease, and for that reason is unable to maintain himself or family, it shall while so quarantined be considered a poor or indigent person within the meaning of the poor laws of the state.

No. 220, page 288—Amends the act of 1903 so that justices of the peace or magistrates cannot commit habitual drunkards to an asylum for treatment. Hereafter the committing power can only be exercised by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

No. 221, page 290—Provides for the employment of the inmates of insane, feeble minded and epileptic institutions, and for the distributions of articles by such institutions.

No. 222, page 292—Provides for the protection of insane, feeble minded and epileptic persons; appointment of guardians to take care of their property, authorizing such guardians to support the families of their wards, and for that purpose to sell real estate if necessary.

No. 228, page 302—Giving to the commissioners of townships of the first class power to establish boards of health and provide for the support and regulation of the same.

No. 238, page 318—Provides for the better protection and support of children under 16 years of age. This act punishes severely parents or others having charge of such children for neglect of duty, and in case of criminal prosecution husbands and wives cannot be protected from disclosing confidential communications.

No. 240, page 320—Provides for better sanitation of school-rooms and regulating the heating and ventilation of the same.

No. 241, page 321—This act amends the act of 1901 and other acts relating to truant children, defines truancy, and punishes offenders who employ or aid children to avoid attending school.

No. 247, page 331—Provides for the payment of the costs and expenses of placing indigent and dependent children in homes and supporting them in such homes.

No. 273, page 381—Transfers the management of the sanitorium in Franklin County established for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis from the Forestry Commissioner to the Department of Health.

No. 282, page 386—Provides for the protection of the public health by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of impure, deleterious and poisonous foods and confections; and provides for the punishment of violators.

No. 288, page 417—This act gives to hospitals the right of eminent domain for necessary land and water privileges.

No. 298, page 438—Is an amendment of the Juvenile Court Act providing for certain fees and expenses of officers.

No. 319, page 487—Fixing the salaries of county poor directors in counties of over 150,000 population at $1,500.00 per year. This act does not apply to counties now paying more than the salary named in the act.

No. 320, page 487—Fixing the salaries of Directors of the Poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth and providing for their expenses. This act does not apply to counties having over 150,000 population.

No. 326, page 520—This act repeals the act of 1868 which increases the salaries of the directors of the poor in Northampton County. The three last acts mentioned were approved by the Governor on the same day, viz: June 8, 1907.

No. 326, page 529—This act provides for the election of three

directors of the poor in Schuylkill County and fixing their salaries at $1,200.00 and all necessary expenses. The present directors to serve out their terms of office in conjunction with the newly elected ones. The first election to be held in 1908 for all of the three directors, and no elector to vote for more than two directors.

No. 347, page 539—This act gives the Board of Public Charities power to employ experts to advise them as to the probable cost of proposed construction and repairs asked for by the various institutions of the state.

In further discussion some of the Acts Col. Gould said:

As to No. 183, on page 231—This is a very commendable Act. The only fault is that two are not enough to properly inspect the public institutions as they should be inspected. This association has repeatedly demanded a better inspection of the public institutions. No three men can properly inspect the institutions of the state as they ought to be inspected, two or three times a year. Before this it was all imposed on the General Agent of the Board.

As to No. 221, on page 290—The Colonel said:

One of the things that the state has had to contend with is the demand of the Union labor people that none of the public institutions should manufacture anything to be sold to the public. In other words that the inmates of our insane and other institutions must not make anything that can be used outside of the institution. For that reason that they must be kept in idleness. This law has been passed to somewhat relieve that trouble. It tells how they may be employed and how the articles manufactured can be used in the other institutions of the state.

As to the Act which by its title fixes the salaries of the directors of the poor in all the counties of the state:

You will see that when it gets to counties having 150,000 population it doesn't go any further. Now is that a defect in the title, which kills the bill? That is a question to be determined.

There is another question; there are about twenty counties where the County Commissioners are ex-officio directors of the poor. Does this fix their salary, and how does it affect their other salary? It is questionable whether this act will stand. It it doesn't stand where does Northampton county stand?

Now we come to the act, as to Schuylkill county: That is the only county in the state that I know of that has attempted to make the directors of the poor non partisan: where no one can vote for the three, and where they are all elected at the same time. I don't believe in electing all of the directors at the same time. Because when the new board comes in there is no one to guide them and they have to learn it all over.

As to the last act, giving to the Board of Public Charities the power to employ experts, etc., that is a very commendable act. Every charitable institution that receives state aid comes to the state board with a demand that they be given an appropriation to build an addition, or something of the kind and the state board have no means of advising themselves as to the matter, only as they are told by the representatives of the institution, as to what it will cost. This act gives them the power to employ an expert to find what it will cost so they may know how much to recommend.

Mrs. Lindsey: As to Act 216, providing that when the head of a family is quarantined he shall be considered a poor or indigent person, does that act provide that the directors shall pay to the head of the family the equivalent of the salary that he has been receiving?

Col. Gould: No; it is only to take care of the family.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ochse, chairman of the Auditing Committee, here presented the following report:

Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending, October 10, 1907.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands as per Auditors Report of October 10, 1907.....$ 206.22

Also with monies received from Directors of Poor, Childrens' Aid Societies, and Trustees of Institutions, to-wit:

1906.

To cash received from Directors of Poor of Williamsport....$	10.00
To cash received from Society to prevent Cruelty, Phila.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society of Chester C.,..	5.00
To cash received from Department of Charities of Pitts.,.....	15.00
To cash received from House of Refuge of Glenn Mille.....	10.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor of Allegheny Co.,	15.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor Middle Coalfield.	10.00
To cash received from Directors of the Poor of Somerset Co.,.	15.00
To cash received from Trustees of Warren Hospital (insane).	15.00
To cash received from Trustees of Feeble minded School Elwyn	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Scranton.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Beaver Falls..	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Blakely Poor Dist.,	10.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Central Poor Dist.,	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Allegheny Co.,	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pittsburg	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Bedford Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor of Pittston and Jenkins Poor District	10.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Cambria Co.,..	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Western Pa.,..	10.00
To cash received from Department of Charities, Allegheny...	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Venango Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Warren.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Fayette.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Clarion.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Venango.....	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Clearfield.....	5.00
To cash received from Department of Charities, Phila.,.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.,.....	10.00

1907.

To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Cameron.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
To cash received from Charity Society, Lancaster.....	5.00
To cash received from Trustees of Feeble minded school, Polk	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Armstrong Co.,	5.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Philadelphia..	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Butler.....	5.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Erie.....	15.00
To cash received from Childrens' Aid Society, Jefferson.....	5.00

To cash received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Cambria.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Franklin.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To cash received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale Poor D.	10.00
Total amount of receipts.....	$ 716.22

The Treasurer has paid out, and claims credit for the following amounts, as per receipts and bills rendered; for the year ending October 8, 1907:

To amount paid P. H. Bridenbaugh, Expenses as Secretary..	$ 5.00
To amount paid J. C. Gaither, Adams Express.....	7.55
To amount paid W. G. Carter, U. S. Express.....	2.20
To amount paid A. Plough, Kifer et al, typewriting and Clerking	21.50
To amount paid J. R. Barsto, Photographs.....	4.00
To amount paid C. H. Fisher and Son, Tablets, Envelopes....	3.90
To amount paid Ira E. Briggs, Reporting proceedings.....	115.00
To amount paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.,.....	15.22
To amount paid Legislative Committee, Expenses.....	42.00
To amount paid C. A. Endsley, Postage on Reports and Assessments	6.60
To amount paid Telephone and Telegraph messages.....	4.49
To amount paid Assessment to National Conference.....	5.00
To amount paid Freedman J. Hoffman, Postage on letters etc..	16.58
To amount paid Program Committee, Expenses.....	11.48
To amount paid Mirror Printing Co., Printing Reports.....	150.00
To amount paid Delegates expenses to National Conference..	160.00
To amount paid Secretarys' expenses as per "By Law".....	50.00
To amount paid Somerset Standard, Printing Programs and Reports	14.50
To amount paid Somerset Herald, Printing Postals and cards	4.50
To amount paid Treasurers' Salary.....	25.00
To amount paid For Stationery and numerous items.....	3.75
Total amount paid out by Treasurer.....	$ 668.27
Balance in Treasurers' Hands.....	$ 47.95

We the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer and fix the amount of the assessment for the ensuing year, respectfully report, that we have performed the duty, and find the account correct and true, and that there remains a balance in his hands of $47.95 all debts paid, the amounts being wisely expended. We would recommend that the same assessments be levied the ensuing year as was for the past. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCHSE,
M. K. CHRIST,
A. F. SWANK,
Auditing Committee.

Meadville, Oct. 9, 1907.

Mr. Chas. Snyder, of Philadelphia, moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted and spread upon the records of the association.

The motion is agreed to.

Upon motion the convention here adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

At two o'clock cars were in waiting to convey the delegates to the county home, and most of the members availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this fine institution.

After making a general inspection of the institution refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and able assistants, and the delegates were brought back to the city, having spent a pleasant afternoon and all expressing themselves as well pleased with the institution and with their treatment.

EVENING SESSION.
Wednesday, October 9, 1907.

The convention was called to order by President Srodes at eight o'cluock.

Fred Fuller, of Scranton, presented the following report of the Committee on Officers for the ensuing year, which upon motion was accepted and adopted.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

JOHN S. SMITH, Chester.....President
F. H. NIBECKER, Delaware.....Vice President
MRS. A. W. McCOY, Crawford.....Vice President
JOHN McCABE, Lackawanna.....Vice President
FRANK B. BAUSMAN, Lancaster.....Vice President
MRS. H. L. RANKIN, Uniontown.....Vice President
WALTER BOWDITCH, Germantown.....Vice President
MRS. LYDIA B. WALTON, Kennard Square.....Vice President
W. H. GUY, Allegheny.....Vice President
THOS. HUGHES, Cambria.....Vice President
JAS. K. THOMPSON, Montgomery.....Vice President
L. C. COLBORN, Somerset....Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer
EDWARD P. GOULD, Erie.....Recording and Assistant Secretary

FRED FULLER,
L. B. WALTON,
MILDRED C. LINDSEY,
C. A. WESTFIELD,
F. H. NIBECKER.

Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, of Meadville, here read the following paper, which was received with applause:

THE CARE OF CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.
By Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy.

In accepting an invitation to talk at this convention I did not assume that I should be able to tell you anything new, nor anything that has not already come within your experience.

I believe that you are representative citizens of the several counties of Pennsylvania and if you are not it is mostly the fault of the voters. There was perhaps a time when almost anyone would do for a director of the poor or a county commissioner, but with the spirit of modern progress, and the general awakening of the public mind regarding sociological subjects and the administration of public affairs such a notion has no place.

In addition to your powers over the material affairs of your counties, you have much to do with the moral welfare of the state, through

your relations to the helpless poor including children and the old or infirm, as well as your supervision to a great degree of criminals and vagrants. In a sense you are autocrats in your domains, and more and more do our voters realize the necessity of placing in these positions men of good business judgment, especially when the offices of poor director and county commissioner are combined. Men who will achieve the highest results from the lowest tax levy and at the same time look upon their local social problems in a broadminded way, that shall comprehend moral social results ten or twenty years hence as well as the condition of the treasury for the current fiscal year.

While you must provide jails you should aim to make conditions such that there will be less occasion for their occupancy. For some your jail is a place of detention; for others a place of punishment. Where the latter is intended it should be carried out. Nothing good comes from coddling the tramp or indulging in hysteria over the vicious. For both classes instead of unrestricted intercourse in a common room where there is nothing to do but eat, smoke, play cards and exchange experiences, there should be serious occupation. An attempt has been made to furnish this through county prison boards, but owing to the extra expense and trouble but little is done. There is no doubt that a system of keeping inmates of jails occupied would be beneficial, even if troublesome and expensive for the time being, and whoever shall evolve a practical system of work for prisoners, will have done a notable public service.

Is it not true that young children are allowed to visit the jails and often find a sort of comfort and entertainment there that, to their childish minds, seems more to be sought than shunned? To me this is appalling. And is it not also true that the women occupants are not always attended by women. It seems to me that these things should be immediately reformed. That when it is imperative that a child should see a prisoner, there should be a place other than the common prison room for the meeting, and that it should be attended by all seriousness. And that there should be a woman connected with every jail to attend to the women and that great care should be taken in her selection. For if, by her tactful management, one girl a year should be saved it would be worth while.

Some crimnologists estimate that confined criminals each cost the state on an average $1,200 a year, and the more pessimistic state that before many years the expenses of jails, police courts and other incidentals will have become an exceedingly heavy burden upon the honest members of society. It may be alleviated by devising useful labors in jails and elsewhere and it may be prevented to a great degree by rescuing the young, saving them from drifting into crime, and training them to become useful members of society. If a criminal costs society $1,200 a year, the elimination of that expense and conversion into a valuable asset is something which deserves our thought and consideration. This, the Childrens' Aid Society aims to do, by taking the little ones, caring for them, giving them as much training as possible and eventually placing them in families where they are most likely to become desirable members of society.

"This country spends $6,000,000,000 annually on the criminal pauper and vicious classes and the annual increase of wealth is only $5,000,000,000. Is it not a question worthy of consideration and to make thinking citizens stop to take notice?"

This statement, so startling in the way in which the proposition is put was made by Dr. Charles J. Bushnell, who was graduated from

Heidelberg university and who is said to be an authority on civic matters. He resides in Washington. He further says:

"Why, the $6,000,000,000 that this nation spends every year on its criminal classes equals the amount spent on all churches, public libraries, the young women's christian association, the salvation army, public hospitals, asylums for the insane and all benevolent institutions. "Immorality consumes more of the public's money than is paid our public school teachers—fully four times as much. The average factory hand earns $440 a year, while it is estimated that the average criminal costs the public $1,200 a year."

We have jails and we are pleased if the jails are unoccupied. Likewise we establish county homes for the care of the needy and we are pleased if we have many vacant rooms, for it shows that the country is prosperous or that people are caring for their own dependent ones.

Owing to vastly improved conditions the odium attached to beneficiaries of county homes is greatly lessened. Better methods are used and higher thought given to these institutions, and without a doubt many of those who find a refuge in our county homes enjoy far more of the necessities and conveniences and even the luxuries of life, than they ever found elsewhere, and it has been said that the per centage of immates of county institutions who become such through undeserved misfortune is small. Improved buildings, intelligent management, and furnishing employment to inmates, have worked wonders, but it is at best by no means an easy proposition to rightly manage such an institution. There are the deserving, the unworthy, the neat, the filthy, the good tempered and the ill tempered, those of bright intellect and the weak minded, even the insane. To the question is there a stigma attached to the poor house even at its best, a prompt answer will come if you put the question to yourself, thus proving there is a field for endeavor in the development of a plan that shall separate the worthy unfortunate from the others. If the per centage of worthy unfortunates is low so much the easier.

It would seem like good public policy for the state to formulate an insurance plan similar to that of Germany or some modification thereof. Insurance has been made such a study of late that this phase is timely. An old age or disability policy which would insure the holder admission to an institution concerning which there could be no more disgrace than attached to the payment of an accident policy, would be a good measure. The policies could be graded in terms of payment and one person might have the privilege of taking out more than one, transferable under proper conditions. The state or national government taking charge of such a plan would insure permanency and eliminate the risk which might be possible in ordinary insurance. Any competent actuary could arrange a table of rates that would be self sustaining. If the fee for admission into most homes for the aged of $300 to $500 is a fair one, it can be seen that no impossibility would be attempted although, it would take some time to put it into successful operation. No cause could be more worthy than the development and establishment of a system which would remove from the minds of old people the fear that there is a possibility of their going over the hills to the poor house or becoming objects of charity through some unexpected combination of circumstances.

Christian denominations and the fraternal societies do much toward smoothing the pathway down life's hill by the maintainence of old men's and old women's homes, and there is no reason why exist-

ing institutions of this character may not be used in connection with a state old age insurance plan. Our civilization will remain imperfect until a way is provided for the worthy aged and disabled, who having done their share of the world's work, may from some cause, come to need a place where they can end their days in peace, beyond the fear of want and above any hint of pauperism, and its real or imaginary disgrace.

An old German story tells us that there was once an old man who could scarcely walk, his knees shook, he could hardly see or hear, and he had no teeth. At the table he held his spoon with difficulty, and he spilled his soup on the table cloth. The old man lived with his son whose wife was greatly annoyed at the untidyness of the table after the old man had eaten.

Finally after he had broken a plate it was decided that he should eat his meals alone, in the corner and that he should have a wooden plate. Not long thereafter the four year old son was found on the floor trying to hollow out a board. What mak'st thou? asked the father. I make a wooden bowl, out of which father and mother shall eat when they are old. The father and mother were so overcome that they wept, and the grandfather was again given his place at the table, and his dishes were like the dishes of the family.

While the care of the old appeals to our sense of duty, affection or gratitude, that of the young appeals not only to the emotions, but to the quasi-selfish interests in the betterment of society. It is surely a profitable investment if we can train into a respectable, useful man or woman, even one child which might if neglected become an undesirable citizen. President Roosevelt is right in his classification into desirable and undesirable citizens and the sooner the American people adopt his view, the stronger will be our national character. If we wish our affairs in the future to be managed by decent, law abiding people who respect themselves and recognize the rights of others, we must train for it. In sterling national character is our safety for the future. Without it we shall be at the mercy of the capitalistic robber, and the irresponsible, selfish demagogue. The child of today is the man or woman of the next decade, and nothing can be more important than the right formation of his character. There is no science of greater moment to the state and the home, than the training of good men and women. If our boys are brave, honest and industrious, and our girls wise, pure minded and capable, the endurance of the greatest Republic the sun ever shone on is assured, for our public morals will be just about what our individual standard makes them. The Childrens' Aid Society aims to supply real homes for children who lack them; to take the waif or the helpless child and place him in a home where he will have his chance and as far as possible to protect and guard him until he can act for himself. It has done a great work since its foundation and with the growing accord between its members and the directors of the poor it will be more useful and effective than ever.

The Childrens' Aid Society, of Western Pennsylvania, was founded in 1885. In 1889 a charter was granted. It consists of 22 counties. During the first year of its existence it did a magnificient work in aiding the afflicted at the time of the Johnstown flood. Although their special mission was to care for the children rendered homeless by that terrible catastrophe, the latchstring of their room was out for all who might need their aid and many of those Christian women, ministers, doctors and lawyers from all parts of the country accepted their hospitality. The reports of the different societies given at this convention will give you a better idea than I can of the great work of

the Childrens' Aid Society. The society not only stands ready to do the work to which its charter binds it, but its members are bands of women who could be easily rallied in case of any disaster to state or nation.

Just a word in closing about the Meadville home for children and old age. As I was not active in starting this home I feel freer to speak on the subject. I have been so glad for unavoidable reasons, I was not present at the meetings which decided the purchase of the home, and the combination of caring for the old with the young, for I am sure I should have voted nay on both questions and the results proved that the course taken by the society was the wisest that could have been followed. If it never does more good than it has already done, it has paid. Already the passing to the eternal of one old person has been made easier. In her last hours she was surrounded by a watchfulness, a tenderness and affection which could scarcely have been more, had she been in the midst of family ties.

That the eleven children and five old ladies who are its present inmates are happy one needs only to visit the place to learn. I am sure that the touches of home life and motherliness that are displayed there would convert every witness no matter how opposed he might be before a study of this magnificient home. I say magnificient, not in the sense of elegance. You will find there the spirit of Christ, you will find eleven children, who although perhaps motherless and fatherless, are contented and happy. At times you will find them gathered around the piano. You will find them singing hymns, perhaps not in tune, perhaps off the key, but it touches the heart. You will, if you are there at the right time hear each one of them say his, "Now I lay me" before he goes to sleep.

One day as I stood in the house and no one knew I could see or hear, the street car stopped, an inmate of the home, who I afterwards learned was blind alighted, the matron met her with a welcome that could not have been surpassed had she been her own mother. A woman lies there at the present moment hovering between life and death, yet there is a smile on her face which says, "I have found rest here, I have found a home." Home! the most beloved of all words. Is it worth while, was it a good thing to start this home? As well ask if anything in life is worth while. Surely, nothing in Meadville, nothing in the state, unless it is a similar institution doing a greater work, is more worth while.

They tell me the home is not large enough. They tell me they have more applicants than they can accommodate. They ask me if I think it a safe venture to buy a larger home, and I, the not long pessimist, say yes. The Lord must prosper such a work as this. And surely no man or woman, who understands this work, who understands what is going on in that home, could do other than help to further its ends. There can be no work greater than making the last months of the aged easier, or the making of boys and girls better.

The time of life when we glory in our strength, when we feel the keen zest for evercoming difficulties and for accomplishment is both preceded and followed by periods of partial and complete dependence upon others. It should be the pride of our century that it shall have done two things; made it possible for every child to grow into moral, physical, and mental health and vigor, and made it certain that worthy old age shall not fear that through some misfortune, the winter of life, may become a season of want, privation and abandonment. We can only do these two things by thinking, planning and working, by instilling and cultivating a reverential care for the old

and a tender solicitude for the little. For such, said the Man of Galilee, is the Kingdom of Heaven.

President Srodes here called for the report of the committee on place of next meeting.

Dr. W. A. Payne: For two or three years we have held the meetings in the western part of the state. We felt it was well to go East. Three names were mentioned: West Chester, Chambersburg and Hazelton. The committee are unanimous in recommending to the association the city of West Chester as a suitable place for the next meeting.

Mr. H. W. Ochse moves that the report of the committee be adopted.

The report is agreed to.

Mr. Max Lick, of Meadville, here entertained the convention with a very pleasing tenor solo, which was so well received that he responded to an enthusiastic encore. He was accompanied by Miss Graham.

President Srodes here introduced Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of House of Refuge, Philadelphia, who was received with applause and addressed the convention as follows on the subject "The Delinquent Boy, His Reformation: Statistics.":

Mr. President: Coming as I do in the midst of a crowded program it would be little courtesy on my part, being one of you, If I were not willing to be very brief and give opportunity to the distinguished stranger whom we have with us, and to whom we were seemingly so discourteous this afternoon as to adjourn the session at which he was to appear.

Mr. Johnson is past master in the care of the feeble minded, and one who is familiar after long years of association in the National conferences of Charities and Corrections, in all capacities, official and advisory, with all manner of charity and charitable work. I would not deprive him of the fullest time that he may desire tonight, by speaking to you at any great length, I being one of you and he being here through his courtesy and kindness.

The question of reformation of course immediately demands of us, if we use any analythical method at all, the inquiry, what is to be reformed? I am now using the word reform in its popular sense. If we were in an afternoon session and had ample time I would like to pass slips through the audience asking, first, what is to be reformed, and after receiving the answer, thinking I might get probably the almost unanimous answer that it was character that was to be reformed, to ask you to tell me what character is. I will give you a few seconds to define it in your own minds, if you can. I know of nothing more difficult of definition, and character is what is to be reformed. We cannot say that it represents something, because we cannot reform a representation. It must be something. We cannot say that it is something in the man or in the woman, because then it is entirely independent of him and its reformation might not effect the individual. It must be, then, as I understand it, what the man is; not the man himself, but what he is.

I grant you that is not a lucid definition of character, but if you can formulate a definition of character I should be most happy to have it. Lexicographers will tell us it is a hundred and one things, but I have yet to see a clear definition. I say to you that so far as

our consideration of the subject is concerned we will consider character as what the individual is.

If we are to reform this thing, character, we ought, I suppose, to know what determines it.

The aim of the age is to get at causes and to begin at foundations, and start with sources, and if we are to work with character we ought to know what it is that determines a man's character. I venture to say, first, that it is the physical constitution with which he is born. I do not speak of heredity, because if I say heredity there will be at once a natural turning of the mind to moral characteristics, although moral characteristics are scarcely transmissible. I speak of the physical constitution and characteristics with which the child is born. No one who has had children of his own or who has studied children in any school or Sunday school or indeed in any place where children may be studied, will have any question at all that there is a decided difference in the physical characteristics of children. I do not mean by physical characteristics such distinctions as whether the child has a long nose or a high forehead or some particular cast of features. I mean the physical constitutional characteristics with which he is born. Whether he is nervous, or phlegmatic; whether he is full of physical exhuberance, or reserved and non-expressive; and I believe these things have more to do with what a child becomes in after life than is ordinarily attributed to them.

I was going up to the college the other day and the schools were just being dismissed, and if I could have had the children as they passed me for an exhibit here, acting as they were, I don't think it would have been necessary for me to have said as much as I have concerning the difference in the physical characteristics of children.

The next thing that enters into making the child what he is, or into his character, is his physical habits. We are accustomed to think of habits as things formed of choice and will; done because we like to do them, and we do them so often that we do them without any distinct regard to moral quality. They become automatic. There are physical habits formed in childhood with which the mind has practically nothing to do. I will take extreme examples. Take the habit of cleanliness in the child. One can hardly question that the habit of cleanliness or the lack of it may be formed in early childhood without any volition on the part of the child. If we take the extreme illustration of the foreigners who in the autumn sew on their clothes for the winter, I wouldn't think there would be any need of further illustration; but we go further and say that the physical habit of the quality of speech, of profanity and obscenity that is formed in early childhood is formed without any reference to moral standards or moral quality, any more than is the case in the boy saying "father" or "mother." There are physical impurities indulged in early childhood that are purely physical in themselves and yet have the greatest influence on the character in after life. They wear grooves in the mind, through which there will course through the whole life a continually foul stream, unless there is something to change its course.

Then, again, as a third forming cause of character there is the ultimate idea, the determining idea of one's life. Of course this is not consciously formed in early childhood, but it is formed in a rudimentary way, and every child has sooner or later, if he is intelligent, some idea of what his end and aim is to be in life. Of course that is stamping itself upon his mind in very early life and before his character is fully crystalized.

Lastly, I would say the determination of the means by which the end of this ruling idea should be accomplished is an important matter. The purpose in life may be all right, in itself, and yet the determination of the means by which that purpose shall be accomplished may make the character for good or bad. For instance, if a young man should determine that he wanted to be possessed of five thousand dollars and should break into your bank to get it, it would be a very different matter from the man who determined that he wanted five thousand dollars and went to work in a mine to get it, saving a dollar a week, or a professional man who determined that he needed five thousand dollars and by some remarkable case of surgery or some great case at law should make it. The determination of all these men would be the same, but the determination of the means would decide the moral quality. Therefore, the choice of the means by which the end shall be attained in life is as important in determining the character as the end chosen.

If these facts are a not too scientific analysis of what makes character then when we want to reform (for I question the reformation of character in the ordinary popular sense, but do recognize the possibility of reformation of character that shall replace character already existing) character, and these are the causes of character, how shall we go about it? Can we do anything with physical constitution and characteristics that are the first basis of every man's character? I say no. We cannot make a live, pushing man out of a logy, phlegmatic one, whose blood flows slowly and whose nerves are buried deep and whose brain acts sluggishly in any mental operation. It is not the reformation then of his natural characteristics, although it is an attempt that is often made as a basis of reformation. Some would make all children alike and make all do alike with the same earnestness, but the effort is absolutely useless. If that is the basis of the effort it will fail. It is positively doomed to fail before it begins. And that is one of the things at the basis of character that must be allowed to stay as it is, and therefore many of the efforts at reformation are exceedingly faulty, because they do not recognize that here is one thing that they have to deal with from which they must keep their hands off.

If we cannot do anything with that first basis of a man's character what shall we say about the physical habits? It is the easiest thing in the world to reform a physical habit; as easy as it is to teach children to write. A person comes into a school and looks at a boy's writing; he has had little training, and the observer wonders at its goodness. It is the easiest thing in the world to teach. It is as easy to reform physical habits. All you have to do is to not give the physical habit a chance to assert itself. You may plant a bulb or a seed in the ground, and if you will keep the leaves cut off for a little while the seed or bulb will die. It is the same with reference to a physical habit; remove the opportunity for its indulgence and the habit is gone. What is required for this is continuous close oversight. That is an organized effort, such as is exercised in boarding schools, where an individual effort such as is possible in the family, cannot succeed. There is the constant keeping down of the foliage; whereas in the family it cannot be cut down all the time. I am not criticising the family, or the putting of children in families. Constant oversight will kill it any time. While that habit is dying another one is being formed, and being formed under proper supervision and oversight it is presumably a proper physical habit.

There is a great deal in even physical forms. I have no doubt many of you would feel more like prayer when kneeling at the home

or before the altar in your church than you would here on your seats before me. The mere doing of the deed will teach the doctrine; and so it is with a physical habit the mere formation of a proper physical habit will naturally react on the making of the man what he is—the character.

The next matter I spoke of was the ruling purpose of the boy's life. Now this is not so simple. I perhaps will run counter to the thought of many of you when I say that probably the most defective way of changing the dominant idea of the boy's life is by preachment, indoctrination; talking about what the proper idea should be. If we have a very strong notion and somebody puts at us something entirely opposite, our combativeness is excited and we oppose it because it is different from what we have; if, however, someone can lay before us a proposition or panorama of life that throws our strong idea into a hideous light and makes it appear something to be shunned we will sneak away from it; but we do not care to have anyone tell us about it; we would rather they wouldn't refer to what we believe. The worst thing you can do to a public man is to quote his previous speeches to him, and the worst thing you can do to a man who is living an upright life is to refer to something that he did in another phase of living. Preachment is the least effective way of changing the purpose of a boy's life; it must be done by indirection; by showing that another purpose is better; that there is something higher or better, but don't try, with most men, or any boy, to bring him to the stage where he ought to do it because it is the right thing to do. I never heard a more ridiculous story than of a man who was proverbial for making absurd claims for boys in his school; he told about a boy whom some official was talking to and asked "what are you here for?" and he told him that he was there for going to church before the bell rang and the man said, "what do you stay here for if you didn't do anything, why don't you run away?" and the boy said, "it wouldn't be right." Now that is the consummation of absurdity, and if you expect to eliminate selfishness from a child's aim in life you are expecting more than most of you have expected of your own children in their bringing up. In fact I don't know of anybody who isn't following a selfish aim in life. Do men get rich because they can do so much good with their money? Do men seek power because it will give them such great influence for good to others? Where can you find an unselfish motive in life? Men are called upon to repent, so they may go to heaven, or that they may escape hell, by the men of the new as well as the old school of evangelists. Then don't try to demand from the child an unselfish motive as the dominant idea of his life; because nobody lives without selfish motive in life. But if that motive is made so free from objectionable individualism that a man stands as well as the rest of us in community and recognizes the rights of other men in community it is high enough. And that brings me naturally to the last source of character to the means by which these motives shall be accomplished. Here is where selfishness will get its proper baptism of righteousness, by teaching of the life that no boy can live to himself; that he is a part of the social system; that he depends on others and others have their rights and he has his rights and others must recognize them. The boy may be reformed from the predatory animal, with selfishness of the most savage kind into the social being that recognizes that others have rights as well as himself and he has rights as well as others and only in the same proportion. Then you have made of him a very fair character, if his aim and end in life is a persistent although partial aim for that which is acceptably good.

That is what I think should be the basis of the work of the reformation of the boy. It sounds a little dry, but we have to get down to the foundation when we are going to do anything with an absolute hope of accomplishing a purpose. By such an analysis we get a little idea of what the work we are trying to do aims to accomplish. It aims to lift by replacing the character already half formed by another character that shall be the social character that can succeed in the world alongside of the character of other men, without conflicting with them in the exercise of their rights.

Details of the efforts put forth are not in place here. There is tacked on to this suggestion the word "statistics." It is said that figures don't lie. Someone else has also said that liars do figure. That is about what I think of statistics. It depends on who makes them, and the point of view taken of the things of which they are made. Of statistics concerning matters of this kind I have comparatively little regard. We make statistics on the results of our work, we visit the boys for three years until they are 18 years old and charge ourselves with every complaint against them, and every boy that goes to another institution, etc., and try to get a fair idea of what our work amounts to; but if it looked a thousand times blacker than it does we should keep on doing it, because we think it is the right kind of an effort to make. Concerning the result of those lives in which we have interfered I can say we have had no year that the percentage of the boys on our visiting list who are doing well has been below 80. Leading decent lives. I don't think that four-fifths of them will perhaps hold fast all their lives. If there are many young people here I would be also unwilling to assume the same thing for them, in their lives. The only thing we can say is that the boy has been reformed to the extent that he has been placed on his feet, and made able to stand there for a considerable period of time. It rests with society, largely, as to what will become of him afterwards. When the spirit of viciousness and crime and evil becomes so rampant that the best of children are being contaminated and destroyed I don't know why I should expect that my pupils should escape the contagion any more than others. When the social neglect is so great that child-crime increases by leaps and bounds, so that where there were hundreds of cases a few years ago there are thousands now, I don't know why I should expect that children who have been schooled by me should get out of it any better than those who have been to the public or private schools in the cities where they live.

Statistics simply show that more than four-fifths of the children taken in hand at a proper time in life and under proper conditions may be placed on their feet and then kept there for a considerable time, and then it is for the public to say whether they will destroy what others have formed. (Applause.)

Following Mr. Nibecker's address Mrs. E. S. Lindsey of Warren, read the following interesting paper, "Child Labor and Its Results," which was received with applause.

CHILD LABOR AND ITS RESULTS.

By Mrs. E. S. Lindsey,

Those of you who have read Hardy's novel, "Jude the Obscure," will recall with a pang of quaint personality of the little Jude, or as he was grotesquely called, "Father Time." The child, saddened and prematurely aged by privition and suffering asks, "Can't I do

anything?" "No," answers the mothers, "all is trouble, adversity and suffering." Again the childish voice inquires, "Mother, it would be better out of the world than in it." "Yes, dear, it would, almost." "But we don't ask to be born," the boy says pitiously.

The next morning the little Jude, having destroyed the two younger children, hangs himself. In the stiffened fingers was found a bit of paper on which was written in the boy's hand, "Done because we are too many."

To those of us who have come in close personal contact with these miniature men and women into whose haggard little faces no gleam of youth or laughter ever comes, this story, horrible as it is, is written the realms of possibility. Across the door of the crowded, stifling tenement the explanation of crime and degeneracy might well read, "Done because we are too many."

John Spargo in his pathetic history, "Childhood's Wrongs; The Bitter Cry of the Children," asserts that there is no more horrible page in all history than the enslavement of mere babies by the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century in England. At first parental love and pride were in arms against the new system. Factory girl was a disgraceful epithet. Not till forced by lowered wages and abject poverty could the respectable classes be induced to send their children to the factories. But the great manufacturies must have children. What simpler than get them from the workhouses? Surely it would not be a difficult task to persuade officials to get rid of their pauper children and to the conscientious few who sought to investigate there was always the specious pretext that the children were merely taken from the poor houses to become apprentices and be taught good trades, and thus was established the traffic in child slaves. They received no wages, were confined in dark cellars, often chained to keep them from running away, beaten and tortured, worked sixteen hours on a stretch, indiscriminately herded together and fighting with pigs for the coarse fare which they shared in common. When we think of the intelligent care and tenderness shown our feeble minded in a model institution like Polk, we are filled with horror when we read that the overseers of the poor demanded that the manufacturers must accept one imbecile out of every batch of twenty children. Robert Owen says children were received as early as six years of age. They worked steadily from six in the morning till seven in the evening and after that were supposed to be educated. One wonders how British philanthropists could have had so much time to devote to the emancipation of the poor negro of our southern states. The first act passed through parliament for the protection of children was due to the efforts of Sir Robert Peel. This act placed no limit upon the age at which children might be employed, but graciously reduced the working day to twelve hours and sought to provide clothes, religious training and education.

Yes, but you will say, thank God that dark chapter is finished and in the light of the great philanthropy of the twentieth century with its ringing plea for the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God former things have passed away, and yet children only four years old have been found in your canning factories in New York State and little girls of five and six are working by night in your southern cotton mills.

The Greek legend tells us as fast as Saturns children were born he swallowed them. Modern greed and industry is performing this somewhat doubtful role for every state in our Union.

A competent authority places the number of children under fourteen in the Southern cotton mills as 60,000.

It is hard for us as loyal Pennsylvanians to accept the fact that

our state enslaves more children than any other—principally as breaker boys. The work is hard, and bending over the chute to pick out slate and refuse from the coal results in deformed bodies, while the choking clouds of dust lay the foundation of the dreaded miners' consumption. Wages are from 50 to 60 cents a day.

To again quote from John Spargo: "Children are employed in the textile mills because their labor is cheaper than that of adults. Boys are employed in the glass factories at night because their labor is cheaper than that of machinery. Children in tenements paste the fancy boxes in which we get our candies for the same reason. Such child labor has nothing to do with training the child for the work of life."

And now as to the physical condition. In European countries, where more careful investigations have been conducted, the victim of the workshops or factory shows great physical deterioration, consumption and rickets being perhaps the most prevalent diseases. Choking clouds of dust, overheated rooms and in some manufactories as in that of felt hats, where it is necessary to keep the atmosphere very moist, the work is continued until faintings are so numerous that it does not pay to keep going, and the mills are closed. In our large carpet factories children become so thoroughly dyed themselves that a scratch or cut often results in death.

I have never forgotten a child in whom I became deeply interested in a New York children's hospital suffering from necrosis of the jaw. This terrible disease was brought on by making matches and was due to phosphor poisoning. Spargo says it is known as "phossy jaw." Examples might be multiplied, but they are too horrible. That the sum of these wrongs should be a low moral standard is not to be wondered at. I once had pointed out to me the most evil woman in a great mill. She was not sixteen at the time and was a veritable power for evil, contaminating all her associates. She had worked since she was five years old.

The following clipping from a Harrisburg paper furnishes us with the other side of the argument, as presented by State Factory Inspector Delaney:

"Thousands of children run wild, says Delaney—Blames it on anti- child labor faddists who killed legislation.

"Harrisburg, September 11.—'The faddists and anti-child labor people in Philadelphia, who defeated beneficial legislation last winter, sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind,' said State Factory Inspector Delancy to-day.

" 'They complained,' said Captain Delaney, 'that children instead of being employed in factories ought to be sent to school. As a general proposition I agreed to that, but stipulated that they might be employed when there was no school, to which they objected and the legislation fell. What it the result?

" 'Look at Philadelphia to-day. When schools opened this week it was found that 10,000 children could only be accommodated with half a day's schooling and over 13,000 had no accommodations whatever, and were forced into the streets. What is to become of these 13,000 children? Under the laws, as created by the anti-child labor faddists, these children are not permitted to go into the factories to work, they are not even permitted to do the lightest kind of labor. They must simply remain idle and run wild through the streets.

" 'And matters might even be worse,' continued Captain Delaney. 'The anti-child labor people successfully opposed the allowing of principals and teachers in parochial schools to issue certificates to children, compelling them to go to public school teachers for authority

to issue certificates. Now, here is a supposition case based on that action:

"'Suppose the 70,000 children attending the Catholic parochial schools of Philadelphia should be turned over to the Philadelphia school authorities, what a wretched and deplorable condition they would be in. The public schools there are now shy of accommodations for 13,000, and if the 70,000 Catholic children now in the parochial schools were turned over to the public school authorities, that would make 80,000 children without school accommodations. There are Episcopal and Lutheran parochial schools in Philadelphia, the scholars in which would swell the number to about 100,000. In other words, if the parochial schools were closed and the public schools were asked to take charge of the children whose parents pay taxes, they simply could not do it, and this vast army of children would be running idle in Philadelphia's streets. They could not work—the faddists on child labor have barred them out. What could they do? Nothing—simply run wild. The conditions are deplorable. What would you do with these children if these parochial schools, which are now supported exclusively by private subscription, were to be closed? That's the conundrum.'

"Captain Delaney, in his report published some time ago, called attention to this condition of affairs, and prophesied what would certainly happen."

But the pendulum swings far out with the first stroke of early legislation on any subject, reminds one of Evan's definition of a musical person: "One who has strength enough to make a terrible noise and obtuseness enough not to mind it.

It seems to me that the good people are overlooking one simple factor in the problem—the child's own feeling in the matter. I never heard a great scientist yet who could either measure or explain a boy's appetite. My homely statement of this problem would read: The unemployed boy might receive as his share of the family rations one bologna and a piece of bread, which would be lost in a corner of his poor little empty stomach. While the small laborer might be able to lay six sausages side by side with bread ad libitum. If we enact arbitrary laws prohibiting absolutely all work for the children of our poor, then we should be prepared to satisfy the needs which the poor wages of the parents cannot cover.

Children early show an interest in work and a delight and pride in wages. I believe the golden mean will yet be reached when the state shall offer and enforce such a fine protection that child labor shall neither mean deformed bodies or dwarfed brains. The problem of the unemployed faced us this summer in Warren with some lively lads who had nothing to do. While waiting for good homes two exciting runaways were the result, and the picture of a long-suffering county commissioner dashing up our state road, while the Children's Aid ladies looked under beds and in closets, is still more than vivid in my mind. One small delinquent in explaining said with a fine despair: "You see, Mrs. Lindsey, we had nothing else to do."

It does not seem to me that moderate labor on a full stomach can be any more injurious to the child than long hours of study on an empty stomach, and yet you have the testimony of hundreds of our teachers in the poor districts of our large cities that a large number of children have no breakfasts whatever and a cup of coffee without even bread in other instances. Hannah Moore said there are only two bad things in the world, sin and bile; and yet with this condition you are sure to have both.

I wish this vast subject had been given to one capable of grasping it, but I comfort myself and you with that charming couplet:

Great Junos geese saved Rome her citadel,
And the State may be saved if I but cackle well.

After the reading of Mrs. Lindsey's paper the convention was entertained by the singing of a solo by Mr. Griffith, accompanied by Miss Graham, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

President Srodes here introduced to the convention Mr. Alexander Johnson, General Secretary National Conference and Charities, and said: I am pleased that we can receive this evening the experience and knowledge of one who has been in the work so long a time and who is able by that experience to give us the benefit of his advice. Mr. Alexander Johnson, Secretary to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections of the State of Indiana, is present and I take pleasure in presenting him to you.

Mr. Johnson was received with applause and spoke as follows, his subject being, "Our Charities, and Philanthropy of the United States."

OUR CHARITIES, AND PHILANTHROPY OF THE UNITED STATES.
By Mr. Alexander Johnson.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am to speak to you to-night, by the will of your program committee, on the value of conferences of charities and the relations which should subsist between the state and national conferences, as well as on the topic named by the chair.

This is your thirty-third conference. We had in June in Minneapolis the thirty-fourth national conference. If the state conferences are the daughters of the national conference, this is the oldest daughter. I have known a good deal about this conference. Your friend and associate, Mr. McGonnigle, now deceased, was an intimate friend of mine, and we often talked about this conference. I promised him that some day I would come and spend a day with you. I have frequently read your annual reports. I have them in my library and find in them many valuable contributions to the literature of charity and reform.

When we think of what the national conference has meant to the nation in its 34 years of useful life, we may see what the state conference has been to Pennsylvania. You are a generation old now. For a third of a century you have been coming together to inquire how your work might be done better; how the taxpayers' burdens might be lightened, or how the money they furnish might be spent to greater usefulness.

I want to point out one or two things that the conference ought to be to the state. First in importance is the function it performs as a sort of stock taking. Every business man takes account of his stock, and of his debts, every year, and he finds in that way how he stands. This is your stock taking. How is this great work, this most important business that the state has to do, being done? This business that is put into your hands as dealers with the people who are in danger of becoming undesirable citizens, or who have already become such? Can we say we have had a good year; that there are fewer people in the almshouses and fewer dependent children to be taken care

of and fewer insane and idiotic and deaf mutes and blind? Can we say we have improved our methods so that we are turning out a better product from our social factory in which the thing to be manufactured is worthy intelligent citizens?

We have many of these institutions, intended to make over and rehabilitate those who have fallen or those who are in danger of falling. Brother Nibecker's institution is the best known type of such. Taking into it boys who have had no proper chance; boys who have done some bad things. (Judge Lindsey says there isn't such a thing in the world as a bad boy, but that boys sometimes do bad things.) To take those boys and turn them out as ordinarily good citizens; can you imagine a piece of business that the state is doing that is of more importance than that; more important than even the teaching in the great schools and colleges. I think the work your President is doing for the insane, the work my dear friend Murdock is doing for the feeble-minded, is a blessed and sacred work, because it is work for humanity. Whether it is for the defective, or the poor or for the delinquent, this work that we have is all one piece of work Charities and corrections are two sides of one great movement, and the purpose of it all is to uplift humanity, and if Providence has been so good as to make that our life work we are very fortunate to have so great a privilege. Now, besides taking stock of our success or failue in the business which our state gives us to do for her, there is another very valuable function of the annual conference. When we meet together we should not only inquire how we are getting along, but also as to the spirit in which this work is being done. That spirit we have a greater opportunity to enkindle at these meetings than anywhere else. Are we getting hold of the public and making them understand our spirit? If we can get the general public to come to our meetings and realize the spirit in which we are doing this work it is a great advantage. It is not enough that the Governor and Members of the Legislature should approve of our work. Public work, to be out of the danger of politics must have a strong support in public opinion, and when we come together in a public way and get the public interested it is a great thing to do. We want public opinion to look at these matters as we look at them.

One thing we may say about our American charities that cannot be said of these of many parts of the world. Most of the improvements, not only in our charitable but in our penal affairs, come from the inside, and are not forced on the agents or officers by the pressure of outside public opinion. Now it is true that when we put a man into office, especially if he thinks he is settled there, the tendency is to get into a routine and do the same thing over ond over. But still our American Charities have that distinguishing mark, more than in any other country, that the improvements you see in them from year to year largely come from the inside and are not forced on them from the outside; and that it comes because we have this habit in America of seeking for public sentiment and sympathy. Here every man owns the state. One undivided five millionth part of Pennsylvania is owned by each voter present, and so he takes or ought to take a very intelligent interest in it. The work of the state goes forward in that way because it is the public work, and the public are advised.

I must confess that this latter statement often seems contrary to events, that often the public are strangely indifferent to their own welfare, their own affairs. Yet in spite of that I still believe that in the majority of cases the public do care and only need, perhaps, to know a little more than they do, to take a more active part for better things. You say that it is a very rosy view, things are

getting done in the dark, occasionally. Some dreadful story comes out in some other state. In your neighboring state on the west a few weeks ago two men were sent to prison for murdering an insane patient, and in another state two women were accused of putting a feeble minded girl, for punishment, into a hot bath until it scalded her until she died. There are almshouses where people are dreadfully neglected: where active cruelty is going on; but they are all in dark places. The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. That is what the scripture says about it.

The thing we should welcome, as public servants, is that the public shall come and see us and know what is going on, and when the broad sunlight of publicity is blazing full and clear into every corner of our institutions those things will not occur. Cruelty and filth flee before the light, like those little crawling things that skirmish away, when you turn up a board that has long been lying on the grass. And then the general public has another great duty. The newspapers are very prone to publish the bad things. If a man has done something wrong they are not afraid to tell it. Now won't you agree with me that there is another side to that question? Here is a man who day after day and month after month is doing his whole duty with a great deal of self sacrifice and for small pay; isn't it a good thing to go to him and say "we are with you; you can count upon us every time; we are glad to see things looking so well." Let something good be said. I wonder if you remember the story in one of the early gospels, that has been thrown aside. How Jesus with his disciples was walking along the streets of Jerusalem, and the dead body of a poor wretched dog was lying in the street, and everyone said, "what a dreadful sight." But though the body was festering and repulsive yet his white teeth were shown, and Jesus said, "What beautiful white teeth." There is always something good that might be said. Say it as well as the other. We want to let our public servants know that we appreciate them when they do the right thing, as well as to make it very plain that if they do not do the right thing we shall not stand by them and they will not be kept in their place.

I don't think anything good has been said about Charities and Corrections in the world that cannot be said about Charities and Corrections in the United States. I think also that perhaps nothing bad has been said that cannot be truthfully said about the world in some place of the United States. The great purpose of the national conference and of the state conference, is to tell the truth, to speak out clearly in praise of the good that all may emulate it, in condemnation of the evil that all may shun it and those to blame may reform it. The great object of these conferences is to provoke one another to love and good works, as the apostle puts it. That we may have things done better and better.

We go to extremes. The pendulum swings far beyond the center. So it is in our affairs. We go very far one way and a little too far the other way. But every time the pendulum has swung a little too far perhaps it has helped the general average. Even those spasms of reform that occur in the great cities one in six or eight or ten years, with almost the regularity of panics and crises, those great upheavals, evanescent though they may be, are movements in the line of permanent reform and something is gained here and there. Occasionally we hear of things that seem like a set back; of the increase in child criminality, for instance, which has been mentioned this evening. Now I have a profound distrust of statistics, (I have compiled and published a good many of them myself,) and I doubt very much, that there is this tremendous increase in juvenile crime.

It may be true there are more arrests. This is true about all kinds of arrests. We are perpetually creating new crimes. It is a crime now to steal an electric current from a wire. Before there were any electric wires that crime did not exist. In the border parts of the country murders are not always a matter of record, but as we become civilized, there are more records of murder, but I doubt if there is any more murder. I am sure there is less drunkenness than there used to be, although many more arrests for drunkenness are made. So we cannot say off hand that this and that are so, because statistics prove it to be so. But that doesn't mean that we are not bound to know whether or not we are doing the right thing. It doesn't mean, for instance, that a Childrens' Aid Society isn't bound by every consideration of honor and square dealing with the world at large, to know what happens to all their children; to follow them up and be able to say, "we are doing the right work, and we can prove it because we know where all our children are." That is one of the tests we have a right to put to an institution or society. Brother Nibecker follows his boys for three years after they are discharged. I don't know but it ought to be until they are twenty-one. We have a right to say to the societies and agents, "What are your results. How careful are you to find that you achieve those results. Is your work founded on sentiment, or sense. Are you doing the work, or talking about it," and this is a splendid place to ask and answer those questions. And if we tell the rugged and true facts even if they hurt sometimes, we shall get tremendous good from these conferences, and the benefit will be to the whole state. Of recent years a great conception has been growing in our minds with regard to the social order.

What is this society, of which you and I are individual members? It is not a mere aggregation of people. It is not a mere organization; but in a true and high sense it is a living organism of which everyone of us is a part, just as each part of the human body is a part of the whole body; as each cell in the brain is a part of that one live organism, and connected by infinite numbers of filaments to each other so that one cannot be affected by itself. Just as in the human body, if one limb is wounded, the whole body is injured; just as the head, or heart, or viscera, cannot be sick by themselves, but the whole body is affected. So with this human organism, the poorest and weakest member cannot suffer or be abused but that you and I and everyone of us to some extent suffer and are abused. That is the view of human society we are getting to see, and that is why we are insisting that every poor brother and sister of ours shall have the best they can of life. The whole state must rise to a healthy condition; and that can only be done when every individual member rises, whether those reared under circumstances like you and I, or those whom our prosperity has invited and our inducements have brought from across the sea; they are all members of this human organism and they all suffer, and fall and rise together. We try to bring everyone to a realization of that tremendous fact. That is what the great national conference means, with much else of meaning.

We ask you to do as you have done before and send some representative who will come to the national conference next May, at Richmond, Va. Many of you have heard the words "On to Richmond." We are going to Richmond with a better purpose now than when those words were uttered. We are going now to carry the conquests of peace and love, instead of war; and they will welcome us from the north much more heartily than they welcomed us some forty years ago.

Miss Donner here presented the report of the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, for the year ending October 1, 1907, as follows:

REPORT OF BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AT OAKDALE.

The home is located at Oakdale, Pa., just fifteen miles west of Pittsburg Union Station. The main building is a large three story building containing officers departments, bakery, laundry, dormitories, etc. Another large building on the north side of this contains the gymnasium, one school room and shop. The greenhouse is on the south side.

The farm is one mile from Oakdale. The new farm house is heated and lighted by gas from the well on the farm, with hot and cold water and two bath rooms. It has all the modern conveniences of a city home. The farm manager is Mr. E. C. Mowry; matron, Miss M. Stewart. The matron of the home is Mrs. E. J. Dunlap.

The school was kept up through the year, and the work done will compare favorably with the work of schools in general. Teachers, Miss Mary F. Peters, Miss Richards and Miss L. C. Donnan. The greenhouse and garden are in charge of Mr. Pasco and are a source of enjoyment, profit, and instruction to the boys. The laundry and bakery have been running full time. In both of them the boys work and receive practical instruction in those industries. Manual training was carried on through the year, each boy getting one and one-half hours instruction each day. Chairs, tables, and other pieces of wood work are on exhibition at the Pittsburg Exposition.

The farm consists of one hunderd and fifty acres and has good buildings and abundant water. This season we raised 400 bushels of oats, 275 bushels of wheat, 60 tons of hay. We have on the farm 5 horses, 15 cows, hogs, chickens, ducks, turkeys and rabbits. The farm furnishes us with milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables of all kinds for the table and will soon furnish an abundance of fruit. The boys all like the farm and we have 29 there now. Visitors to the farm frequently remark, "how much better this is for boys than the streets of the city!"

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, there were under our care for a longer or shorter time 230 boys.

These boys were received as follows:

Through friends	106
Juvenile Court, All'y and other counties, (homeless and neglected boys)	78
Humanes Society	16
Children's Aid Society	11
Other Institutions	11
Church and Charity Workers	8
Total	230

Disposed of as follows:

Returned to friends	65
Placed in homes or secured positions	39
Transferred to other institutions	22
Ran off	4
In the Home October 1, 1907	100
	230

Church preference—	
Presbyterian	54
Methodist Episcopal	37
Catholic	17
Lutheran	16
United Presbyterian	15
Baptist	9
Jewish	6
Other denominations	7
No preference	56
	230

Since the work began, seven years ago, we have had under our care, for a longer or shorter time, 748 boys. We have never had a death among them, very little sickness and no contagious diseases.

Mrs. Sue Willard read the following report of the Industrial School for Girls, Indiana county:

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, INDIANA, PA.

As this year (1907) closes the first decade of our school, a review of our work covering the first ten years may be of interest to this convention.

Many things came to pass in the ten years, and yet at the end of them it seems as if time had flown very swiftly. Young people have grown to manhood and womanhood, have grown happy or sad, good or bad. Lives have begun and lives have ended. Fortunes and reputations have been made and lost, and, yet we say, with sudden wonder, can it be ten years since then, really ten years since the C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania saw the beginning of their long cherished plan of a home, where "our girls" could receive the training that can be had only in the family life of a true home?

At our annual meeting in Oil City, in 1897, we decided to launch out, and a committee of three were appointed to secure a location. Of two places under consideration, Indiana was chosen. A home bought for $5,000 entirely on faith, and in five years our faith was rewarded, and our property clear of debt. But, the first two years witnessed many discouragements and dark days. I well remember sitting for days in that empty house waiting for donations and pupils, which did not materialize. But, soon the people learned more of the motive and object of the work, they rose to the occasion, and contributed liberally. From this beginning we are now, at the end of ten years, in possession of a comfortably furnished and equipped home, containing eighteen comfortable beds, bath room, laundry, a pleasant dining room, convenient kitchen, comfortable sitting room and porches; also ample lawn, and large vegetable garden, from which the table is supplied with fresh vegetables, and in addition to this, through the generosity of a friend of Elk county we have our own cozy and comfortable school room, making us a property well worth $15,000, "A monument of faith."

In ten years we have sheltered and cared for 250. What class of girls, you say. I answer, those who in our judgment most need our care, for like Whitcomb Riley:

"I believe all children good
If, they are only understood.
Even bad ones 'pears to me,
Are just as good as they kin be."

Many of our girls are in good homes, where they are loved and appreciated, quite a number have graduated from our common and high schools, some are trained nurses, and some are married and in homes of their own, and are passing on to others the good practical training received in this school.

All of our girls have not always done just as we wished, or as they should have done, but, have yours? So many of these girls do not have a wise and loving mother to cover with "the mantle of Charity" all the faults and weaknesses common to all.

"She is only half a mother who does not see her own child in every child,
And her own child's griefs in every pain which makes another weep."

Some have been wayward, and have through time acknowledged the benefit of the discipline and training received. Of this large number I can recall only twelve who have gone far into sin, and of these two expressed regret on their dying bed, that they had not heeded the instruction received at the home.

Many times discouraged by what seems like failure when troubles vex and cares annoy, the flesh grows weak and we are tempted to ask, does it pay. We realize the truth of the thought in Faber's Hymn.

"Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part.
Upon this battlefield of life
And not sometimes lose heart."

But, if we believe that a kind deed is never lost, even the cup of cold water in his name, or that we are to sow the seed by all waters, leaving results to him who gave the command, or that he is the best neighbor who showeth mercy, if we believe, really, the teachings of the great teacher, then, we can say:

"Right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

In the year just closed, we have received 36 new girls, at present we have 19. During the fall and early winter our school was unusually small, but, since the beginning of 1907 we have had a full school, and everything is in a good prosperous condition. The domestic department, under the efficient management of the matron, Miss Bratton, is up to its usual high standard, the girls assisting in all lines of work, even in baking. The school is in charge of a capable and experienced teacher, Miss Kinter, who's aim is to teach not only the foundation of a good common school education, but the foundation of a good moral character, as well.

Our girls are very punctual and faithful in their attendance at a single Sunday in the year. They can repeat the Lord's prayer, the commandments, the creed, and several selections from the Psalms. This being more than many old church members can do. One of our girls, fourteen (14) years old having a special talent for music, and a good start as a violin player, we have succeeded in getting her a scholarship in the "Normal Conservatory of Music" where she can have special teaching on the violin, besides attending school, for which benefit, she is expected to assist in the dining room, as a waitress.

During this year we have made many improvements, and have been at a very great expense putting in sewerage. Have had painting

and papering done to the amount of ninety (90) dollars. Have added much to our furnishings in the way of rugs and a new piano, which was a donation from Mrs. Hall, of Elk county and Mr. Work, of Indiana. We have also been kindly remembered by friends at the Thanksgiving and Holiday seasons.

Our school is under the efficient and attentive care of Dr. Davis. The health of our girls has been exceptionably good, indeed it is remarkable, we have had only one death since our organization, and that one was in very ill health when she came.

As to our financial report we feel that our expenditure has been small.

SUE WILLARD, Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
From June 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907.

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 1	$ 20.30
Assessment from County auxiliaries	622.50
Board of Children	721.24
Clothing for Children	40.12
Shoes for Children	5.00
Sewing for Children	5.50
Rebate on Water bill	20.00
Borrowed Money	50.00
Thanksgiving Collection	27.06
Young Ladies Society of Indiana	24.00
Christmas Gifts from Mrs. Hall	25.00
C. A. S. of Western Penna., to pay borrowed money	50.00
Piano from Mrs. Hall	105.00
Donation from Beaver County C. A. S.	25.00
	$1,740.72

Disbursements.

Matrons salary	$ 360.00
Teacher's salary	227.25
Assistant's salary	30.00
Gas	31.11
Coal	22.15
Telephone and tolls	12.75
Water rent	36.42
Insurance premium	28.80
Repairs	9.55
Work on place, plants and seeds	35.55
Drugs for year	24.10
Bedstead and bedding	18.80
Wall Paper	1.25
Dry Goods and Shoes	23.21
Sewing	19.18
Groceries and Provisions	263.25
Butter and Eggs	94.11
Butterine	7.68
Flour	48.50
Meat	100.29
Milk	84.63
Ice	17.88

Piano	105.00
House Furnishings	45.43
Plumbing	22.44
Christmas gifts	15.50
Borrowed money returned	50.00
Incidentals	3.36
Total	$1,738.19
Balance on hand June 1, 1907	$ 2.53
	$1,740.72

AUGUSTA WALLACE, Treasurer.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the Childrens' Aid Society of the state of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause, and was as follows:

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

As is very widely known the plan of the Childrens' Aid Society for caring for dependent and delinquent children is by placing them individually in separate family homes, a plan which is now clearly in the foreground of modern thought for the treatment of dependent children. Fifty per cent of these children are placed in private families to board. The Society finds homes for children in private families without payment of board when the existing conditions justify such an arrangement. It clothes them, watches over them by means of frequent visiting and by reports at stated times from pastors and school teachers, and procures for each child medical aid when needed. All cases are carefully investigated before a decision of the disposition of the child is made and each child receives a thorough medical examination upon being received. Parents are not relieved of their legal responsibilities in regard to their children and are expected to pay what they can toward their support and at any time upon proving themselves worthy to control and train their children they are returned to them—others are kept under the supervision of the Society until they are adopted or become self-supporting. Children of all ages and grades are taken, it may be a foundling or deserted baby, an orphan or half orphan, but there is always one verdict, give it a chance in a good home. There is encouragement in the fact that confidence in our principle and in the manner in which we do our work is now so fully established among other child caring agencies who place their children in other ways, that we are appealed to every day by these same agencies to help in relieving them of children who in their opinion need our kind of care.

County poor boards show their confidence and appreciation by sending the Society numbers of their children. Judges of the court, probation officers, the society to protect children from cruelty, hospitals with deserted children, all recognize our efficiency and seek us as a preferred channel for the care of children. The Society seeks co-operation with child saving agencies, gives them information for temporary care and placement and advice in readjustment of family difficulties. The Society has now in its care 1356 children who are classified as follows: Orphans, half orphans, deserted, of dissolute parents, of parents unmarried, of invalid and insane parents, of cruel parents, of parents separated, of parents unable to control,

vagrancy, from court, from almshouses, foundlings. The Children's Aid Society is caring for 858 boys—683 of these being white and 175 colored. They have 498 girls, of which 389 are white and 109 colored. This is an increase in the total number of children in care of 209, due largely to increased co-operation with various charitable organizations. There is a Department for Domestic Service, which placed in one year over 500 women each having one child and a number having two, thus making these women self-supporting and permitting them to keep the child under their immediate care—a happier plan for both.

After the reading of Miss Kerr's paper, upon motion, the convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION.

By Geo. H. Butler, of Luzerne County.

The immigration question in this country has never in the past had the attention to which its importance entitles it. It has sometimes been a scapegoat of religious and racial prejudices, and always in recent years an annual sacrifice to the God of Transportation. The causes of this indifference are not hard to see.

In the early days the people of this country were busy with other matters; the immigration was small and not especially objectionable in quality. More recently a superficial interpretation of the doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest" has led the public to adopt an easy going optimism with regard to racial questions, for getting at this doctrine really means that those survive who are fittest for survival only, and not necessarily fittest for any other purpose. At the present time the enormous volume of immigration has attracted the attention of the public, but its conditions and effects are familiar to few.

The aboriginal inhabitants of this country can only be properly called natives. One cannot speak of immigration to a country until that country has entered upon a career of national existence. Accordingly a distinction has been made and with reason, between those who took part in building the political frame work of the thirteen colonies and of the federal union, and those who are arriving to find the United States government and its social and political institutions in working operation. The former class has been called colonists—the latter are immigrants proper.

The number of persons in this country at the date of the Revolutionary War is not accurately known. The population of New England was produced out of an immigration of about twenty thousand persons who arrived before 1640, and it overflowed into the other colonies without receiving any corresponding additions from them.

In 1750 the population of the colonies amounted to about one million, which had been produced from an original immigration of less than eighty thousand. This did not include Vermont or the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

The first records of immigration began with the year 1820, and the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1820 is not certain.

The original settlers of this country were in the main Teutonic and Keltic stock. In the thirteen original states the pioneers practically all were British, Irish, Dutch, German, with a few French and Portuguese, and in this connection it should be remembered that a large proportion of the French people is Teutonic in origin. The German were Protestants from the Palatinate, where they were gen-

erally scattered, having colonized in New York, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vermont. The Swedes settled upon the Delaware River. The French were Huguenots driven from home by Louis XIV., and though not numerous, were valuable addition to the colonies. The Irish were descendants of Cromwell's Army and came from the northern part of Ireland. All the early settlers had been subjects of nations which entertained a high degree of civilization and were at that time the colonizing and commercial nations of the world.

At a later period the annexation of Florida and Louisiana brought in elements of Mediterranean races, so called, but, owing to various considerations into which it is not necessary to enter here, the civilization and institutions of the British overspread these regions as well as those colonized originally by the Dutch and French and produced a substantial uniformity in institutions, habits and conditions throughout the land. This process of solidification and assimilation of the different colonies under British influence reached its consummation in the establishment of federal government. After the birth of the United States as a separate nation, colonization in the earlier sense ceased entirely. European nations could no longer send out their own citizens and from communities directly dependent upon themselves, and subject to their own jurisdiction. The immigration of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, therefore, differ widely in character from the colonies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The official history of immigration to the United States began in the year 1820. In that year the collectors of customs at our ports were first obliged to record the arrival of passengers by sea from foreign countries. The record included numbers, ages, sexes and occupations. Before 1856 no distinction at all was made between travelers intending to return and immigrants intending to remain.

The first marked rise in immigration took place in 1827 and 1828 followng the commercial depression in England, the most striking increases were in 1845 to 1847. These sudden movements of population were chiefly due to hard time in Europe, especially in Ireland, a cause which, with the revolution in 1848 in Germany, continued to spread until 1854, when the tide began to beat less fiercely; immigration decreasing steadily until during the first two years of the Civil War. But in 1863 a gradual increase once more set in. During the whole of this period the only immigration of importance came from Europe. In the period from 1870 to 1905 immigration increased more than twofold. Directly after 1870, the time of industrial and commercial depression began, culminating in the panic of 1873. The barometer of immigration, always sensitive to such changes in the industrial atmosphere, began to fall, though there was no rapid decrease until the panic was well under way. In 1878 it suddenly began to increase again, and in 1882 immigration reached the greatest volume of any year except 1903, 1904 and 1905.

A part of the increase in 1882 and the two subsequent years must be ascribed to the promulgation of the "May Laws" by Russia, which caused large numbers of Hebrews to emigrate. In addition to these special colonies there seems to have been a general advance all along the line of nations. One reason for this may have been the enactment by Congress of the first general immigration act, under date of August 3, 1882, and the fear that this might be a forerunner of further restrictive legislation, an apprehension which has undoubtedly spread during the last two or three years. The total high water mark for a single day seems to have been reached May 7, 1905, when twelve

thousand immigrants entered New York inside of twelve hours. It is estimated that the total immigration to the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to the year 1905 was not far from twenty-three millions—a movement of population unprecedented in history.

History from one standpoint, may be considered the history of the story of race migration and its effect. The Tartar invasion of Europe, the Roman invasion and conquest of a considerable part of three continents, the Germanic invasion of the Roman Empire, the invasion of America by the Spaniards and afterwards by the English as well as the peaceful immigration of recent times on an enormous scale, are facts of the greatest magnitude.

In general, immigration usually takes a westerly direction. This is a curious phenomenon which has never been satisfactorily explained. Exceptions have sometimes occurred for special reasons, as when the northern tribes were attracted by the wealth and power of Rome and when a large number of British emigration was drawn by the gold of Australia, and the wealth of India inspired conquest. But in the case of the Persians, Tartans, Turks, Hebrews, Spaniards, English and many others, the general direction has been westward.

The cause of migration is hard to trace in detail, but is for the most part the overgrowth of population; the need for further sustenance, more space and new opportunities, are the motives which lead the races to seek new pastures.

De Tocqueville wrote of American Immigration in 1835 "No power on earth can close upon the immigration that fertile wilderness which offers resources to all industry and a refuge from all want." Sometimes the first step in migration is war with a neighboring race. The conquest may result in unexpected expansion as was the case when the United States acquired the Philippine Islands. The recent conflict between Japan and Russia was partly due to the fact that forty million inhabitants of Japan were cooped up in a territory smaller than California and required an opportunity for expansion.

The Pilgrim Fathers who settled in New England, The Huguenots, Spaniards and French, Hebrews driven from Spain and later from Russia by the "May Laws," and the Italians from the slums of Naples are instances of individuals conquered at home.

The Pilgrims and Puritans seeking liberty and a chance to develop a new and lofty type of civilization and a religious commonwealth, produced a civilization which in spite of obvious defects has excited the admiration of mankind.

While the desire to escape from persecution and oppression operated chiefly in the earlier settlement of the United States and still operates in a few cases, there is no doubt that the chief influence effecting immigration in the recent times is the prosperity of this country. This is shown by the fact that there is a relationship between industry and commercial activity in the United States in the volume of immigration. The latter of course follows upon the former, and usually acquires a certain momentum which causes it to continue for a time after the demand for labor had diminished. The commercial activity of this country not merely induces immigrants to desire to come; it makes immigrants coming possible. Testimony taken before the industrial commission disclosed that from forty to fifty per cent of those who arrive have their passage prepaid by friends or relatives in this country, and from ten to twenty-five per cent more buy their tickets abroad with money sent to them from the United States. The money used to enable friends and relatives of immigrants already here to bring immigrants to this country must come from the

latters savings, and the amount of such savings depends upon the relation of wages to the cost of living, and upon the steadiness of employment.

Knowledge of industrial conditions in this country is conveyed abroad through many channels. The most common are the newspapers and personal letters of friends or relatives.

The present law forbids transportation companies or the owners of vessels to "directly or through agents, either by writing, printing or oral solicitations, solicit, invite or encourage the immigration of any aliens into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a large part of the present immigration is neither spontaneous nor normal. The number of regularly employed and paid steamship agents in Europe is enormous. Generally too, it might be said that foreign nations have been only too glad to get rid of the economic burden of their dependent and delinquent citizens. During the nineteenth century there were many instances where governments, especially municipal and local governments, adopted the plan of shipping paupers, insane and diseased persons to the United States. As the average cost of supporting dependents and delinquents in the United States is not far from $150 per capita a year, and as the cost of transporting such a person from Europe to the United States would in most cases not exceed $50, the gain to the home country adopting a policy of exporting their undesirable citizens is obvious. In Great Britain and Ireland, money raised by taxes to assist poor persons and paupers to emigrate has been permitted by the government authorities, and their report for 1886 shows over forty thousand persons had been sent out of the country, and three quarters of a million dollars expended in that way. The United States government protested from time to time against this action, and when the protests were ignored, resorted to legislation, excluding certain classes of aliens.

The right of congress to pass immigration laws is founded upon police powers of the United States. "In exercise of the police power the federal government has prevented the transportation of goods and the entry of persons considered undesirable."

The most notable acts relating to immigration are the Chinese Exclusion acts, the first of which was passed in 1882. The act of 1875 forbade the landing of persons who were undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentence had been remitted on condition of their emigration. The act of 1882 excluded persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming public charges; and since 1891, assisted immigrants have been especially mentioned in the law, in addition to the other classes to which many of those previously assisted belonged. Thus, in addition to idiots, insane persons, epileptics, persons likely to become a public charge, professional beggars and convicts, the present law excludes "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

Racial conditions of immigration, economic and social conditions will not be taken up in this paper. The effects of immigration upon the United States presents a wide field for study and investigation. From one point of view, the history of United States is the history of the effects of European immigration. How valuable this has been in adding to the wealth and power of the country every one knows and gladly acknowledges. But when we proceed to examine some

effects, especially in recent years, we are confronted with a problem which constitutes a real and menaced danger to our institutions and oruganic lives. The racial effects of immigration are more far reaching and potent than all of others. The government, the state, social industry, the political party, social and political ideals, all are concepts and conventions created by individual men, and when individuals change these change with them. Recent discoveries in biology show that in the long run heredity is far more important than environment or education, for although the latter can develop, it cannot create.

DIFFICULTIES THAT MAY BE MET IN MANAGING AN ALMSHOUSE.

By D. A. Mackin, Steward of Almshouse Retreat, Luzerne County.

It is an unalterable truism to state that "the poor we have always with us." Universal recognition of the truthfulness of the statement is co-eval with the condition itself.

The remotest historical or Biblical confirmation of this fact is unnecessary, for the observations from our own viewpoint bring the fact home to us with stern reality that "the poor we have always with us." The treatment of the subject is many sided. The moral, the physical, the sociological, the economical, the intellectual, the every other "ogical" almost within the range of an unabridged has been passed upon by writers not only peculiarly fitted for the task, but also by others whose sole aim was not the introduction of ameliorating methods so much as a desire to question the prudence of this or that method in operation. It is often easier to attack a system than to suggest a better one.

But there is another phase of the question seldom adverted to and much more seldom commented upon simply because the principal is naturally adverse to expose himself to unfavorable criticism. Reference is here particularly made to the difficulties that beset the superintendent, steward or manager when he is left alone with his own thoughts in their relation to the management of the poor.

He is well aware of the main purpose of periodic conventions of Almshouse managers held for the interchange of opinions and the transfer of observation results in their official experience.

He well knows that the reports and statistics presented at the various sessions are often of the "Pat-me-on-the back" order. No person would intimate that such reports are made with a view to deceive. They assuredly are not. What this paper wishes to emphasize is the incompleteness of such reports, not in their superficial or statistical but in their substantial bearings.

Reports, from the report standpoint, are generally encouraging, but that does not gainsay the fact that there are many little affairs in the daily life of an institution which seldom fall under the observation of or reach the ears of the official in charge.

And this leads to the question; Should superintendents of almshouses restrict the exercise of their official duties to the physical betterment of their charges and ignore or at least lay not so much stress on the bettering of the moral man?

By the moral man we do not imply morality in its statutory sense Every honorable manager is jealous of the good name of his institution and meets with flashing eye any intimation of moral remissness in those under his charge. But there is a broader, a more expansive morale which offers a rich field for cultivation and development. The composite character of the inmates reveals many diverging and converging traits in disposition and temperament.

For instance, an inmate may be noticed to manifest a lacking in manliness or a weakness in moral courage by assuming a hypocritical smile or a servilely cringing demeanor in the presence of the "Boss." Should it be within the province of the manager to try to uproot such a trait in the inmate and to supplant it with a vigorous germ which under vigilant care would develop into a manly spirit of independence capable of looking every man straight in the eye?

For instance, an inmate may slyly carry tales reflecting on the reputation of a fellow inmate. In such a case, should the manager openly rebuke such an informer or instead of passively listening to the tale-bearer should the culprit be lectured on the evil of back-biting or at least be subjected to some corrective or punitive treatment?

For instance, an inmate may be the butt of ridicule causing him the keenest mortification. In this case what steps should the superintendent take to reassure the one and crush the bullying trait in the other? Should he adopt punitive or persuasive treatment for the culprit or would it be more effective for the culprit to be made to feel and to realize the littleness of such conduct?

Many incidents of this nature do crop out in the daily life of an institution and too many of them unhappily escape the eye of the manager. As we said before, he has his own thoughts when alone with himself devising or evolving plans for the betterment of his administration and to strengthen the morale of those in his charge but he is often at a loss to know where to begin, where to end and where to draw the line.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, October 10, 1907.

The convention was called to order by President Srodes, as per adjournment.

The delegates were entertained with a vocal solo by Miss Frances Buzza, accompanied by Miss Graham. Miss Buzza was well received and kindly responded to an encore.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. A. Buzza; reading of the scripture and prayer.

Col. Gould presented the following report of the committee on resolutions, which upon motion of Col. Gould, seconded by Mr. Ochse, was adopted.

The resolutions offered were as follows:

Resolved; That the thanks of the association are due and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Crawford County and the local committee of arrangements for their thoughtful provision for our comfort and happiness during our stay here. Their hospitality and that of the good people of Meadville merits our warmest thanks.

Resolved: That the citizens of Meadville have placed us greatly in their debt by their cordial welcome and their constantly increased interest in the proceedings of the convention and the friendly spirit they have taken in the delegates personally and in the objects we seek to attain, and to the uniform courtesy which has been uniformly shown the members of the convention; and we shall take with us most pleasant memories of this meeting and the good people of Meadville.

To Whitney Braymer personally for his watchful care in looking after the details which has rendered our work much easier, and free from annoyance and care.

To the ladies of the advisory committee of the Meadville City hospital, of which Mrs. John Dick is the president, for their hearty co-operation, which has added materially to the success of this meeting.

To the ladies of the Childrens' Aid Society of this city for the most enjoyable reception on Tuesday evening which gave us a much desired opportunity to meet so many of the good people of Meadville.

To the faculty and students of the Meadville Conservatory of Music for the most enjoyable music they so unstintingly furnished the convention, and our especial thanks are due to the following members of the faculty and students,: Prof. Harry Waithe Manville, Miss Mary Thorpe Graham, Miss Rosaline Bork, Miss Helen DeArment, Mr. Lloyd Singley, Mrs. A. L. Leberman, Mr. Max Lick, Miss Mattie Thompson, Miss Frances Buzza, Miss Daisy Gartner and Mr. Earl Griffith; and the members of the Young Northwestern Orchestra deserve our warmest thanks.

And we would especially mention the Hon. Arthur L. Bates and Miss Margaret B. Power for the very gratifying and acceptable manner in which they, on behalf of the citizens of Meadville, tendered the delegates a greeting and welcome; and to Dr. T. L. Flood for his many efforts to make the delegates glad to be here and especially for the acceptable manner in which he presided at the informal reception.

That to the several newspapers of Meadville and their representatives are due and we hereby tender to them our unbounded thanks for extended, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention which they have given.

That we extend to the superintendent of the Crawford county home and to his esteemable wife our high appreciation of the efforts made by them for our enjoyment while at the home. And we wish to congratulate them and the county commissioners; also all the people of Crawford county on the excellent condition of the buildings and grounds, and the highly commendable manner in which the home is conducted.

That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the program committee and to Mr. Colborn personally, for the excellent program arranged for this convention. And to our esteemed president, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes for the intelligent, dignified and satisfactory manner in which he has presided and conducted the deliberations of this convention.

Resolved: That the Presdent-elect of this association is hereby authorzed to appoint the standing committees of the association for the ensuing year, including the program committee, and he is hereby authorized to appoint two delegates to the next annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction of which he shall be one if he can attend. Also, that the President-elect and the local committee of arrangements are authorized to fix the date of the next convention.

President Srodes: I was expected to make a report on the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. I would like to say that I went to Minneapolis and attended the conference. At the first meeting there was not less than 3,000 present. The first speaker was Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, whom we hoped to have here. He gave an address on child labor. Secretary Taft was also in attendance at at convention, and as he is a little bit of a fellow like myself, when we met he asked Mr. Colburn and myself what we were there for, charity or correction. (Laughter.) He also gave us an address. I am glad to say that the majority of the time of the conference was taken up with the consideration of children. The idea prevails throughout the West, I think more than in the East, that the children make the state. They are working with that idea.

Caring for the children and trusting to the future to care for the state. I think it would be profitable to the members of this association so far as possible to attend the next annual conference at Richmond, Va,. and if you cannot attend then procure a copy of the proceedings of the conference. You will get a great deal of information in that way.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey was here called upon to open the discussion on Work of the Association.

Mrs. Lindsey: Mr. Hagburg is here and I would be glad to have him speak.

Mr. Hagburg (Warren): I havn't much to say. I was to talk upon relief during epidemics. The legislature passed a law last winter providing that all persons put under quarantine should be taken care of by the director of the poor and considered as poor persons and entitled to relief. We had quite a time about this matter in our county before this law was passed. We had several epidemics and the custom was to extend aid to everyone who was under quarantine, but as the cases became more frequent we considered that it wasn't just that the poor directors be called upon to pay bills that were contracted by other parties. We had nothing to say about the expenses, and in one instance we refused to pay. It was proven that the man was able to take care of himself before he was put under quarantine, and that he immediately afterwards took up his regular duties and again took care of his family, and the court held that under such conditions he wasn't a proper person to receive aid from the directors of the poor, and since this we have refused to extend aid to such families. Of course, if the parties were regular charges of the county before they were put under quarantine we took care of them. But now this law is passed and we will have to take care of them under the law. I thank you for the good time we have had here.

Mrs. Lindsey (Warren): In speaking of subjects for the next convention a matter has been brought strongly to my mind and that is the absolute necessity of at least an isolation ward, if you cannot have a pavilion, for tubercular cases at the almshouses. It seems to me almost criminally wrong to put a case of tuberculosis in a crowded ward with old people and people who are partially imbecile, and expose them all to that dread disease. It is a menace also to those having charge of the patients. I think Dr. Srodes will bear me out in the statement that many cases of tuberculosis taken at the start and given proper conditions of fresh air and an outdoor life can be cured.

President Srodes: This is a timely suggestion and ought to prove a good opportunity for an excellent address at the next convention. The feasibility of placing tubercular patients under the very best surroundings isn't as difficult as might be supposed. There is but one feature that makes it difficult and that is the opposition that comes from the patients themselves. It is quite common for them to object to being alone. They cannot be blamed for that, but nevertheless they must be taught that they have an affliction and that while sympathy is with them that they ought to return a certain amount of sympathy to the community. A person should not subject another to the ravages of tuberculosis any more than you ought to place a rattlesnake within reach of a child. It is just as dangerous and the suffering is greater, and the remedy, so far as the community is concerned, is so very simple, from the patient's standpoint. Small pavilions provide the patients with all that sunlight and pure air can do for them, and removes them from the other

patients. As to the insane you also have to take into consideration their mental state. I would suggest that in the preparation of papers they do not stop at half-way measures. Don't hesitate. Let us get at this thing right. If you have to expend a little more money to care for these patients it will be economy in the future and will bring results that we can get in no other way.

Whitney Braymer: At the last session of the legislature did they not pass a law and make an appropriation for two camps or hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis?

Col. Gould: They made an appropriation of $600,000.

Mr. Braymer: I understand one is in Adams County and the other in the north part of the state somewhere. It is a question that as a member of the board of this county gives us much concern. We had a woman patient and didn't want to take her in because we are not provided for that class, but we finally had to; but we put her in a room by herself and had her cared for by a nurse, away from the other patients. The legislature it seems did have a little time to consider this question. Someone of them happened to think we had some poor in the state, and they got in one or two bills; but most of the time of the last legislature was taken up in providing for game and fish laws on weasels and minks. It would make our work easier if we had plain laws on the statute books, not so mixed that we had to go to Philadelphia or Erie to get a lawyer to explain them. (Laughter.)

The chair here appointed Mr. Ochse and Col. Gould a committee to conduct the President-elect to the chair. The committee conducted President-elect Smith to the chair.

President Srodes: Mr. Smith, I congratulate you on having received the highest gift and the highest honor that this association can give you. In transferring to you the cloak and the presidential chair I do so with the assurance that within its ample folds you will find enough of the generosity and charity of Meadville clinging thereto to carry our next convention to a successful conclusion. I introduce to the convention our next President, Mr. Smith. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I feel it is almost idle for me to assure you of my appreciation of the gift you have bestowed upon me. I feel it a great honor, and if I could feel assured that I could fill this chair as fully and as ably as our retiring President, it would give me much gratification. I could not make a speech to you. I assure you I will bestow my very best efforts to try to fill this position as well as it is possible for me to do, and I feel that it is a much greater honor to our county than to myself. We are proud of Chester County, and any honor bestowed upon our county we fully appreciate. I trust that my efforts will receive your cordial support, and I assure you that when you come to Chester County next year we will put forth our best efforts to make your stay as pleasant as it has been here. We appreciate what the good people of Meadville, the Board of Commissioners and their associates have done to make this meeting a success. I feel that after you have imbibed the good fellowship of our county you will feel that it has done you good to have been there. I thank you. (Applause.)

Chas. Snyder (Philadelphia): Last year I was on the committee to name the place for the next meeting. We couldn't find any one that would have it and finally this place was suggested and we came here, and we have been taken good care of. I want to say that this convention has done well in agreeing to go to Chester County next year. They are people who will welcome you heartily

Mr. Smith is not a speaker, but he is a worker. I am glad he has been made our next President. He will take an interest in the matter and the people of Chester County will take an interest in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Levi Thomas (Chester County): As a member of the Board of Poor Directors of Chester County I want to thank you for your selection of Chester County as the next place of meeting. I feel that it is our duty as well as our pleasure to try to entertain this convention at its next session well. We have been so handsomely entertained in the western part of the state that we feel that perhaps we cannot entertain you as well as you have been here, but I beg to assure you that we will use our best efforts. We have many places of interest in our neighborhood: Our Valley Forge, our Battlefield of Brandywine, the Home of Bayard Taylor, and numerous other places of historic interest. We hope you will allow yourselves a little more time when you come to our county than we have had at some of the conventions. We thank you very much for the selection of our president. I am comparatively a new member of the board, but I know he has devoted many years of his life to the matters of public charity, and you will find him just what the association needs. (Applause.)

Col. Gould: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the faithfulness with which old Chester has come up year after year, and I feel that we have given the honor this year where it has been earned. I feel also that I ought to say that some of us have a weakness for our friend, Mrs. Walton, and that weakness I think has strengthened our inclination to go there next year.

Mrs. Lydia Walton (Chester): I feel almost too modest to reply to Col. Gould at this time.

Mr. Ochse here moved that the convention now adjourn to meet at West Chester at a time to be set by the committee. Motion seconded by Chas. Snyder, of Philadelphia.

President Srodes: Before the fall of the official gavel today and before the convention at Meadville becomes a pleasant recollection only, I want to personally thank the local committee, the good ladies of Meadville and the members of this convention who have so heartily supported the chair in executing its functions, and I feel that I am unable to express how very much I appreciate the kindness that has been shown to me during the entire convention. I thank you all. (Applause.)

Rev. Buzza here pronounced the benediction, upon which the thirty-third annual convention stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

Reports of Poor Districts and Societies Presented During the Sessions to be Published in the Proceedings.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

ALLEGENY COUNTY.

Report of Department of Charities, City of Allegheny, Pa.

Almshouse for the Allegheny City Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 433; number admitted during year, 339; total number in Home and received during year, 772.

Number died, dicharged and eloped, 342; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 430; average number in Almshouse during year, 423.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 95,658.29
Cost of buildings and improvements	13,542.29
Cost of out-door relief	13,006.60
Receipts from out-door relief	209.50
Cost of other out-door expenses	7,416.68
City office, salaries, rent, books and stationery	10,034.47
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	51,658.25
Average weekly cost per capita	1.56
Total almshouse expenses	65,200.54
Total receipts other than county (home boarding)	19,431.13
Total cost of county for maintainance of poor house, receipts deducted	45,769.41

Improvements—New fences, concrete walk, etc., $1,995.00; balance on contract, new iron and concrete porches Administration Building, $11,547.29, making a total for extraordinary expenses and repairs, $13,542.29.

Officers—Simon Kirschler, Director of Department Charities and Correction, Allegheny, Pa.

Location—Claremont, O'Hara Township, Allegheny County, Pa.; number of acres, 99; value of buildings, $250,000; value of farm, $100,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males,2; females, 2. Total, 4. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 430.

Remarks—We have since constructed a new barn and silo to a cost of $10,000. Have also completed our new iron and cement porch in front of our City Home which cost $4,500. Our institution is in good shape, as is also our fences, outbuildings, walks and grounds.

The Allegheny County Home.

Report of the Allegheny County Home for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 339;number admitted during year, 454; total number in Home and received during year, 793.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 476; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 317; average number in Almshouse during year, 343.

Expenses.

Total Amount expended for all purposes	$ 64,265.43
Costs of buildings and improvements	6,954.77
Cost of out-door relief	21,120,90
Cost of other outside expenses	3,279.90
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	32,909.86
Average weekly cost per capita	$1.35 7-10
Total Almshouse expenses	$ 64,265.43
Total receipts other than county	1,564.14
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	62,701.29

Officers—W. H. Guy, president, Coraopolis, Pa.; H. W. Ochse, secretary, Etna, Pa.; Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa., P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. (Chartier's Division). Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $560,000; value of farm, $108,400.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 33; females, 26. Total, 59.

Remarks—Owing to the necessity of keeping the Home and Department for the Insane separate we send you the reports for each on separate sheets. Those reported as in State Hospitals are in the State School for Feeble-Minded at Polk, Pa., and chargeable to the Allgheny Home.

Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 31, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 466; number admitted during the year, 203; total number in and admitted during the year, 669.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 169; number remaining at close of year, December 31, 1906, 500; average number in hospital during year, 482 .

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$100,753.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	43,057.96
Outside expenses	4,080.55

Total cost of maintaining the hospital proper.....	53,615.49
Avearge weekly cost per capita.....	2.34 7-10
Total hospital expenses	100,753.00
Total receipts other than taxes.....	7,217.12
Total cost for maintenance of Hospital for the Insane.	93,435.88

J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., physician in charge.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville, Pa.

Since last report the Home and Hospital have received the repairing necessitated by the wear and tear that defective families make. At the Home the men's detached ward has had two sitting rooms and six bed rooms added and is now a comfortable, commodious building for the care of the sick and feeble. The Hospital for the Insane has added to it a new ward for the excited and noisy women, a building which will accommodate fifty patients. In addition to the care of the county farm, 100 acres have been farmed on the halves on an adjoining farm.

The officers are: Directors—John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Dr. P. J. Nichols, Chatham, Pa.; Levi Thomas, Malvern, Pa. Hospital, Jane R. Baker, M. D., superintendent, Embreeville, Pa.; Phoebe Chandler matron. Home, Davis Garrett, steward, Embreeville, Pa.; Esther S. Garrett, matron.

Home—Admitted, 149 men, 33 women, 36 children; discharged, 156 men, 27 women, 44 children; died, 31 men, 8 women, 6 children. There remained at the Home September 30 1907, 77 men, 79 women, 20 children. Born during the year 2 boys and 3 girls.

Hospital—Admitted, 36 men, 29 women; discharged, 16 men, 14 women; died, 10 men, 9 women. There remained under Hospital care September 30, 1907, 141 men, 108 women, of these 9 men were on parole.

Produce of farm—One hundred and forty tons of hay, 2,750 bushels corn, 740 bushels wheat, 480 bushels oats, 3,230 bushels potatoes, 10,500 bundles cornfodder, 7,381 pounds butter, 30,766 pounds beef, 427 pounds mutton.

Fruit—Strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, crab apples, etc.

Garden—Beans, sweet corn, asparagus, cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, beets, celery and a great abundance of all minor vegetables sufficient for the use of the institutions.

Expenses.

Orders drawn on county treasury.....	$60,840.42	
Paid to county treasury from Board of Insane....	22,710.49	
Gross cost of the poor to county.....		$38,129.93
Outside Expenses—		
Children in private home.....	$ 2,843.55	
Paid to other institutions.....	750.92	
Aiding poor families	86.00	
Outside medical attendance	822.75	
Paid to undertakers	123.15	
		$ 4,626.37
Net cost of maintaining Home and Hospital.....		$33,503.56

Receipts from Board of Insane	$22,710.49	
Receipts from Board of Inmates	1,196.63	
Receipts from farm, etc.	2,951.80	
Total receipts		$28,858.92
Permanent improvements		6,017.07
Average cost of all cared for per capita per week, $2.31½.		
Total expenses of Hospital for Insane		$34,662.67
Transferred to county treasury for Board of Insane		22,710.49
Gross expenditure		$11,952.18
Permanent improvement		2,834.04
Net current expenses		$ 9,118.14
Purchased from county farm		3,811.71
Cost per capita per week		2.62
Net cost to county		.44

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of the Crawford County Almshouse for the Crawford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 87; number admitted during year, 30; total number in home and received during year, 117.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 35; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 82; average number in almshouse during year, 85.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$51,879.56
Costs of buildings and improvements	31,703.55
Cost of out-door relief	6,310.71
Cost of other outside expenses	3,537.73
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	6,916.43
Average weekly cost per capita	1.77-8-10
Total almshouse expenses	10,327.57
Total receipts other than county	619.10
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	9,714.52

Improvements—New two-story addition built and entire building thoroughly renovated and remodeled. New laundry building built and equipped with modern machinery. New heating and lighting plant and water system installed.

Officers—W. P. Benner, Saegertown, Pa.; Whitney Braymer, Meadville, Pa.; M. G. Beatty, Meadville, Pa., County Commissioners and Poor directors. L. J. Curtis, clerk; S. M. Patton, assistant clerk; W. D. Thompson, Saegertown, Pa., superintendent; Leon D. Edson, Meadville, Pa., attorney.

Location, Saegertown, Pa.; number of acres, 236; value of buildings, $95,000; value of farm, $15.000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 88; total, 153. Total number in Almshouse and Hospital, 235.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse for the Erie County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 195; number admitted during year, 130; total number in home and received during year, 325.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 122; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 203; average number in almshouse during year, 194.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$49,370.29
Cost of buildings and improvements	3,751.38
Cost of out-door relief	6,812.27
Cost of other outside expenses	17,470.56
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	21,366.74
Average weekly cost per capita	2.11
Total almshouse expenses	25,257.69
Total receipts other than county	7,047.40
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	17,614.86

Improvements—Laundry, $2,107.75; cold storage plant, $28.00; cellar, $888.05; new water pump, $728.08. Total, $3,751.88.

Directors—Clark McAllester, president, Erie; Levi Roland, Erie; J. O. Smith, Springfield; Miles R. Nason, attorney; J. L. Sternberg, treasurer; F. C. Momeyer, secretary; James A. Henry, superintendent; R. W. Battles, physician, Chas. B. Grant, clerk.

Location, West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Number of acres, 136¾; value of buildings, $100,000; value of farm, $35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 87; females, 72; total, 159. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 54.

Remarks—We have 41 female and 13 male insane in almshouse. We draw state aid on 25 female insane.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 109; number admitted during year, 50; total number in home and received during year, 159.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 55; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 104; average number in almshouse during year, 120.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$17,209.49
Cost of out-door relief	3,485.00
Cost of other outside expenses	2,939.73
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	9,681.28
Average weekly cost per capita	2.15
Total almshouse expenses	10,784.76
Total receipts other than county	2,680.33
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	14,529.16

Directors—Jerome Detrich, Markes, Pa.; Davison Greenawalt and John R. Pilgrim, Chambersburg. Jacob Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., steward; Alice M. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., matron; W. N. Nicklas, Chambersburg, clerk and attorney; John L. Block, treasurer.

Location, two miles east of Chambersburg, Pa. Number of acres, 209 value of buildings, $50,000 value of farm, $15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 2; total, 8. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 112.

GERMANTOWN.

Report of Germantown Almshouse for the Germantown Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 62; number admitted during year, 63; total number in home and received during year, 125.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 63; Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 62; average number in almshouse during year, 58 2-3.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$32,887.06
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,705.64
Cost of out-door relief	11,958.15
Cost of other outside expenses	5,087.30
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	16,135.97
Average weekly cost per capita—net cost $1,02 per week	3.57½
Total almshouse expenses	30,533.24
Total receipts other than township	2,353.82
Total cost of township for maintenance of poor house	17,841.61

Improvements—A No. 1 laundry costing $2,000. Steam cooking apparatus, etc., $1,500. Outside porch, $300.

Board of Directors and Officers—Walter Bowditch, president, 423 High St.; Chas. F. Emes, 12 Rockland St.; Chas. Still, Jr., Secretary, 8513 North Twenty-Seventh St.; Jos. V. Dirvin 5608 Nelson; Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCollum; Frank B. Stewart, 333 Hansberry St.; Frank R. Wright, 6526 Chew St.; S. M. Meehan, Dorset St.; C. C. Russell, 297 Grovers Lane; John F. Ransenberger Superintendent; Catherine F. Ransenberger, Matron.

Location, Rittenhouse and Pulaski Ave. Number of acres, 12; value of buildings, $45,000; value of farm, $55,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hispital—Males, 73; females, 57; total, 130. Total number in almshouse and hospital, 62.

Remarks—We have less inmates, better health and lower death rate and fewer new inmates than for a number of years, owing to the prosperity of our township.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakely Poor District Almshouse for the year ending September 30, 1907.

The district comprises the boroughs of Throop, Dickson City, Olyphant, Blakely, Winton, Archbald and a portion of Jermyn Borrough. The almshouse is situated in Scott Township, six miles from Olyphant or Blakely. Property consists of 182 acres. The almshouse and administration building is conveniently located on the grounds, having a capacity to accommodate 125 patients. Next year we expect to complete an asylum with a capacity for 200 patients. It will be a building having all modern improvements and conveniences for the care of indigent insane patients.

Present population of poor district, 40,000.

Persons receiving out-door relief for year—Adults, male, 107; female, 222; children, both sexes, 208; total, 537. Inmates in Blakely Home, 47; insane in Blakely Home and other institutions, 68; children in juvenile institutions, 7. Grand total, 659.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 38; admitted during the year, 21; total number in Home and received during year, 59.

Number died, discharged or eloped, 12; number remaining at

close of year, September 30, 1907, 47; average number in almshouse during year, 47.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$19,109.17
Cost of improvements	1,843.68
Cost of out-door relief	4,800.10
Cost of other outside expenses	1,041.80
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	4,239.21
Average weekly cost per capita	1,73
Total almshouse expenses	4,239.21

Officers—Jas. W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa., president; Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa., treasurer; Jas. W. Smith, Peckville, Pa., secretary; J. F. Ackley, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D., superintendent; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D., matron.

SCRANTON.

Report of Hillside Home Almshouse for the Scranton Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1907.

Number of inmates at close of last year, September, 1906, 582; number admitted during year, 331; total number in home and received during year, 913.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 326; number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1907, 587; average number in almshouse during year, 599¾.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$154,774.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	27,121.00
Cost of out-door relief	17,967.00
Cost of other outside expenses	9,261.00
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper and asylum	77,800.00
Average weekly cost per capita	2.48
Total cost of district for maintenance of poor house and asylum	77,800.00

Officers—Timothy Burke, president, Samuel Williams, Thomas Sholten, Dr. W. A. Paine, William Matthews, F. J. Dickert, Frank Fuller, Scranton City, Pa. Geo. W. Beemer, superintendent of asylum, almshouse and farm; Dr. Inkseller, resident physician.

Location, 9 miles from Scanton City; number of acres, 500; value of buildings, $529,350; value of farm, $100,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 600.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Hospital for the Insane and Almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year 1906.

To amount on hand January 17, 1906	$ 3,365.41
To amount of sundry receipts	3,291.75
To amount received from taxes for general purposes	96,504.59
To amount received from taxes for special purposes	21,442.31
To amount received on temporary loans	249,000.00
To amount of receipts for hospital maintenance	56,451.05
To amount of receipts for almshouse maintenance	1,483.66
Total debits	$431,538.77

Cr.

By amount of out-door relief	$ 13,340.34	
By amount of bonds, interest and temporary loans	247,637.51	
By amount of maintenance of hospital	80,549.62	
By amount of maintenance of almshouse	22,083.39	
By amount of all other disbursements, support of lunatics, feeble-minded, poor and sick in other institutions, medical examinations, transportations, printing, salaries, administration and miscellaneous expenses	15,929.62	
By amount of new building improvements and furnishings	38,696.39	
Total credits		$418,236.87
Amount on hand January 23, 1907		$ 13,301.90

Financial Statement.

Value of real estate and personal property; inventory of the Central Poor District:

Total almshouse real estate		$ 90,664.89
Total hospital real estate		478,572.44
Total real estate		$569,237.33
Total personal property almshouse	$ 13,315.96	
Total personal property hospital	27,110.98	
Total personal property		$ 40,426.94
Total valuation of property of the district		$609,664.27

Liabilities.

Bonded debt 3½ per cent	$160,000.00	
Floating debt	40,000.00	
		$200,000.00
Resources over and above liabilities		$409,664.27

Statement.

Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1906	$23,445,559.00
Real valuation	93,782,228.00
Bonded debt January 23, 1907	160,000.00
Floating debt January 23, 1907	40,000.00
Population of the district census 1900	145,000
Number of taxables, 1906	60,491
Tax levy for 1906 was 4½ mills, general purpose	105,643.89
Tax levy for 1906 was 1 mill, special for payment of debt and interest as the same shall fall due	23,611.73

Insurance, $300,000.00, distributed among 39 agents within the district, expires December 3, 1908.

Almshouse Report.

Report of steward and manager of the almshouse and farm to the directors for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Statement of income in excess of expenditures of steward or manager over and above said income derived from the farm—

Estimated value of all products derived from farm	$7,657.63
Expenditures and cost of farm	4,214.63
Amount in excess over expenditures	$3,443.00

Number of persons on hand and admitted—Male, 375; female, 104; children, 42.

Number of persons discharged during year, 285; number of persons remaining at end of year, 236; average number during year, 221.

Cost of each inmate per week, $1.79 35-100.

Hospital.

Total expenditures		$80,549.62
From State Treasurer, maintenance from January 1 to November 30, 1906	$39,872.56	
From other districts for maintenance	13,129.24	
From private cases for maintenance	3,438.16	
From other sources for maintenance	101.09	
From the Central Poor District for maintenance	24,008.57	
Total income		$80,549.62

Daily average number of patients, excluding furloughs, 523.31; yearly per capita cost of maintenance, $154.01; weekly per capita cost of maintenance, $2.96; daily per capita cost of maintenance, 42 cents.

Location of Hospital for the Insane—Newport Township, postoffice, Retreat, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad. Number of acres in farm, 142; tillable land, 55 acres.

The officers are: Abram Nesbitt, president, Kingston; S. W. Davenport, treasurer, Plymouth; George H. Butler, secretary, Dorranceton; Thomas Cassedy, Ashley; George W. Mitchell, Plains; Charles A. Westfield, Wilkesbarre A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertner, Wilkesbarre; J. M. Schappert, clerk of board, general office, No. 20 North Franklin St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Charles E. Keck, attorney; Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, superintendent and chief physician of hospital; D. A. Mackin, steward and manager of almshouse.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 147; number admitted during year, 97; total in home and received during year, 244.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 96; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907, 149; average number in almshouse during year, 159.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$33,774.58
Cost of buildings and improvements	704.79
Cost of out-door relief	8,162.14
Cost of other outside expenses	7,107.21
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	18,505.23
Average weekly cost per capita	2,18
Total almshouse expenses	18,505.23
Total receipts other than county	7,288.95
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	11,216.28

Officers—A. T. Baker, secretary, Sharon, Pa.; J. T. Hoovler, president, Sandy Lake,Pa.; Samuel T. Bill, Sheakleyville, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., house physician, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, attorney; T. C. White, steward; Mrs. T. C. White, matron.

Location, one mile from Mercer, Pa.; number of acres, 206; value of buildings, $10,000; value of farm, $15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 15; females, 23; total, 38. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 197. Children at Polk—Boys, 24; girls, 21.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Montgomery County Almshouse for the Montgomery County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 251; number admitted during year, 193; total number in home and received during year, 444.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 40 died, 194 discharged; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 210; average number in almshouse during year, 203.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$45,853.48
Cost of buildings and improvements	3,418.68
Cost of out-door relief	9,237.41
Cost of other outside expenses	12,726.11
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	27,985.16
Average Weekly cost per capita	1,70
Total almshouse expenses	17,915.00
Total receipts other than county	5,974.96
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	39,878.52

Improvements—Two new boilers.

Officers—John R. Kendig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; James K. Thomson, R. D. No. 4, Norristown, Pa.; Jacob K. Leidy, steward, R. D. No. 3, Royerford, Pa.

Location, Upper Providence Township; number of acres, 298; value of buildings, $110,000; value of farm, $20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 151; females, 141. Total, 292.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane, at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD.

Report of Middle Coal Field Almshouse for the Middle Coal Field Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 178; number admitted during year, 152; total number in home and received during year, 330.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 139; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 191; average number in almshouse during year, 188.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$48,691.65
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,812.53
Cost of out-door relief	10,684.76
Cost of other outside expenses	20,583.88
Total cost of maintaining poor district, outside of almshouse	31,268.64
Average weekly cost per capita	1.65
Total almshouse expenses	17,423.01
Total receipts other than county for maintenance	1,242.73
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	16,180.28

Improvements—New buildings, $1,077.85; new machinery, $384.16.

Officers—J. M. Stauffer, president, Hazleton, Pa.; Dr. J. E. Waasec, E Mauch Chunk, Pa., and Frank White, Weatherly, Pa., directors. Harvey Seeslotz, secretary, Rockport; S. W. Gangway, steward, Rockport.

Location, Lowrytown, Carbon County, Pa.; postoffice address, Rockport; number of acres, 350 acres of cutivated land and 431 acres of uncultivated land; value of buildings, $67,995; value of farm, $10,905.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 104; females, 74; total, 178.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse for the Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 114; number admitted during year, 53; total number in home and received during year, 167.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 41; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 126; average number in almshouse during year, 120.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$15,424,39
Cost of buildings and improvements	225.33
Cost of out-door relief	840.00
Cost of other outside expenses	564.21
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	13,357.68
Average weekly cost per capita	2,12
Total almshouse expenses	15,424.39
Total receipts other than county	8,772.94
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	6,651.45

Note—The above statement includes the cost of maintaining the hospital for the insane.

No improvements other than usual repairs were made.

Officers—A. F. Swank, Holsopple, Pa., R. F. D. No. 3; William Brant, Somerset, Pa., R. F. D. No. 5; John F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset, Pa., on Somerset and Bedford Pike. Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 56; females, 41; total, 97. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital, 136.

Remarks—the number of patients in almshouse and hospital is the total at the present time.

PITTSBURG FARM.

Marshalsea, Pa.

Report of the Pittsburg City Farm of the City of Pittsburg, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 391; number admitted during year, 841; total number in home and received during year, 1,232.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 829; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906. 403; average number in almshouse during year, per month, 359.33.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$154,051.70
Cost of buildings and improvements	6,467.87
Cost of out-door relief	4,143.19
Cost of other outside expenses	2,054.51
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	54,494.66
Average weekly cost per capita	4.44
Total almshouse expenses	60,962.53
Total receipts other than county	51,405.51
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	64,494.68

Improvements—Tuberculosis camps for men.

Officers—J. P. Shaw, Director Department of Charities and Correction, 511 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg; M. F. Larkin, Superintendent, Boyce P. O. Pa.

Location—Marshalsea, South Fayette Township, Pa.

Number of acres, 337½; value of buildings, $675,000; value of farm, $236,250.

We are now caring for our poor under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital October 1, 1907—Males, 319; females, 265; total, 584. Total number of patients in almshouse and hospital October 1, 1907, 953.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of Westmoreland County Almshouse for the Westmoreland County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1906:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 229; number admitted during year, 332; total number in home and received during year, 561.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 349; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1906, 212; average number in almshouse during year, 211.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$50,606.72
Cost of buildings and improvements	2.589.94
Cost of out-door relief	17,925.43
Cost of other outside expenses	2,670.49
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper	27,420.86
Average weekly cost per capita	2,72
Total almshouse expenses	27,420.86
Total receipts other than county	6,112.17
Total cost of county for maintenance of poor house	21,308.69

Officers—A. P. Darr, superintendent, Greensburg, Pa.; Jno. E. Kunkle, attorney, Greensburg, Pa. Directors—Robert O. Bovard, president, West Newton; Herman Hamel, secretary, Laurelville; Jno. F. Kettering, Greensburg; R. M. Loughrey, Greensburg; R. N. Gay, Greensburg.

Location—Three miles south of Greensburg. Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, $120,000; value of farm, $60,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

The Williamsport City Home.

In the fall of 1892 the Oversers of the Poor of the City of Williamsport purchased fifteen acres of splendid river bottom land, with

ordinary farm buildings, situated across the river, one and one-half miles from this city.

On the 23rd of December, 1892, the inmates, about fifteen in number, were transferred from the former "Old Poor House" to the newly acquired home. The place was comfortable but cramped, and it was soon found that more room was needed for the ever increasing population. Plans and specifications were then secured for a new building. But for some unexplained reason the matter was dropped and for several years was lost sight of. Finally conditions reached such a state that the overseers again procured plans and specifications for a modern, up-to-date institution. Bids were invited and the contract let in July, 1906. Work was immediately begun and rushed to completion.

On April 3, 1907, the inmates, thirty-two (32) in number, were moved into the new home, which is one of the most complete, sanitary and convenient buildings that can be found anywhere. It consists of a building 210 feet long by 42 feet wide. Two stories and a basement, wherein is located the kitchen, laundry, store rooms, water tanks, boiler room, coal room, and vegetable cellar. First floor—dining room, clothes rooms, bath, toilet, corridor, day room and bed rooms for the infirm. Second floor is same as the first.

The sexes are separated, by the dining room on the first floor, and on the second floor by a door which is kept locked. The steward's quarters and chapel adjoining center of the new building. All are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and ventilated in the most approved fashion.

The Poor Directors of the City of Williamsport are to be congratulated on having completed an institution to which they can point with pride. They invite inspection at any time by any who may visit our city, which is known throughout the commonwealth as "The Ideal City for Homes and Business."

THE

Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

—OF—

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

State of Pennsylvania

HELD AT

WEST CHESTER, PENN'A

OCTOBER 13, 14 AND 15, 1908



GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION

From a photograph taken before the Chester County Court House, West Chester, Pa., October 15, 1908.

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1908

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ORGANIZATION FOR 1909.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1909.

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W. C. Grube, Lancaster.....Vice President
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Prof. David Emmert, Huntingdon.....Vice President
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Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.....Assistant Secretary

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PHILIP HARTZOG.....Cambria
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FRED FULLER, Esq.....Scranton
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H. H. BAUMGARDNER.....Venango
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JACOB KESSLER.....Berks
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D. A. MACKIN.....Luzerne
SIMON SHOEMAKER.....Blair
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MRS. SUE WILLIARD.....Indiana

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DR. W. A. PAYNE.....Scranton
DR. MARTIN BARR.....Elwyn
MRS. ADALAID COMFORT.....Chester
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PROF. D. EMMERT.....Huntingdon
MRS. L. B. WALTON.....Chester
OLIVER P. BOHLER.....Philadelphia

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H. H. BAUMGARDNER,.....Venango
L. C. COLBORN.....Somerset

PROGRAM.

GEORGE F. GUY.....Bradford
WALTER BOWDITCH.....Germantown
JOHN L. SMITH.....Chester
EDWIN D. SOLLENBERGER.....Philadelphia
MRS. W. H. WISE.....Oil City
LOUIS C. COLBORN.....Somerset

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD IN THE

COURT HOUSE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

October 13, 14 and 15

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened at the Court House, at West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday, October 13th, 1908, at 10 a. m., and after some half hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, during which time the delegates were entertained with music by the band from the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn, the Convention was called to order by President John L. Smith, of Chester Springs.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Washington R. Laird, Ph. D.

A happy incident occurred at the very beginning of the proceedings of the Convention, when Mr. L. C. Colborn, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, stepped forward and presented President Smith with a beautiful silver-mounted ebony gavel, and said:

Mr. President:—Authority is the first thing to learn in order to become a good citizen. Without authority people become criminals. From all ages down to this time the gavel has been the symbol of authority. In this instance the gavel usually represents the authority of those who govern.

This morning I noticed our President skinning his knuckles trying to call this assembly to order. Having some sympathy for him, in behalf of this Association I have the pleasure of presenting this gavel; the sound of which it should be the pleasure of all members and visitors here to obey. I hope, Mr. President, that you will accept it in behalf of the members of this Association; you will take it and govern this assembly with justice and equity, or cause or allow the same to be so done.

Applause.

President Smith: Mr. Colborn and Ladies and Gentlemen—I assure you I will make the best efforts I am capable of and if you are real obedient, I think we will get along.

The Elwyn Band here favored the convention with more music, which was much enjoyed and was received with applause.

President Smith:—Not having my glasses on when this beautiful gavel was presented to me I failed to notice that it was a souvenir gavel. I wish to thank Mr. Colborn and Colonel Gould and any others who were instrumental in presenting this to me.

I regret to state that our Congressman, Thomas S. Butler, was called to the State of Indiana and cannot be with us.

I am very glad to introduce to you the Burgess of West Chester, Hon. A. P. Reid, who will extend to you the freedom of the town and deliver the address of welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Hon. A. P. Reid was received with applause and said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Called upon unexpectedly to fulfill this duty I will do it to the best of my ability. First, I am authorized to extend to you the freedom of the town, whatever that means. This is not a walled town. We have no gates by which to let you in and out, but you are free to go and come at your pleasure. There is nothing to prevent your going anywhere. Not that I want you to think it is a wide-open town. It is a decently-conducted town. A wide-open town isn't what you want. If you are here over Sunday the Sunday law might be enforced, which might hurt some people, but I don't think it would inconvenience any of you.

I offer you the freedom of the town. I have no keys to deliver over, unless someone is guilty of disorderly conduct, when I can send you to jail, but I don't think that will be necessary with this gathering. You are free to enjoy yourselves and get what you can of pleasure out of your stay here.

I welcome you to this place, which is old in history, going back more than a hundred years, and a place that has been noted for its charity and good works.

It is not a large town. We are a modest people, trying to do the best we can, but what we have we think is up-to-date and worthy of emulation. We have many things that will be instructive for you to see. You are welcome to visit all of them. We have a Normal School that is one of the best in the State, with more than 650 students, and with all the improvements and appliances necessary to the education of those who come within its influence. It is well worth a visit. I call special attention to the historical exhibits in the Library there.

We have a good system of public schools, with some thirteen or fourteen hundred children, and a High School, recently built, which is modern in every way and well worth a visit. The schools are all open to you. We have among them a separate colored school, with a colored Principal and teachers. It has proved a success. It shows that the colored people have good opportunities here.

We have some industrial institutions here: the principal one is the Separator Works, which are known the world over.

We have a manufactory of wheels, which is widely known.

We have two nurseries, both of which have acquired a world-wide name. You are also welcome to come to our homes, to see how we live. We are not extremely wealthy, but we live comfortably.

I welcome you also on account of what you are and what you stand for. The work you are engaged in, in uplifting the downfallen, the oppressed and the poor and afflicted, and the needy, appeals to the best elements of mankind and leads us to see and realize more of the Divine in man than any other work we can engage in.

Years ago we heard of the "Mistakes of Moses" and much ridicule was cast upon that old gentleman, but you go back to that great law-giver and you will find the seed and the roots of nearly all the philanthropic legislation of modern times. We have it in the laws of that great law-giver—the Laws of Moses. That is the law that is at the very foundation of your organization, and of the work you have to do, and it shows the reward that God has promised to those who do this work.

The poor will always be in the land, and it is our bounden duty to aid and to help them, without any reward from they themselves, but for that reward that cometh from above.

Therefore, for what you stand for and what you are engaged in, I heartily welcome you all.

Applause.

President Smith here introduced Mrs. Florence Cameron, who responded to the address of welcome, on part of the Children's Aid Society, as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. CAMERON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In responding to the duty and privilege accorded me, and further extending a welcome hand to the many guests of this association, I am impressed with two things: First, the character and intelligence of the assemblage, and second, the tremendous work ahead—work that calls for the concentrated thought of trained minds, work that must be wrought out with all the skill born of experience and guided by the spirit of a broad and generous humanity.

Year by year grows more insistent the problem of the poor. Year by year we are learning that we cannot escape this responsibility.

What means our boasted dignity, if over the banquet music rises the cry of suffering children? How pitiful our pretentions, if through the woof of our social fabric runs the quivering threads of sorrow from the neglected poor! "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, a thousand times, yes, if he stumble in the bitter struggle—if he be born to the world one of the starved seed falilng on naked rocks, a mental and physical derelict. It is as much your duty and mine, and the State in which they find shelter to keep them, as it is to uphold the very hands of the government. We cannot escape this. Men and women are learning that peace, security, contentment—all that go to make life worth living—is not in the gospel of mine and thine. Rather is it found in accepting the responsibility God gave us, the stronger, and reaching out a helping hand, uplifting to a higher plane of personal growth, the needy.

Tnis is not sentiment. Show me a nation that neglects its poor, and I will show you a nation rapidly going to decay. It is part of the great law of humanity. We need the poor as much as they need us. Here in quiet Quaker Chester county we have no Midas mines of coal and oil. We bring no great gifts—no rich treasures to charity like many noble Pennsylvania cities and counties represented here. We have few millionaires. Most of us are plain, quiet folks who love our homes, and the green hillsides where lay our kinsmen of nearly three hundred years. But we try to take care of our dependent ones.

Much of this is through regular channels by an able Board of Directors, which, in turn, is liberally supported by the county. Much more is done through our various churches, hospital auxiliaries and charitable societies. Being an agricultural district, cases of actual destitution are rare and quickly relieved. In the years it has been my pleasure to labor with the noble women who constitute the Children's Aid Society of Chester County we have found comfortable homes for many little ones. Brightness, cheer and instruction have come to the pathway of those lives that otherwise might have been wrecked. Close to the gates of a great city, with all the destitution, desertion and cruelty that accompanies, we have helped a little in this wonderful work of the Children's Aid. At all times, under all circumstances, encouraged, supported, upheld by the most sympathetic and appreciative of officers and directors.

Believe me, I have neither desire nor intention to boast of its charity or any other virtue of my home county. Within a stone's throw are a score of eloquent lawyers, and prominent educators, with gracious greetings far superior to my best efforts. In extending our appreciation for the generous and cordial welcome extended us by the proud old town of West Chester—my County Seat—I have this word to say—next to the faithful administration of its laws, the first care of a State is its poor. Our moral and material success, city and country, rests heavily on the ability and intelligence of its charities and their officers.

It is a grave and very old problem. It began when the world began, and will continue to its end. Mere perfunctory routine of duties will not do, and I may be pardoned in saying frankly that any administrator of charity who is not in real touch or whose heart is not in unselfish sympathy with his work, fails in fruition of his mission, and would do a real favor to the cause in resigning.

The question is so broad, so full of intricacies, so difficult of satisfactory solution that nothing but patience and courage strengthened by sincere and earnest sympathy can ever fathom the depths.

On one hand we have a rich and prosperous State, willing to give and give largely—on the other, a clamoring, persistent cry for ever more. To be kind and just, to mediate, to temper the wind to the shorn lamb as well as keep the professional beggar wolf from the fold, this is our plain duty, trusting in His wisdom to show us the way. "For as much as ye have done it unto these my children, ye have done it unto me."

Through the exquisite charm and facinating beauty of these Autumnal days, with Nature dressed in her last toilet of the year, you come to us and with full hearts we welcome you. Give us of your enthusiasm, your wisdom, lend us from your storehouse of knowledge that we may go on with renewed vigor to uplift, ennoble, lead to God.

Again the Children's Aid welcomes you, and may God bless the children and the children's helpers everywhere.

Mrs. Cameron's address was received with applause, after which President Smith introduced Mr. Frederick Fuller, of Scranton, who addressed the Convention as follows, in response to the address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF MR. FULLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The kind words so gracefully and fitly spoken from the lips of the representatives of this center of refinement and culture has taken entire possession of our hearts. These words of cheer give us encouragement. They uplift us. They stimulate us, and I think we all fully

appreciate them, and especially the words of His Honor, the Burgess of this town, who has proven himself to be not a broken "reed" nor smoking flax. He has given us the freedom of the town. In that he has assumed a great responsibility, but he has the power to enforce his orders and it is well for us to behave ourselves, so they will be glad when we leave here that they gave us the freedom of this beautiful place. I think these friends must have in their minds the great apostle's injunction, not to forget to entertain strangers, for thereby some have been entertaining angels unawares. I don't claim that we are a flock of angels, but there are some among us who can be very properly classed within that order, and there are other wings sprouting that we hope soon will become full fledged. (Laughter.)

We can hardly claim to belong to the tribe of Abou Ben Adem. A boy asked his father what a cannibal was and his father told him "one who loves his fellow men." Neither do we claim to be cannibals, even if some of the ladies do look good enough to eat.

The world's history is a record of tragedy and of man's inhumanity to man that has made countless thousands mourn. The thing we have in view is to reverse that order, so it may read that "man's humanity to man has made countless thousands rejoice." We are here as a body of men and women with entirely unselfish motives. We have come here to be identified with this greatest work that men and women can be engaged in, except the ministry of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The object of this Association is to reform the old order of things. From time immemorial man has been savage and cruel and the hearts of the world have been bleeding.

We must love our work. If we do not the best thing to do is to step out and let some one who does love it take our places. Love is the greatest motive power in the world.

Love and charity are linked together, they say. To my mind there is a great distinction. There are many in our State who have been reduced to want and poverty from force of circumstances, but who in the days of their prosperity contributed largely to the relief of the suffering and destitute, who come to our doors and knock for admission and ask for aid.

That class of people have a legal and a moral right to all the aid we can give them. Now, it is love that actuates us to help such. It is a pleasure for us to do it.

There is another class who have lived lives of wickedness and sin and drunkenness and have brought themselves to dire want. They do not deserve aid, but they need it, and they are human and we have to care for them. That is where the virtue of charity comes in. Charity is defined to be kindness extended to the uncharitable. That is the distinction I make between love and charity. Charity covers a multitude of sins for the class I last named.

This great State is second to none in its magnanimous generosity in providing for the poor and needy. Many of us are officials, almoners and dispensers of public trusts, and as such we are held directly responsible to the authority that has placed us in these positions. It seems to me that the great State of Pennsylvania has some claim on the promise of the king that faithfully governs and protects the poor. The kingdom of such a king shall endure forever; and our great State, it seems to me is in line for receiving some of the fruits of that promise.

I think that we are constantly aware that to be a success in this great work we require all the virtues that are known. We require judgment, discrimination, kindness of heart, and a generosity that is controlled and governed by common sense.

I believe most of us fully understand that if we do not possess those qualifications we are unfit for the business. We meet cases almost daily that try our souls, but we have to make the best of it. We are trying to solve the wonderful problem of life. Our first parents got into a lot of trouble; the evil spirit gained full control over them, and it has been a vigorous struggle ever since. If it were not for this evil spirit we wouldn't have much of this work to do.

Perhaps you have heard the story of the little girl who was possessed of the spirit of going into a neighbor's berry patch; the parents discovered it and told her it was wrong and she mustn't, but she said she was tempted; and they said, "When you are tempted you must tell Satan to get behind you." She said, "All right," and the next day she dressed in a nice white dress, and she returned home with the white dress covered with berry stains and the parents knew where she had been, and they rebuked her and said to her, "Didn't we tell you to tell Satan to get behind you when you were tempted," and she said, "Oh, yes, I told Satan to get behind me, and he did, and he rushed me right into the berry bushes." (Laughter.)

I think, with all due respect to the gospel, that it is safer to get Satan right in front of us.

Within the last few years the silent reaper has thrust his sickle into our ranks and has harvested some of our most valuable grain. This will happen to us from year to year, but their places must be filled and the work must go on.

I have been a member of this Association about twelve years and I have seen the results of the zeal and the influence of this Association and I know it has been a great factor in this Commonwealth and has brought about great and needed reforms in the management of almshouses and asylums, and we want every community to know us; to know what we are and what we stand for. Every person in the State is deeply interested in our work. It is appealing, more and more every year, to the humane side of the people. We are now in our thirty-fourth year, and the founders of this Association have many of them gone to their reward.

We hope a greater and deeper interest will prevail in all our meetings, and as we go from this place we will go with the kindest impressions and gratitude for the friendly and cheering words we have heard here to-day. We all need sunshine in our hearts. This is a beautiful morning and all Nature is smiling upon us, and our hearts ought to be full of sunshine. I don't claim to be a ray of sunshine altogether, but I try to cultivate it. I like to see it in others.

I was walking down the street not long ago and I saw a lady friend coming, and it was a gloomy morning, and I says, "Hello, how are you, the nicest day this year?" She started and jumped almost out from her merry widow hat, and she says, "I haven't heard so cheerful a remark as that in a week; I was really thinking of the undertaker," and she was a married woman. (Laughter.)

She went on her way with a smile, and I think it did me more good than it did her.

Let us cultivate this sunshine in the heart. Go about with a pleasant face and a smile. There is nothing so valuable as a cheerful disposition. It is worth more than all the riches of the world.

I thank our friends for their kind words, and I thank you all.

Applause.

Mrs. H. F. Rankin (Fayette) responded to the address of welcome, on part of Children's Aid Society, as follows:

RESPONSE OF ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON PART OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

By Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. President, Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention of 1908:

After listening to the cordial welcome tendered us by Mrs. Florence Cameron, of Chester County Children's Aid Society, and your Mayor, Hon. A. P. Reid, all giving us the freedom of this beautiful old town of West Chester, I certainly think it an honor to represent the Children's Aid Society and be permitted to respond for them.

We are thankful for your kind greetings and warm assurances of welcome. I have attended these conventions, without omission since October, 1896, when it was held in Pittsburg, therefore, this will be my thirteenth. I feel confident in saying we will not abuse this liberty given us, so that our good friends will not be made twice glad—with our coming and our going.

I can speak from twelve year's experience that each year I find the conventions more interesting and of more benefit than the year before. I well remember at Scranton, in 1897, Mrs. Lay, of Oil City, and myself were the only ones, I think, from Western Pennsylvania's Children's Aid Society and to my surprise, while talking to our attorney, H. F. Detwiler, heard my name called by the President of the convention, asking me to respond for the Children's Aid Society welcome, as Mrs. Wilson was not present nor had sent any paper. I was startled at the request as I was not only a stranger but new to the convention, and was going to decline, but Mr. Detwiler insisted and said, "Get up and say anything you think of, it is better than a refusal." That was my first speaking in public. I was nervous and said but little, but the convention greeted me so kindly that I made up my mind I would do the best I could to help such a body of good men and women who were trying to give us valuable assistance in our work, especially when I noticed how many refused. I have seen the interest in Children's Aid Society work grow rapidly in these twelve years; as where only two or three spoke of our work, there are now about one-third of the papers and talks in the interest of Children's Aid Societies. This Convention, I am assured, will be better than the preceding ones, therefore we should be more encouraged in the good work.

Again, I wish to return the heartfelt thanks of the Children's Aid Society for the cordial welcome we have received and the pleasant and agreeable arrangements made for our entertainment, but the proof of our sincerity will be in our efforts to make this Convention not one of fine addresses and flowery speeches only, but in Christian endeavor to learn from each other the best ways of doing the best work, as we find the work increasing greatly every year, and are in more need of active workers than any other charity, so hope the good members of this convention will say and do all they can to assist the Children's Aid Societies of this grand old State of Pennsylvania.

The Elwyn Band here favored the Convention with more music, giving a medley, which was much enjoyed, and closing by rising and giving in a superb manner, "The Star Spangled Banner." All the delegates also rising.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes:—I think one of the most embarrassing moments of my life was at a meeting of this Association when I had to rise and announce the fact, myself, that I was about to make an address. I have volunteered to make this announcement for our worthy

President, after a conference with him and recognizing the fact that he must feel as I felt at that time. I now announce the President's annual address.

President Smith was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of this the 34th Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

To me has fallen the pleasure and the privilege of bidding you welcome to this old historic County of Chester. In behalf of the good people of the Borough of West Chester, let me bid you a most hearty welcome to the hospitality and the homes of this town. West Chester has long been noted for its institutions of learning, the intelligence of its people and the hospitality of its homes, and I sincerely hope and believe that when this convention shall have closed, you will all go to your homes feeling that it was good to be here, and bearing with you only pleasant recollections.

I see your program calls for an "address" from your President. I assure you it is not my intention to inflict any such thing upon you. In the first place I could not deliver an address worthy of the occasion should I try, and in the second place, there has been so much said, and so well said, that I feel it would be much better for me to confine myself to bringing just a few matters before you, for your patient consideration.

When you have become better acquainted with this modest Quaker town of West Chester, the County Seat of this great county, and have sampled its hospitality, you will not wonder that Chester county was the first county in the State outside of Philadelphia to organize for the care and protection of the poor and unfortunate within its borders. This organization was effected in 1798. That year a farm of 325 acres was purchased. In 1799 a brick building, 40x100 feet, was erected on it as a home for the destitute poor. This building was succeeded by the present one, erected in 1855. This shows that the people of this good old County of Chester have had charitable hearts and that sympathies have always gone out to the poor and unfortunate of this vicinity.

But, alas, how much yet remains to be done! I fear we are too prone to forget those who have not had the advantages that we have had. Oh, how many are sick at heart and broken in spirit for the want of a kind and sympathetic word of encouragement! Let us not forget our duty to these. To be able to make better and more useful men and women out of those less fortunate than ourselves is, indeed, a privilege, and an object worthy of our best effort. For, when our hands reach out to lift up our fallen and unfortunate fellow-man, then are we following in the footsteps of our Lord and Master. I congratulate you, fellow directors, on being members of an organization that has this for its aim and object.

Let us each endeavor to realize fully our responsibility to this Association and to our fellow-men.

We need each others' co-operation and assistance, as members of our Association in order that we may live up to our opportunities, and fully meet our obligations, may I, therefore, ask your kind assistance during the sessions of this meeting. There are those among us who have had much valuable experience along this line of work, and what they can and, I trust will, tell us will prove very helpful indeed to those newer in the work.

Allow me to commend to you most warmly the work of our Ladies' Aid. Fellow Directors, do you have a Children's Aid Society in your county? If not, why not? Let me appeal to you strongly not to fail to interest your good women in this great work of caring for the children. How important to guide the footsteps of the little ones aright! No greater or grander work can be found.

I cannot refrain from referring to the splendid work done by the Ladies' Aid of this county. I could point you to many good and useful men and women who have come up from the ranks of unfortunate children, who needed the fostering care of this Society and received it; and there are still others who, through the kindly, sympathetic influence and help of these ladies, have become better men and better women than would have been possible without their aid. We would heartily commend this noble work.

Another important question I beg leave to bring before your thoughtful attention is this: Should we not devote more time to investigating the cause which produces and increases our criminal and dependent classes? In my judgment this is a very important matter, and I am convinced that a thorough, honest, intelligent study of it would result in greatly reducing these classes. I am profoundly convinced that there is one principal cause that stands out above and beyond every other in the production of crime, poverty, misery and distress. So little has been done, as yet, by our Association in the way of studying causes, as we have been exerting nearly all our efforts in taking care of effects. May God help us to approach the study of this great question in the right spirit; and help us to open our eyes to the true facts, arouse our consciences to a full realization of our duty to our fellow-man, give us power to see it, and that willingness to work that our Saviour possessed.

In conclusion I would recommend the appointment of a committee to study the cause of the increase in our dependent and criminal classes, to report at our next year's meeting of this Association.

At the conclusion of President Smith's address, which was received with applause, Mrs. M. E. H. Sowers, of Ridgway, President of C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania, was introduced to the Convention by President Smith, and read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

VALUE OF CHILD RESCUE.

Open the door for the children,
Tenderly gather them in,
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin.

Look at the smiles for a thank you,
Just now be looking to see,
If any are out while 'tis stormy,
Give to them shelter all free.

Some are so weak and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and so cold,
Fatherless, motherless and loveless,
But Christ calls them all to His fold.

In this splendid golden age, this wonderful Twentieth Century, so blessed with the cumulative wisdom and experience of the past, with the awakened thought and quickened intellect of the present, it is

marvelous that the grand work and object of the Children's Aid Society, and other child-saving agencies, have not, to a greater extent, attracted the attention and enlisted the sympathy of every Christian, humanitarian and patriot in the land.

The value of a child cannot be estimated by ordinary standards. Its personality is of infinite worth and its protection a supreme duty. Its education is of paramount interest to Society, to the State and to the Church. Therefore, every agency for the right education of that child should be encouraged, "and the transfer of human waifs from pathways that descend and degrade," into those that elevate and lead to the higher walks of life, should commend itself to every one, as a work which meets a genuine want, and as the most effectual remedy for a growing and insidious evil.

Over a quarter of a century ago, Alexander Dumas asserted that half of the existing vagabonds was produced by forsaken, neglected childhood. Reference to criminal records, and experience of keen observers, prove this assertion; also that it is not only the history of the past, but of to-day.

Unquestionably, no argument is required to prove that the dependent and vicious element, in nearly all communities is largely the result of neglected childhood; and this element is recruited not so much by the law of heredity in itself, as by a constantly increasing acquisition of children, thrown helpless upon the world, by the death or desertion of one or both of their natural protectors.

Our system of public charity and permanent institutional care, kindly intended to alleviate and improve the condition of these unfortunates, is inadequate and, while providing shelter and temporary succor, has ultimately, frequently proven a detriment instead of the anticipated benefit, by fastening upon its proteges habits of dependence and indolence thus preventing, or at least retarding, the growth of self-help and self-respect.

Therefore, homeless, forsaken children are best aided by absolute removal from the blight and shadow of former surroundings, into the sunshine of comfortable family homes, where Christian training shall prepare them for the duties of life and respected citizenship.

The imperative claim this class of children, deprived of salutary government and the disciplinary restraint, asserts, should render us not only willing, but alert to champion their cause remembering that youth requires forming not reforming. Every child saved from the slums or streets means one criminal or pauper less to be dealt with in the coming years—the silent, thronging future.

Thus is it clearly demonstrated that if this work receives support, commensurate with its importance, that other branches of benevolent endeavor will be, if not totally abolished, rendered less necessary.

Who that desires to be useful can be so well employed, or what can so stimulate and develop the noblest impulses within us as to engage in shielding the child from the perils and hazards of orphanage?

In what other direction can so large a percentage of good be realized from the means invested?

It is a work that touches the tenderest chords of our nature, and is stamped with the highest approval of the Deity.

But with all these incentives how few are the laborers in so plenteous a harvest. Hundreds, yes thousands, of children in this fair country, for each one of whom, a home involving all of comfort and happiness that life affords, is waiting, are drifting away towards a dark precarious future. The faithful, loyal men and women of the various Children's Societies are working nobly as results show, but they can't do it all.

The children already provided for, the homes that have been brightened by their presence, are object lessons which the entire Chris-

tian and charitable world should study. The nation, more and more, recognizes that its important population is its children. Schools and prohibitory laws are not for its men and women, but to expand the powers of and to guard its children; not for to-day alone, but for the great to-morrow, as,

"Life's field will yield as they make it,
A harvest of thorns or of flowers."

The work for children in the church and Sunday School, in the public school or in the Children's Aid Society is the most fundamental, scientific, hopeful and important work we can accomplish.

Think of the possibilities in each little child's life; to the child itself, possibilities of joy or pain, of expanding noble character, or deep degradation in sin; possibilities to the world of helpfulness and leadership in intelligence and moral power or of demoralizing deadly influences.

Every child's unfolding, maturing life is to make this world better or worse. We cannot see these possibilities; they slumber in the child's soul as the oak slumbers in the acorn, but how great that oak may become we cannot forsee.

Each child is both a glorious and a fearful possibility. Because of the advancement and leavening influence of Christian civilization these possibilities are no longer limited by accident of birth or environment.

In the long ago men were born kings, or noblemen, or slaves or beggars and as they were born so they remained. But that condition has nearly passed away, and to-day, in our free land, every child is given opportunities for his possibilities.

We cannot state or even satisfactorily predict, who will be the Mayor of this beautiful little city, nestling among the hills, forty years from now, whether the boy born in one of its rich families, clad in velvet coat, or the friendless lad, clad in homespun, for whom the Children's Aid Society recently found a home in your midst.

Who shall, fifty years hence, be President of the United States? The grandson of the present noble ruler, or the motherless boy who is now a ward of one of our charitable organizations?

It is just as likely to be the latter as the former.

Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, Henry Wilson, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Edison and many other men of bright intellect, who rose to prominence, were children of poverty.

What degree of mental force, executive energy, aspiration, special genius and broad manhood or womanhood, is wrapped up in one of these helpless babies! God alone knows, and it is a ponderous question in which direction these dormant energies will trend. Shall these children be left to become leaders among the corrupt classes, or shall they be saved to become leaders on the better side? They will surely, to a certain extent, be leaders of some kind; we cannot prevent that. Are we not, in a way, responsible for the outcome? I think so.

Our free ballot and free schools make the poorest boy an heir-apparent to the throne and the fact of his poverty makes him discontented with his position, and arouses to endeavor all the latent forces of his very soul. The rich man's son is, usually, contented with the position in which he is born; the average man's son is, generally, satisfied with his rank, but the child of poverty, who inherits nothing but capacity, is excited by his discontent to exert all his powers; hence, in a democracy, the majority of the leaders in commerce and politics, come from the poorer homes, and it is a noticeable fact that children left fatherless, frequently make the most successful men and women, that is, develop the greatest ability.

Capacity is what God gives the child; ability is what the lad works out of his capacity; but the character of that ability depends entirely upon the education and surroundings given him.

The Honorable Judge Lindsay, of Juvenile Court fame, decides, after careful study and close observation of crime, that the dangerous classes arise from the extremes of Society, the children of the multi-millionaire and the children of the extremely poor; the former who, for lack of nothing in this world's goods, are being encouraged to live lives of luxuriant idleness; and the latter whose restless ambition is without moral restraint.

The prime work of the Children's Aid Society, is not merely one of pity for the distressed destitute child, but of philanthropy for the future of the community, and to save these children from shocking possibilities securing for them noble certainties.

And oh, what satisfaction and gratification is enjoyed in witnessing the delightful results, particularly in watching each child in whose individual case we were personally interested and with whose rescue we were connected.

It also affords great happiness to realize that the majority, thus saved, appreciate the word "home," and the love of foster parents, who so tenderly shield them from the trials and tribulations of a not always sympathetic world.

I cannot refrain from relating the true tale and happy sequel of a little British waif, who is now a woman-grown, highly esteemed and admired.

Many, many years ago, there dwelt in England a far-famed authoress, and her husband who was an invalid and a cripple.

The couple lived an ideal happy life, residing near London, then only a large town. One day, the literary woman heard, quite incidentally, that a wee baby had been found on a large stone at the cross-roads, that it had been taken to the town hall, and that all the gentry were hastening to see it on account of its remarkable beauty. So, following the example of her neighbors, she too went. Looking up into the sweet, sympathetic face of the famed authoress the tiny baby smiled and reached out her pretty hands. The woman could not resist this and resolved to adopt the infant, a resolution she immediately executed. As time passed on and she became more and more devoted to the child, she was determined that if it lay in her power its heart should never be wounded by unkind allusions to the story of its discovery and adoption.

Consequently, as soon as the little girl could comprehend, it was lovingly whispered to her, that she had been found on the stone which now adorned the hall of her mother's house and which always was decorated with flowers; also that God had placed her there in order that her mother might easily find her. When she grew older it became her pleasant daily duty to cull and arrange these flowers to render beautiful this rock which had been dug up from the cross-roads and brought home.

To her, it represented the place where the angels had rested, when they laid her down. Curiously enough, the child positively became proud of the manner in which she had reached the dear mother, who now cared for her as tenderly and lovingly as though she were her own flesh and blood.

The years have gone by, the eyes of that dear, blessed mother are closed forever upon all earthly scenes, but the child she so carefully reared, still lives, in the great city of London, a talented, prominent woman, and she remembers.

Who was the authoress, the foster-mother, you ask?

Dinah Mulock Craik, the celebrated writer of John Halifax, Gentleman.

Let us toil on and on, dear friends, and employ every means and exert every effort to advance this beneficent cause, and apply ourselves more assiduously to the solution of the ponderous problem of child-saving, not altogether disbelieving in heredity, but believing more in the efficiency of thorough, intellectual, moral and Christian training; more in the necessity of a pure home-life; more in the doctrine of fair-play and a fair chance in life, for the child as well as the adult, and still more in the influence of the Christ-child on the childhood of our race.

Hope, sooner or later, in any just cause, is followed by fruition and the work of child rescue, this most potent of reforms, will without a question, sooner or later, become established in the hearts of all the world's good people, who remember the divine words of our Blessed Master:

"Who so shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

In closing, may I repeat, a beautiful legend, which has often been referred to in connection with this work, it is this:

One evening while a terrific storm prevailed, St. Christopher found a tiny child wandering upon the banks of a great river which he was about of necessity to ford. "Please take me with you," pleaded the sweet voice of the little one. The giant saint stooped and clasping the childish form in its arms entered the wild waters pressing on and on amidst the tempest, across the stream, though almost swept away by the raging current. But when he at last safely reached the further bank and deposited his burden upon the shore, lo, it was no longer the child he had carried, but the radiant form of our Blessed Lord who had in this way tested his love and devotion.

Thus shall it be for those who for Christ's sake have aided in this work of saving the perishing. They shall find that in sheltering his homeless little ones they have indeed done it unto Himself.

Let us labor on until the Evening Star, let us give our very best to forsaken childhood to raise it from lowlands to the highlands and prepare it for the struggles and tragedies it must later meet along the highway. Let us pluck away the thistle which surround these unfortunate little lives, and plant roses, for roses will surely grow. And may we always remember that the little heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always the first to be touched by the thorns.

An aged man or woman reaching life's golden sunset with no home or shelter is indeed a pitiful sight.

A homeless young man or woman with neither kin nor friends is to be greatly pitied, but sadder still, yes quite the saddest sight on earth is the homeless, parentless, "nobody's child," dependent upon the charity of an unsympathetic world.

Alone in the dreary, pitiless street,
With my torn old dress and bare cold feet,
All day I have wandered to and fro,
Hungry and shivering and nowhere to go.

The night's coming on in darkness and dread,
And the chill sleet's beating upon my bare head,
Oh, why does the wind blow upon me so wild?
Is it because I am nobody's child?

Just over the way there is a flood of light,
And warmth and beauty, and all things bright,
Beautiful children in robes so fair,
And caroling songs in rapture there,

I wonder if they in their blissful glee,
Would pity a poor little girl like me,
Wandering alone in the merciless street,
Naked and shivering and nothing to eat.

Oh, what shall I do when the night comes down,
In its terrible blackness all over the town?
Shall I lay me down neath the angry sky,
On the cold hard pavements alone to die?
When the beautiful children their prayers have said,
And mammas have tucked them up snugly in bed,
No dear mother upon me smiles,
Why is it, I wonder, that I am nobody's child?

At the conclusion of Mrs. Sowers' paper, Mr. H. W. Ochse read the following memorial:

MEMORIAL.

Rarely does such a duty as I am called upon to perform to-day fall to the lot of any member of any association, that of recording the death of four of its members, all of whom I claimed as among my most intimate friends, and who have served with me continually for many years.

Mr. W. H. Guy and Mary Jane Duncan Guy, his wife, Colonel W. J. Glenn and Martha E. Glenn, his wife, all were members of this Association for many years and were all earnest and active in its welfare.

Mr. Guy was born September 11, 1823, and spent almost his entire life within the confines of the county of his birth. On October 29, 1844, he married Miss Mary Jane Duncan, who shared his joys and sorrows until his death, January 21st of this year, and who followed him across the narrow stream that divides the island of time from the mainland of eternity within a few hours of the time when his sorrowing friends had said their last farewell.

Mrs. W. J. Glenn died October 19, 1907,, within a few days after our last meeting.

Col. W. J. Glenn was born August 1, 1839, at Carnegie, Pa., and spent his boyhood in what was then called the Borough of Mansfield. He answered his country's call and served throughout the Civil War. Was twice wounded and endured the privations of war during the darkest period of the nation's history. Colonel Glenn was Superintendent of the Allegheny County Home for almost fourteen years and up to the time of his death maintained an active interest in its affairs.

Mr. Guy was elected Director of the Poor during the year 1884 and served continuously as President of the Board since that time to the time of his death. He has been at every meeting of this Association but one for almost a quarter of a century.

This remarkable quartette of friends were identified with the administration of the Charities of Allegheny county for many years and their winsome personalities will be recalled by the pioneer members of this association, and it is a fitting tribute to their memory that their deaths be recorded at this meeting, in this community where Friends and their Society have left the imprint of their character on every field and feature of this portion of our Commonwealth. These were true friends, friends who would pour the truth into your hearts though you might wince under it. Friends who would defend you when you were unjustly assailed by the tongues of calumny. Friends who would not forsake you when you had fallen into disgrace, who would counsel you in your doubts and perplexities, who would open their purses to aid you without expecting any returns for their favors, who would rejoice

in your prosperity and grieve at your adversity, who would bear half of your burden, who would add to your joys and diminish your sorrows by sharing in both.

Dr. Shrodes offered the following resolution, on the death of Thomas Hughes:

Whereas, the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst the Vice-President of this Association, Mr. Thomas J. Hughes, one who was actively identified with this Association for a number of years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hughes this convention has lost an active and a faithful member, one who was conscientious in the performance of every duty, one whose unerring judgment and wise counsel will be sorely missed in our deliberations; one whose unselfish disposition, tender sympathies and firm rulings particularly fitted him for the position of trust that he filled for so many years, one whose constant aim was the amelioration of the condition of those who had unfortunately become a public charge, one who always regarded public office as a sacred trust, and one whose manly life will ever inspire those who knew him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Upon motion of Col. E. P. Gould (Erie), the resolution introduced by Dr. Shrodes was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Upon motion, the convention moved and carried that the Committees be named and announced at the afternoon session.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until two o'clock.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at West Chester, Pa., October 13, 14 and 15, 1908:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, Frank T. Redman, James McB. Bobb, S. W. Lea, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes.

BEDFORD COUNTY—J. B. Deeter, J. S. Sessna.

BUTLER COUNTY—G. F. Easley, William Siebert, N. S. Grossman.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Conrad Bader, Miss Elizabeth Bader, Philip Hartzog, Mrs. Philip Hartzog, J. S. Gray, John Cunningham, Mrs. John Cunningham.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Mrs. E. H. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Blickinson, Harriet M. Rhoads, Hon. Isaac Johnson, Lydia R. Linville, Margaret G. Sellers, Patience W. Kent, N. B. Swigart, Mrs. Shaffer Worst, Margaret Bennington, F. H. Nibecker.

ERIE COUNTY—Levi H. Roland, Mrs. L. H. Roland, Clark McAlister, J. O. Smith, J. A. Henry, Mrs. J. A. Henry, Miles R. Mason, Mrs. M. R. Mason, E. P. Gould, Esq., Mrs. E. P. Gould, Ira E. Briggs, stenographer.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Levi S. Thomas, Davis Garrett, Dr. Jane Baker, Philip M. Sharples, Charles L. Huston, William H. H. Davis, Joseph H. Baldwin, Herbert P. Worth, Dr. Thomas E. Parke, Mary I. Stille, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, P. S. Darlington, Dr. W. K. Thorpe, B. W. Haines, W. W. Thomson, J. H. Lumis, Alfred P. Reid, Lydia B. Walton, Hannah H. Savery, Mr. W. Harry Cochran, Adelaide B. Comfort, Florence D. Cameron, Florence B. Cloud, Sallie E. Pyle, Jane T. Barnard, Willie M. Marshall, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Mrs.

Rachael Larkin, Annie Mercer, Mary P. Brown, Lydia C. Conard, Mary E. Martindale, Annie S. Reynolds, Mrs. Jane C. B. Jones, Josephine S. Cope, Thomas E. Parke, Annie T. Eldridge, Mrs. M. A. Speakman, Mrs. Wm. T. Green, Mrs. M. A. Swisher, Sarah M. Thompson, Ellen P. Way, Sarah A. Conard, Ruthanna Spencer, Lydia A. Spencer, Adelaide S. L. Wilson, Margaret M. Forsythe, Annie C. Windle, Deborah J. Windlow, Anna M. Pyle, Dr. G. M. Philips, Deborah C. Passmore, Rev. Washington R. Laird, Rev. Arthur H. Simpson, Rev. Charles H. Shaw, Rev. Edward C. Griffith, Hon. William Butler, Wilmer E. Pennypacker, Mrs. Davis Garrett.

FAYETTE—Mrs. Hugh L. Rankin, Marshall Dean, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, J. J. Barnhart, F. Crosland, Thomas Love.

GREEN—G. F. Grove, F. M. Sunley, H. H. Hughes, D. N. Kuhn.

INDIANA—Mrs. Sue Willard.

HUNTINGDON—George Hetrick, Dr. David Emmert, R. P. Smith, S. Shumaker, J. S. Appley, Mrs. J. S. Appley, J. C. Baer, J. Quincy Dell.

BLAIR—R. W. Robinson, Mrs. R. B. Robinson, Dr. Thomas F. Neal.

JEFFERSON—John King.

FRANKLIN—John R. Pilgrin, Jacob H. Lehman, Jacob Lehman, John L. Black, Mrs. Jacob Lehman.

LACKAWANNA—Timothy Berke, Mrs. Timothy Berke, Frederick Fuller, Mrs. Fred Fuller, F. J. Dickert, Dr. W. A. Payne, Mrs. U. A. Payne, William Matthews, George W. Beamer, Mrs. George W. Beamer, W. G. Daniels.

LACKAWANNA—Carbondale Poor District—John McCade, J. P. H. Raymon, Isaac Rogers, Michael McCann, William L. Isgar.

LACKAWANNA—Blakely Poor District—James W. O'Brien, James W. Smith, Thomas Grier, Mrs. J. W. Smith, J. F. Ackley, Mrs. J. F. Ackley.

LANCASTER—Jacob S. Strine, F. B. Bowsman, Shaeffer Worst, A. B. Trugart, W. C. Grube, Mrs. W. C. Grube, M. K. Crist, Dr. Milton J. Stuart.

LUZERNE—S. W. Davenport, G. W. Mitchell, Thomas Cassidy, A. P. Childs, Abram Nesbit, Geo. H. Butler, Morris Gaerter, George J. Stegmaier, Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, D. A. Mackin.

BERKS—W. J. Hollenback, Peter H. Knabb, Wm. W. Field.

LYCOMING—Charles T. Huston, Elmer E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl.

MERCER—Mrs. M. C. Zahnser, Samuel T. Bell, J. T. Hoovler, A. T. Baker, Mary L. Shilling, T. C. White, Mrs. Amanda White.

MONTGOMERY—John Kendig, John H. McDowell, Mrs. John H. McDowell, George F. Longaker, Mrs. Geo. F. Longaker, J. K. Leidy, Mrs. J. K. Leidy, James K. Thompson, Mrs. James K. Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA—Department of Charities—Oliver P. Bohler, Charles F. Walker, Dr. Frank Woodbury, J. Pretis Murray, Mrs. Fred Schoff, Dr. Carl Kelsey, Edwin Sollenberger, Fred S. Hall.

GERMANTOWN—Jacob H. Pauling, Walter Bowdich, Charles S. Still, Jr., Pringle Barthwick, Charles E. Emes, Joseph Darvin, John F. Rausenberger.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN—Charles S. Snyder, Mrs. Chas. S. Snyder, Horace Shallcross, Mrs. Horace Shallcross, F. J. Martin, Mrs. F. J. Martin.

PHILADELPHIA—Board of Public Charities—Bromley Wharton, General Agent and Secretary; W. J. McGeary, Assistant General Agent; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee of Lunacy.

McKEAN—E. A. Boyne, George F. Guy.

SOMERSET—William Brant, J. F. Reiman, W. W. Baker, Dr. J. J. Emmens, H. F. Yost, Esq., L. C. Colborn, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

CARBON—Frank White, S. W. Gangwer, Mrs. S. W. Ganger, Dr.

W. P. Long, W. S. Leith, Mrs. S. W. Leith.

VENANGO—J. Homer Sultan, Mrs. J. H. Sultan, John W. Philips, Mrs. J. W. Philips, H. S. Bumgardner, Mrs. Bell K. Richards, Dr. B. A. Black.

WARREN—F. M. Downing, Mrs. E. J. Downing, H. C. Preston, Mrs. H. C. Preston, Mrs. E. C. Lindsey.

WASHINGTON—M. A. Rockey, Mrs. William Corson, Mrs. Anna Lindsey, J. A. Emery, John Irvin.

CARBON—Middle Coal Field Poor District—Dr. J. E. Woaser, Mrs. J. E. Woaser.

WESTMORELAND—I. M. Dixon, Mrs. I. M. Dixon, J. W. Amburst.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTION AT POLK—Dr. B. A. Black, Assistant Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. J. B. McLean, Pittsburg, Secretary; Mrs. E. A. Sowers, President; Ridgway, Pa.; Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; Mrs. M. C. Zahmser, Mrs. Mary L. Shilling, Mercer.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA—Edward L. Sollenberger, 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia General Secretary; Fred S. Hall, Secretary Child Labor Committee; Mrs. Charles J. Hatfield, Mary E. Richmond, Secretary of Society for Organized Charities.

CHILDREN'S AID, DELAWARE COUNTY—Margaret G. Sellers, Swarthmore, Secretary; Patience W. Kent, Lydia R. Linville, Margaret Bennington, President.

GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE—Grace P. Morton.

HOUSE OF REFUGE—F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent, Glen Mills.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE, ELWYN, PA.—Norris J. Scott, Moylan, Pa.; Dr. M. W. Barr, Elwyn; Dr. Kerr, Elwyn.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Mrs. Fred Schoff, President; Charley F. Walker, Secretary.

Hon. Wm. H. DeLacey, Judge of Juvenile Court, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Isaac Johnson, Judge of the Courts of Delaware County and Member of the Committee on Lunacy.

Dr. H. H. Hart, Chicago, Ill., Chairman of Children's Aid Society Illinois, and member of the Russell Sage Foundation Fund.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, Sociologist and Instructor University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Anna M. Bertels, Wilkes-Barre; Elizabeth P. Cope, Atlantic City.

Belle K. Richards, Oil City, Pa.

Prof. G. M. Philips, Principal West Chester State Normal School and Secretary of Commission to Codify School Laws.

Fred S. Hall, Secretary Child Labor Committee, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S AID OF CHESTER COUNTY—Lydia B. Walton, Kennett Square; Hannah W. Savery, President, West Chester; Mrs. W. Harry Cochran, Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester; Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Lincoln; Mrs. S. Agnes Green, West Chester; Mrs. Mary P. Brown, Kennett Square; Lydia C. Conrad, West Grove; Mary E. Martindale, West Chester; Annie S. Reynolds, Oxford, Pa.; James C. B. Jones, Josephine S. Cope, Oxford; Annie T. Eldridge, West Chester; Mrs. M. A. Speakman, Embreeville; Mrs. William T. Green, Green Hill; Mrs. M. A. Swisher, Lenover; Sarah M. Thompson, West Grove; Ellen P. Way, Sarah A. Conrad, Ruthanna Spencer, West Chester; Lydia A. Spencer, Sarah M. Cope, Avondale; Margaret M. Forsythe, Annie E. Windlow, West Chester; Deborah Windle, Deborah C. Passmore, West Chester; Jane T. Barnard, Kennett Square; Willie M. Marshall, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Rachael Larkin, Amy L. Walton, Annie Mer-

cer, Florence B. Cloud, Unionville; Sallie E. Pyle, Unionville.
Ira E. Briggs, Stenographic Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Smith at 2 p. m.

The Elwyn Band favored the Convention with music, giving the overture to a Poet and Peasant, in a very creditable manner.

President Smith extended to the delegates invitations to visit the Normal School also the Cream Separator Works, the Trust Company, and other places in the town; also a general invitation to citizens to attend all sessions of the Convention.

The following committees were here announced by the President:

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. W. Osche, Allegheny; Philip Hartzog, Cambria; Levi Roland, Erie.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Allegheny; Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; J. S. Strine, Lancaster; Charles Stille, Germantown; Mrs. J. H. McLean, Pittsburg; H. H. Baumgardner, Venango; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester.

PLACE OF MEETING—John H. McDaniel, Montgomery; Jacob Kessler, Bucks; John McCabe, Carbondale; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Simon Shoemaker, Blair; Mrs. E. H. Sowers, Elk; Sue Willard, Indiana.

RESOLUTIONS—W. O. Nicklas, Franklin; F. H. Yost, Somerset; Dr. W. A. Payne, Lackawanna; C. A. Snyder, Philadelphia; Dr. Martin M. Barr, Delaware; Mrs. Adelaide Comfort, Chester; Thomas Cassady, Luzerne; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; J. J. Barnhart, Fayette; Dr. Emmens, Huntingdon; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.

Col. E. P. Gould here read a letter extending to the members an invitation to attend the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society of Charities and Corrections of the State of New York, at Elmira, N. Y., on November 17th, 18th and 19th.

D. A. Mackin, of Luzerne, introduced the following resolution:

RESOLUTIONS.

By D. A. Mackin.

Whereas, The Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania is organized for the purpose of interchanging ideas and taking action on the bettering of worthy subjects of charities in general; and,

Whereas, It has come to the notice of members of this Association, especially those whose field embrace mercantile and industrial centers, that much of the pauperism of women and children under their charge is caused by the constantly increasing evil of husbands deserting their families; and,

Whereas, Many such runaway husbands and deserting fathers enjoy immunity from punishment while their wives and offspring become public charges; and,

Whereas, This sense of security from punishment undoubtedly tends to multiply such cases, and some assurance of punishment would act as a deterrent; and,

Whereas, It would seem that Districts and Societies affiliated with

this Association could adopt some means for the dissemination of information relative to deserters and aid in tracing such deserters in their respective districts and to call in, if expedient, the aid of police authorities to apprehend such malefactors so that they may be returned to their place of settlement and properly punished; and,

Whereas, By such concerted action, at least an attempt would be made by this Association to stay the growth of this great evil; therefore be it

Resolved That the President of this Association be empowered to appoint and by virtue of that power that he appoint a committee to consist of five members from among the delegates to this convention to consider, and, if possible, to formulate some method whereby this Association may be enabled to take some effective action on this serious subject; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to make every effort to report before the close of this convention.

Mr. Mackin:—In Luzerne county that is one of the great troubles we have—desertion. We are constantly obliged to take care of families.

Mr. L. C. Colborn:—I am heartily in favor of that resolution. We are experiencing a good deal of trouble in that direction. I second the resolution and ask that a committee be appointed as asked for.

The resolution is adopted.

Mrs. J. H. McLean presented and read the following report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is unique as a charitable organization.

It is without a home save the one modest office in the Free Dispensary Building in Pittsburg. It is a chartered Society and has auxiliary societies working under its charter in twenty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania. Each one of these daughters, housed in the same simple way as the parent society.

Are you curious to know what we do and how it is done?

Our object, as you may know from our name, is to provide for the welfare of destitute and neglected children by such means as shall be best for them and the community. We talk of the "Delineator Child Rescue Campaign." When we first heard of that we said, why that has been our object and work for the past twenty years. It is not new to Western Pennsylvania.

We have cared for 5250 of these neglected ones in that time. Finding them homes by adoption, under guardianship; placing them in institutions and caring for them temporarily, afterwards returning them to parents and friends. They have been of all ages from the infant of days to the young woman who leaves us on coming of age.

In our care at last report we had 845 children. We received from the almshouse since last report 130. Some of our counties work with the County Commissioners and in this way the children are taken from the almshouses. From all other sources we have had 410. The total number of children in care of the Society for the year being 1385.

We care for the children in various ways. Some are placed in boarding houses. By that we mean carefully selected private families, usually of limited means, where we pay a moderate rate of board.

When possible, this board is paid by the friends or parents, legitimate or otherwise, to prevent needless separation of mothers and children.

Of this class we have had 463 in the past year.

When children are given to the Society unreservedly, as is so often done, we find them free homes, and by that is meant homes where they are cared for at no expense to the Society, with the understanding that they will be cared for physically, mentally and morally. If of school age they will be sent to school. If over school age they will be taught to work and to earn their own living.

Of this class we had 285 in the past year.

Many of the children come to us needing medical and often surgical treatment, and some are deficient mentally. Of these we had placed in hospitals and institutions 138. Here let me speak a word for the hospitals and institutions, of their unalloyed kindness to our Society at all times. Among the hospitals, I may mention the Eye and Ear, of Pittsburg, and the Allegheny General, of Allegheny.. Nothing has been too hard or too tedious for them to undertake for us, and all for the good of the cause.

The doctors of our cities have shown us much kindness, almost without exception giving their services for nothing.

Of the children returned to friends there were 234; of children adopted, 39. The children adopted are almost always the very young. It is very seldom we can have a child adopted after 10 years of age.

Therefore, we insist upon adoption promptly after the usual time given in which to decide if the child will suit the place, which is one year.

The number of children who died during the year was 51. These were almost all infants that died during the very hot weather.

During the year 14 of our young people were married and 17 of them reached their majority and passed from our care.

Of mothers assisted there were 191. This assistance is given in numerous ways. Mothers come to us asking our help in caring for their children while they find work. During the past year we have had many cases of this kind; and not only mothers, but fathers, too.

Men out of work and having sick wives we have helped by caring for the children while the mother was sent to the hospital and the father made an effort to find work for himself.

Through the kindness of friends and the Needle Work Guild we were enabled to give hundreds of garments of all kinds to those in need of such things. Work was found for many women and not a few men.

All this is out of our line of work, but we felt we could do this for the children of larger growth during the financial stress.

Visits were made to 1129 children, and in the interest of the work 4068.

It has always been the custom of the Society to keep within its income in doing its legitimate work.

Through the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburg, our financial agents, we have received from the State of Pennsylvania for the year, $6250, an increase of $1250 over last year. From all other sources we received approximately, $14,000, making a total of $20,250 for the year's work.

The largest amount given being in Fayette county, where their work is mostly with the Poor Directors, and all the poor children of the county pass through the hands of the Society. Next comes Allegheny county whose work is of a mixed nature and her moneys are received from many sources. Benefit fees, membership dues, donations from friends and money paid by parents and friends for the temporary care of children.

The different counties receive their proportion of the State ap-

propriation and while some can keep within this proportion, many of the county societies find it necessary to solicit help from the friends of the cause.

But a very small part of this money is paid out in salaries. The bulk of it being used directly in the work.

Here we conclude our report with the suggestion of the poet:

You, who behold and fain would satisfy
The unsufficed—
Remember still beneath the sunset sky
Walketh the Christ.
Not yours to bless and break the living bread,
In surplice clad,
But yours to find among the throng unfed
That little lad.

The following report of the Children's Aid Society of Delaware County, that was to have been given by Margaret G. Sellers, was read by Mrs. Patience Kent:

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

To the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Delaware County Children's Aid Society takes pleasure in being represented in your body for the first time, and its members, who have so recently entered their field of service have come among you with a realization of their need of more knowledge and wisdom and hoping to share the fruits of your larger and wider experience.

Our Society was organized March 7, 1906, and was the outgrowth of a smaller and more local association of women who for several years had labored in the interest of neglected children, and who realized the importance of organizing the entire county in a more official body for the satisfactory continuance of their work.

Delaware county has proved a difficult one in which to secure homes for children, either free or boarding, owing to its largely suburban nature and consequent high cost of living, and to this prevailing character and pursuits of its population. Though confronted by this condition we have striven to extend aid to every case possible, and, while our success has not measured up to our desires, we feel that our efforts are more than rewarded by the assistance we have been able to give in many cases.

Our Society has a membership of about 150, and consists of seven local branches, most of which hold local meetings in addition to the regular county meetings which are held quarterly.

At present there are but thirteen wards under our care, seven of whom were paupers; but assistance of a varied character has been extended by most of our local branches to needy families or individuals in their vicinity, though care has been exercised to avoid pauperizing them.

It is our desire to pursue our work in cordial co-operation with our County Directors, and after careful consideration of the subject, we have established a mutual agreement for the execution of our common work.

It gives us pleasure to express here our appreciation of the sympathetic encouragement given us ever since our organization by our older sister society of Chester county, which has ever been ready with valuable advice and offers of assistance.

While realizing that we are as yet only beginners in this much

needed work, we trust that as our system improves and experience increases, we shall be able to meet more efficiently the varied demands for the relief of the unfortunate children of Delaware county.

President Smith:—We have with us this afternoon one who appears for the first time among us. You will be pleased to hear him. I introduce to the convention Mr. Bromley Wharton, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, who will address us on the subject, "Functions of the Board of Public Charities."

Mr. Wharton was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Public Charities was established under the provisions of an Act approved April 24, 1869, and I cannot present to you its duties in any clearer or more concise manner than by quoting a few lines from that act.

"Section 5.—The said Commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employes of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to such institutions."

In addition to this, the General Agent and his assistants visit and examine into the condition of all the County Jails or Prisons, and the Alms or Poor Houses of the State, as well as the Hospitals and Homes, with a view not only to correcting abuses, but to illustrating in reports to the Board "the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity."

It is also the duty of the Board to receive the applications of charitable institutions for State aid, "to inquire carefully into the grounds of such requests, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amounts which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith, and to report to the Legislature the result of such inquiries, together with "the opinions and conclusions of the Board thereon."

Just here I would call your attention to the somewhat startling fact that the entire amount appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania for its institutions for the year 1870 was but $395,355, whereas, for the years 1907 and 1908 the Legislature appropriated $14,234,849 for State and private charitable institutions. With these figures before you, you cannot but recognize the fact that the work of the State Board of Charities has correspondingly increased. The Legislature of 1907, realizing that the work of the Board has grown, wisely granted additional help in the examination and inspection of the institutions of the State. Whenever abuses or wrongs are discovered by the agents of the Board, the facts are promptly reported to the General Agent and Secretary, and he in turn, acting with or for the Executive Committee, personally looks into all complaints. If the circumstances seem to justify an investigation, it is made by the Board, and the abuses and wrongs are in most cases corrected.

A very important function of the Board of Public Charities in this

State is the oversight of nearly sixteen thousand insane, most of whom are indigent, who are distributed among the public and private institutions of Pennsylvania. The Act of 1883 created a special Committee on Lunacy, consisting of five members of the Board, three of whom are required to be especially appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. One of these must have been a member of the Bar of at least ten years' standing, and one a practicing physician of at least ten years' standing. The Committee annually elects a Chairman and Secretary, the present Chairman being the Hon. Isaac Johnson, of Delaware county, and the Secretary, Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, both of whom will take part in the exercises of this session, and will speak on the care of the insane. The Committee visits every institution in the State in order to make personal investigation of the treatment of the insane. All these institutions, in which the insane are kept, must twice a year give statistical reports of their administration, and the Committee on Lunacy reports annually to the Board of Public Charities upon the subjects committed to their charge.

There is one provision of the law creating this Board with which you are all doubtless familiar, and that is that the Poor Directors shall furnish returns within ten days after the expiration of the period which they cover. It is incumbent upon the Board to collect such data for its report to the Legislature, and this is a vast work, in which the cooperation of all the officials interested is required.

We must urge the Poor Directors to see that their returns to this Board be furnished promptly, and also that prompt attention be given to our correspondence. We find it extremely difficult to obtain all the data in proper shape for incorporation in our annual report. We have found it impossible, in fact, to complete our statistics for the year ending September 30, 1907, for want of the proper figures from certain poor districts. The law requires that returns be furnished "in such manner and at such times" as this Board shall direct, prescribing a penalty for violation thereof. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and we cannot wind up our work until every return is received. If all the almshouse districts were as derelict in their duty as many are, we should be obliged to give up our work on almshouse statistics. I would add that we have recently been obliged to appeal to President Judges and District Attorneys to help us to secure the required data from ten or more districts. In fact we find it necessary, every year, to appeal in a number of instances to the legal authorities, after having made every effort to procure the data ourselves. We see no good reason why the proper records should not be kept so that the requirements of the law may be complied with in every almshouse district. If tne fault rests in part with our forms and they are not understood, then the agents of the Board can visit the institutions where doubt exists and afford the information desired.

On May 12th last, Mr. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, delivered an address before the "National Conference of Charities and Correction," at Richmond, Va. In opening that address, he said: "A Board of Charities is a representative of the people. I speak of the unpaid, non-partisan organizations generally known in this country by this or a somewhat similar name. The institutions of the State belong to the people, and it is their right and duty to visit them, and see how they are conducted." This happily expressed idea applies with striking force to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth, which Board reports to the Legislature, the representatives of the people.

For thirty-eight years your Pennsylvania Board of Charities has been doing its work quietly but thoroughly. It enlisted early in the fight against tuberculosis, and it was mainly due to the present President of the Board that Mr. Phipps became interested in the white

plague fight that culminated in the consummation of the noble Phipps Institute. The Board has held a high and honorable position in the cause of charity, and the future will find it as ever in the van of scientific progress.

Mr. Wharton:—I will be glad to send an agent to your place any time and go over the matter with you, until the matter is fully understood. Our Board reports direct to the Legislature and recommends to the Legislature.

President Smith:—I think Mr. Wharton would be glad to answer any questions.

Col. Gould (Erie)—Does any member of the Board of Public Charities receive any compensation but their expenses?

Mr. Wharton:—No, none.

Col. Gould:—How much time does the Board of Public Charities give to a single item of investigating and reporting to the Legislature how much should be appropriated to the several institutions?

Mr. Wharton:—The institutions that apply for State aid are first notified by the clerks; certain days and hours are fixed in different parts of the State; the applicants then come before the Board and make their plea for State aid. The Board considers it, and sometimes it takes but a few minutes to dispose of a case, or it may be held under advisement.

Col. Gould:—How many institutions are there that they recommend for?

Mr. Wharton:—We have to inspect about 600 State institutions.

Col. Gould:—How many in the simple matter of making appropriations?

Mr. Wharton:—Somewhere about 200 this year, I think.

Col. Gould:—And the Board is expected to make all that careful investigation to inform the Legislature as to what they should do in each case, without any compensation?

Mr. Wharton:—Yes. The last Legislature granted us two agents. We have adopted new forms by which we try to ascertain, as much as possible, before they come to us, and make every Superintendent swear to what he states; so if there is any question of graft we can reach it.

Col. Gould:—Have the Board adopted any standard rule of how they should appropriate, to hospitals that are not under State control, that they have to investigate and report how much they should give them. We know that sometimes the smaller institutions get more than the larger ones. Does the Board have any established rule governing that?

Mr. Wharton:—Yes, they try their best. We simply recommend to the Legislature. A gentleman who comes from a locality where there is a hospital is very apt to stand up for that hospital. We try to do what is right, but we cannot always control the Legislature. We try, where there is a deserving hospital, to figure out the per capita and cost, the number of patients treated, etc., and where a hospital is doing good work and is not exacting money from anyone we try to help that hospital; but we may be overthrown by the Legislature.

James J. Barnhart (Fayette)—You refer to the fact that there is great difficulty in getting reports. Is that because of negligence or because the institutions have inadequate records?

Mr. Wharton:—I think it is both. Sometimes it is the fault of the records and sometimes maybe because the forms are not understood. If there is any institution where the forms are not understood if they will write to us we will send our agents around to explain them, or we will try to simplify the form. I am trying to bring the Board of Charities in touch with the charities of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnhart:—Do you recommend any standard system for these institutions to get to make out their reports?

Mr. Wharton:—That is a good idea. It might be a good plan to get the idea of some good State institution.

Dr. Baker:—I have been nine years trying to make out a return for out-door relief. I fail to understand your sheet for out-door relief.

Mr. Wharton:—I doubt very much if I understand it myself. I have in mind now a more simple form. I think our agents will collect that information, instead of so much writing.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker (Glen Mills):—It seems to me that the first thing that the State Board of Charities might do to simplify the returns of the finances of those who receive State aid would be to make it correspond with the form used by authority of the Auditor General.

Mr. Wharton:—Our fiscal year is now the same as the State fiscal year.

Mr. Nibecker:—I refer to the fact that in the financial returns you must classify certain things. The Auditor General has a blank that has certain qualifications; then comes the State Board of Charities with an entirely different classification. It ought to be unified.

Mr. Wharton:—We ought to get together with the Auditor General on that matter. The institutions have had a different fiscal year. Now we are trying to get every institution that receives aid have the same fiscal year as the State.

A Voice:—In filling out the report, whose place is it to fill out the report of the year, before the new officer takes charge, for instance, 1907? Our own was sent back and we were notified by the District Attorney. Whose place would it be to make out that report?

Mr. Wharton:—I should think that would be a question for the District Attorney to settle. I cannot go into a question of who is in office or who is out of office.

Q.—Why was that kept back so long and not sent in in time to have it made out. It never came back to us until lately.

Mr. Wharton:—Did you write about it?

Delegate:—We sent in the report, why was it held so long before it was sent back?

Mr. Wharton:—I do not recollect the case.

Same Delegate:—How long do you hold the reports before they are sent back?

Mr. Wharton:—They ought to be sent right back. If you will write me the facts in your case I will find out why it was held, and let you know.

Applause.

The Elwyn Band again favored the convention with music.

President Smith here announced the following Committee on the resolution offered by Mr. Mackin:

D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; James McB. Robb, Pittsburg; Frederick Fuller, Scranton; J. P. H. Ranor, Carbondale; L. C. Colborn, Somerset; W. C. Grube, Lancaster; John J. Gheen, Chester county.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Hospital at Woodville, Pa., was here introduced and read the following interesting paper:

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT ACT OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Srodes:—It was understood when this matter was presented to me that it was to be in the form of a discussion, and I was to have the honor of presenting it for that purpose. I will read the original Act, and the amended Act that we may all understand what it is.

Dr. Srodes here read the original Act and the amended Act and the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

AN ACT

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that section one of "An Act providing for necessary medical attention to persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia," one thousand nine hundred and five, which reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That in each and every county of this Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor districts, in such counties, to provide all needy persons, in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent the development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment," be altered and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in each and every county of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the several poor districts, in such counties, at the expense of such poor districts, respectively, to provide all persons who may apply for aid in their said several districts, who may be bitten by dogs or other animals suffering from hydrophobia, or rabies, with the proper medical attention to prevent development of the disease in the person or persons so bitten, which medical attention may include the treatment known as the Pasteur treatment.

Approved the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907.

EDWIN S. STUART.

The original intention of this Act as it was first drawn was to place within the reach of all a means of receiving prompt attention and prevention against this terrible disease, but it was found that the wording of the original Act brought about a class distinction to such an extent as to prevent its practical application as a law. A rabid dog or animal fails to recognize the social or financial standing of those who come in his way and would bite a good Republican just as quickly as a Democrat or Prohibitionist. The original Act made it possible for all needy persons to receive aid in getting prompt treatment and the question was raised in many cases as to whether they actually needed help and in some it might have been raised as to whether there wasn't some help coming to the dog, at any rate it was found to be practically useless. The law at present is that the proper officers of the several poor districts at the expense of such poor districts, shall provide all persons who may apply for aid.

No one will have the temerity to question the worth of such a law, but as the Directors of the Poor will have the burden of its administration it might be well at this meeting to take the initial steps in divising a uniform method for so doing, and avoid if possible an endless amount of litigation, due to its improper enforcement. Some of our counties are already in the Courts and the rest will follow just as fast as the dogs get loose. And in many of the cases that have occurred in Allegheny county it developed before the case was settled that it was not the dog but the Poor Board that was mad.

The medical profession are almost a unit in the opinion that the Pasteur treatment is the proper treatment for the prevention of rabies, and if the Courts sustain them in this opinion, then the question will simply be one of price and this will vary until fixed by law or a Court decision as to what amount shall be regarded as a fair compensation for this treatment. It ranges now from one hundred dollars up, and in many cases the patients are admitted and in addition to what they

pay themselves, bills for $125 and $160 are rendered to the Directors of the Poor for settlement. And when you consider the fact that in one county alone in this State, in the very first year of the existence of this law, more than two hundred cases have been treated, you will understand that the burden will be very great and unless prompt attention is given to this feature and some safeguard provided for your poor funds, in a very few years our citizens will retire from the Poor Boards and will be running around coaxing the dogs to bite them.

Unless a further amendment be made to this Act, it may afford such opportunities for graft as to force its repeal. Could not the State Department of Health assist in the expense of its enforcement. Vast sums of money have been expended by the State for the prevention of small-pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other contagious and infectious diseases, why not add rabies to the list or at least could we not so amend this Act that the proper authorities could collect from the owners of the innumerable curs that infest our communities a tax as they do from sportsmen who keep valuable hunting dogs and are compelled to take out a license or submit to having their dogs shot while in the field.

We will never wipe out the epidemic of rabies sweeping over our State by the establishment of Pasteur Institutes at such a tremendous expense unless we begin by removing the cause and that is the dog.

A discussion on "Relief During Epidemics" was here opened by Mr. J. O. Smith, of Erie, who said:

This question of relief is one that the Poor Boards and Health Boards will find is very important. An epidemic is liable to start in any section of the State, at any time, and liable to become dangerous, and it isn't very long after it starts before there must be some relief. That is where the interesting part comes, for the Boards. We are so healthy in our part of the State, that we seldom have anything of this kind, so we are out of date on this question. We hope to remain so. There has no large number of people been thrown on the charity of the different boards there, in one or two lifetimes. But whether the number is small or large they must be attended to. I am glad to have some of the State officers here. I find that there may be two or three Boards acting along the same lines, but may be taking different courses in regard to relief during epidemics. In the southern portion of the State some of the Boards say the Board of Health has nothing to do with it; that the Poor Board attends to it. They say, "Our doctors and agents report to us, and we take charge of the case, of the families, and see that they are provided for until they can take care of themselves." Other places they say that the Directors of the Poor haven't anything to do with it, at all; that the School Board takes charge of it, and they say, "We aren't paying much attention to it."

The last law on the subject seems to have been plain enough so the different Boards would be acting along the same lines. Somebody must be wrong. We should know, before there is any great epidemic in the State, whether we are paying out the taxpayers' money in a lawful manner. I am glad the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities is here. When we have had a few cases of small-pox and it started among the scholars in the schools the Board of Health has taken charge of them. It would seem that if a bad epidemic should start it would be necessary to have the Poor Board take charge of it and see to the relief. In the last cases in Erie county our doctors and agents notified us that such a family is sick, and the law is fixed so there is an agent of the Board of Health, and he quarantines the family, and we have to furnish them with the sinews of war until they can take care of

themselves whether or not it is according to law. I am ready to hear from other members.

Dr. Stewart (Lancaster):—I was particularly interested in the remarks of Dr. Srodes. He has given us the gist of the matter in the control of hydrophobia. It is well settled that the Pasteur treatment is the only treatment. It is even beyond contradiction that the great source of hydrophobia in human subjects is in the dog or the cat.

There are countless numbers of worthless curs tramping our streets. This afternoon we were interrupted by the barking of a cur in the streets here who gets his livelihood by tramping the alleys of the town; not only a useless attachment to society but a menace to public health. Overturning the slop buckets and allowing the contents to run on the ground and contaminate the atmosphere. I hold that in order to do away with a large number of cases of hydrophobia the thing to do is what Dr. Srodes suggests, do away with the worthless cur. It is in the power of the Poor Boards to urge upon the officers in their districts to remove dogs that are of no use, for my part I know of very few that are of any use.

There are in the poorer sections of every city people whose children are in a great measure charges upon charity, but they will hold on to the dog. Is it not within the province of the Poor Boards and the officers of the law to take charge of such dogs?

In regard to the control of epidemics, the burden has been placed on the Poor Boards, by the recent Act of the Legislature. As far as the expense is concerned, relative to the district in which the epidemic may originate, under the school laws of Pennsylvania that is entailed on the several districts.

Before the recent Acts it was within the duty of the School Board to provide funds during an epidemic. So the matter of expense is not a new imposition.

L. C. Colborn (Somerset):—These physicians who are talking about dogs remind me of a story about a Jew. He failed in business and he called his creditors together and he says: "Now, shentlemens, I gives you evertings I got," and one of them stood up and says, "Very well, I will take your gall," and he answered, "Vat, would you take my stock in trade away from me?" If you shoot all the dogs it will be hard on the doctors; we will have no hydrophobia. Under the law dogs are personal property, and you have as much property in a dog as you have in a horse. There is a tax; if you don't pay it it is the officers of the law who are responsible for the worthless curs about our streets. The owners of good dogs will see to it that their taxes are promptly paid, and the dogs tagged. Then the officials have the number of the dog, and if anything goes wrong the owner is responsible.

I have a dog at home. I don't know what good he is, but nevertheless we think as much of it as of any member of the family (Applause). He is not a common cur; but he wouldn't even deign to visit a swill tub for his food.

In regard to the second question, that has worried this Association and every Director of the Poor since we have had Boards. In every community we will some time have an epidemic of some kind. It has been going the rounds of the papers that at the end of this present drought, when the rains set in and the germs from the dried up rivers and creeks are floating in the air and arising from stagnant pools, we will have an epidemic of typhoid fever. I don't know of any scourge as bad as that. I pity the family that may be visited with this terrible disease. I have always advised the Directors of the Poor, in such epidemics, not to stay the hand a moment in giving relief, and not to question too closely whether or not it was necessary. That is what you are there for; to relieve the poor and to make all provision necessary for the care and maintenance of the poor. I hope that every

Director will err on the side of giving too much at such time rather than in not giving at all, or giving too little.

Dr. Emmens (Somerset):—I am sorry David Harum isn't here. He said a certain number of fleas were good for dogs, because it kept them from worrying that they were a dog (Laughter).

This subject interests every one. It interests those who haven't got dogs, because they are liable to be bitten, and it interests you who own dogs because you are liable to be bitten, and also because that dog, who has become a friend of the family and who is the never-failing friend of every one, is liable to be bitten and become infected himself.

A dog is good as a hunting instrument; he is good as a pet, and we get a certain amount of pleasure by owning a good dog. It is not the purpose of this discussion to do away with dogs in general, because they are valuable, but to do away with the worthless creatures that run our streets and are a menace to society. I lost a very good pet that was bitten by a mad dog. I remember how I used to hate the dog catcher, a man who came around with a net or a gun, to shoot or catch every dog that was not licensed and had a tag on his collar, and I remember when I said, "If he ever shoots my dog, I will shoot him." But the dog catcher is appointed to protect us, and to protect valuable dogs from disease. Hydrophobia is a disease that is common to dogs, also to cats, or it may be contracted from a wolf. It is not only contracted from the bite of a dog, but it may be from the scratch of a rabid dog. It is common for a dog affected with rabies to scrape away at his mouth trying to tear away something or other, and in this way get the virus on its claws, and through a scratch of the claws he may affect you.

There is something you should all know about hydrophobia and the bite of a rabid dog. Hydrophobia does not develop in a day or two after the bite; it usually takes weeks, sometimes months, and in a few cases as long as a year, for the symptoms of the disease to develop.

It is a common practice everywhere when one is bitten by a dog whether the dog be mad or not, to immediately kill the dog. That is the worst thing you can do. Very often when a dog bites that is suffering from hydrophobia, it may not show the actual disease, and if you kill the dog you kill the means by which you can make your own diagnosis. You can depend upon it that if you permit that dog to live for a week to ten days, if he has hydrophobia he will show the symptoms and will die. No dog gets hydrophobia and lives.

If the dog lives you have nothing to fear. If he shows the symptoms of the disease cage him up where you can keep him under observation. If in a week to ten days he dies he has hydrophobia. If he gets well you have nothing to fear. If it dies it is your duty to seek treatment at once at some institution which gives the Pasteur treatment. By taking that you can generally overcome the rabies of the the disease before they appear.

It is your duty to try and protect yourselves and to protect your animals from hydrophobia. The first thing is to do away with the worthless dogs that are owned by no one, and which are generally the ones that contract hydrophobia.

(Applause.)

Mr. Ochse:—The money matter of hydrophobia seems to have been overlooked in this discussion. We have had a number of cases in our county this last year. We hope the Legislature will pass an amendment to the present Act, so that all expenses will not devolve on the county effected. If a man owns a dog who bites a person you cannot collect from him. The law says the Poor Board must pay for it.

In regard to killing the dog, they require them to bring the head of the dog to the institution. True, the people make a mistake by

doing that. By keeping the dog for a week or ten days they would know whether the dog had rabies.

One of our Directors started out to look up a case and he ran against eight cases, all bitten by that one dog. It is a serious matter, and the Act should be changed in some way, either to compel some person to kill all dogs that are not registered or not provided for, or some other plan. I don't think it is right for the Poor Board to be compelled to pay for it, no matter whose dog it is..

Frank H. Yost, Somerset:—

About the legal aspect of this question; what the last gentleman said interested me very much. Under the first Act several persons from Somerset were sent and treated at the Mercy Hospital. We got a bill for several hundred dollars and it wasn't paid at the time; afterwards it was dropped. Shortly afterwards we sent others up and we paid the bills. I am satisfied the Act isn't what we want. If it were tested I think it would be found to be in conflict with the Poor Laws, for by the provisions of the Act it is made mandatory on the Poor Board to pay for the treatment of any person bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. That couldn't be said to be the law, because the person might be worth thousands of dollars and yet it would be the duty of the Poor Board to pay for his treatment.

It seems to me that the great trouble is that the cost of this treatment is too high. If that is the trouble that part of it should be changed. If the circumstances spoken of by the last gentleman should confront our Board, as solicitor, I would test the constitutionality of the Act.

It is very important that persons bitten by dogs affected with rabies should be promptly and properly treated, but I think the Act should be changed.

(Applause).

Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent Feeble Minded Institute at Elwyn, here read the following very able paper, which received generous applause:

SOME NOTES ON CAUSATION OF MENTAL DEFECT.

By Martin W. Barr, M. D., Chief Physician to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.

In the study of the mentally defective and backward classes now attracting such universal attention, no subject is as frequently and eagerly discussed as that of cause and effect. My own experience, as that of all engaged in the work, is to meet the oft repeated question, "What is the cause of my child's condition?" The answer naturally involves a consideration of various factors of causation, which nature in her constant efforts to revert to original and healthy types, must meet either simply or in combination and too often vainly combat.

Heredity recognized in all ages, among all peoples as an acting dominating power in the progression or retrogression of races, is decried and repudiated by some, from a simple misunderstanding or misconception. Thus, a disease, or defect, or a weakness need not necessarily be reproduced in its exact form of, for example, tuberculosis, drunkenness or epilepsy; but during the daily intercourse and cohabitation of individuals thus affected, there may be, and often is, a coalition and interfusion producing an evil far worse than any of these, it may be idiocy, imbecility, or insanity. Or else there may be a blending of nerve tissue and fibre of such viscious quality as to produce a "poor make up," so to speak, in the offspring who, with no resisting power, succumbs easily to sudden attack or to the influences of unhealthful en-

vironment, too often transmitting its burden of accumulated ill. For, unfortunately, even among so-called respectable people the procreation of the human species, does not receive a tithe of attention given to that of horses, of flocks or of herds.

While the toleration of underbreeding on any stock farm would meet with sharp criticism, the affiliation of normal humanity with defectives goes on in all lands without protest, and, save only in a few States unrestrained by legal injunction.

During more than a century of the work of sequestration and care, the attention of those engaged in the task of amelioration and prevention has notably been drawn towards the subject of causation. Accumulated data drawn from family histories, carefully investigated, has in that time afforded foundation for authoritative opinion, and upon such basis, various studies have been made from time to time by alienists of repute—Seguin, Howe, Dahl, Grabham, Down, Ireland, Beach and Shuttleworth and others. With the aim of reducing yet more closely to concrete forms, carefully graduated tables of causation have been worked out on the Continent, in England and America, convenience dictating a division into three periods, or causes acting before, at the time of, and after birth. All agree in finding heredity the most fruitful cause.

In my own personal investigation of 4050 cases, I find by far the greatest number of cases presented, 2651, or 65.45 per cent. traceable to causing acting before birth; those at the time of birth show only 186, or 4.59 per cent.; while those after birth amount to 1213 or 29.96 per cent.

In the first period I find the largest number, 1030, or 25.43 per cent. due to an inheritancy of idiocy and imbecility direct. Nothing is so readily transmitted as defect and unless strongly counterbalanced by an infusion of pure blood, its lack of resisting power and early affiliation with other neuroses continually intensify it. Often in spite of prepotency the trait lingers, and in the fourth or fifth generation, there will be a physiological housecleaning and a degenerate is bound to appear.

In the majority of instances, however, the heredity is defect as in a case coming under my observation, both parents being wholly defective—the father only 38 years of age—there are no less than 19 defective children; another shows eight microcephalic idiots, and yet another from similar stock, numbers 34 imbeciles in three generations. In another family the mother an idiot, has given birth to seven idiot children.

The abnormal condition of mothers during gestation is responsible for 352, or 8.69 per cent. Among my cases, poverty, hard work, worry, etc., all combine to produce idiocy, as does also any sudden or violent shock, mental or physical. For instance, the wife of an official in the government service, present at the siege of Tangier, where cannonading went on for three days continually, gave birth to an imbecile child.

The ill effect of a tubercular connection is not to be underestimated.

I find it a factor both near and remote through several generations, and responsible for 308, or 7.60 per cent.

Drs. Shuttleworth and Beach find about the same—7.57 per cent.

Insanity as a permeating, penetrating disease is responsible for 280, or 6.91 per cent. of my cases. In a study of seven generations, numbering 173 individuals, sprung from one insane man, I find 25 neurotics, 9 violently insane, 3 imbeciles, and 10 still-born children, in all 47 abnormal cases.

Intemperance, while really exaggerated as a single factor, is, nevertheless, recognized as a contributing agent. I find it in 233 cases, or 5.75 per cent., generally in combination with some of the various neuroses. In England, Shuttleworth and Beach find it in 390 cases, or

16.38 per cent. In Norway, according to Ludvig Dahl, it is a pronounced cause.

Ruez observed idiocy common among the miners of Westphalia, who living apart from their wives, return home only on holidays and then generally drunk.

Delasiame says that at Cerene, whose wealth is in its vineyards, the inhabitants, in consequence of a ten years vine disease, were forced to remain sober, and of children born during this period, mental defect was appreciably lessened.

On the other hand, in Scotland and on the coast of Normandy, where whole villages, prior to the setting out of the men for the fishing grounds, get drunk at once, one would expect in nine months a crop of idiot children, but such is not the case.

While it cannot be denied that the toxic action of alcoholism in the father may be a direct cause of idiocy; one must also consider the associated cause, viz.: the consequent condition of the mother. In a certain museum, are the casts of seven microcephalic idiot heads; the father, keeper of a public house, a man of some intelligence, was nevertheless a dipsomaniac, causing his wife continual worry and anxiety. These children were not only conceived in drunkenness, but grew into being under abnormal conditions. Later, the father deprived of drink, a child, perfect in every way, was born.

A confirmed drunkard, was the father of 16 children; 15 died of convulsions in infancy; one only, an epileptic, lived. The mother dying, the father married again. Of this marriage there were eight children, seven of whom died of convulsions, and one was phthisical.

The minor neuroses in 130 cases or 3.21 per cent., show chorea, hysteria, sick headache, neuralgia and hyperchondrosis, which finding expression in violent tempers, ill-timed grief, or untimely mirth, prove a fruitful cause not only of mental, but of moral defect.

Weakened power of resistance leads to a lowering of moral tone indicated by indulgence in petty vices, irresponsibility and consequent inability to attain success in life. For example, one neurotic woman nervous, flighty and passionate, is reproduced in 10 of 18 descendants, six imbeciles and four early deaths; the modified condition of the others, points to some prepotency in a commingling of pure blood.

Epilepsy, directly transmitted, gives 119 cases or 2.49 per cent., and similarly cancer, 64, or 1.58 per cent.

In close connection with the subject of heredity, comes consanguinity, and probably no branch of it has given rise to more widely divergent views.

The consensus that accepts heredity as a primary factor or agent in the production of idiocy, fails to recognize consanguinity as a distinct and separate cause.

My investigations have been made with the greatest care and accuracy, all information involving any possible doubt, having been excluded, I find only 49 cases, or 1.21 per cent. Where the blood is pure and uncontaminated, there is no evil resulting from inter-marriage, if, however, the blood has ever so slight a taint, idiocy may (although not always) be the result. In my cases, two were the fruit of incestuous connection—one brother and sister—the other, father and daughter. Dr. Howe found 44 idiots in 17 consanguinous families, but the parents were also either scrofulous or intemperate.

In the commune of Batz, an isolated ocean-washed peninsula of the Loire Infericure, France, with an average population of 3000, leading simple, wholesome lives, among whom crime and intemperance are unknown, intermarriage has been common for hundreds of years and imbecility or indeed any form of defect is unknown; yet the number of children born is above the average.

In the causes acting before birth, are found in graduated propor-

tion the heredities of Scrofula, Diseases of the Cardiovascular system, Syphilis, Goitre and attempted abortion.

In my second division, causes at birth, 186, or 4.59 per cent. The various influences retarding or hastening birth are of minor importance in comparison with the harmful results of instrumental delivery which I find in 74 instances, or 1.83 per cent. Difficult labor—tedious and prolonged, is found in 43 cases, or 1.06 per cent; premature birth, in 39, or .96 per cent. and the various accidents at birth in 30, or .74 per cent.

Causes acting after birth, 1213, or 29.96 per cent., are summed up under the head of accidents and the various diseases.

Of these I find epilepsy in excess, 273 cases, giving 6.74 per cent. Indeed I have come to regard epilepsy as but another phase of certain and contiuous degeneration; and that the majority of cases of convulsions occurring in infancy or early childhood and referred to by physicians as eclampsia, are in reality epilepsy; held in abeyance it may be for years, but sooner or later—usually about the period of puberty—the spasms will return with renewed force and frequency.

Injury to head from falls or blows, I find in 229 cases, or 5.65 per cent. A child may be born normal, and the carelessness of a nurse defeat all that nature had planned.

Acute diseases: pleurisy, pneumonia, malarial and ephemeral fevers, 145, or 3.58 per cent., have been esteemed causes. These being the only ones assigned, insufficient data of other character required their acceptance, but I feel well assured that in the majority of cases, some latent neurosis, or neurotic tendency and lack of resisting power was the true cause, and the disease only an exciting agent; the defect present, but latent and unsuspected until the acute attack precipitated its development. The same might be said of other causes which appear in ever lessening gradation of less than 1 per cent.: Abuse, neglect, exposure, gastro-intestinal diseases, masturbation, isolation and diphtheria. Meningitis and scarlatina present a nearly equal ratio—the one in 110 cases, giving 2.72 per cent.; the other in 99 cases, giving 2.45 per cent.

Not to detain you too long, I have given as succinctly as possible these data relating to the causation of idiocy and imbecility—data based upon continuous comparison and persistent research through many years.

A concensus among students in many lands confirms conclusively the opinions reached, viz.: that any malnutrative condition tending to prevent, arrest or retard development in the human species, must result in idiocy or imbecility. As provocation of such condition the hereditary causes acting singly or in combination are most potent. Heredity is here proven law; heredity, whether direct or indirect, as inexorable as death itself.

Science has done its part in showing cause, and the light leads us to a parting of the ways. To quote the very pertinent title of a recent English publication, "Race Culture; or Race Suicide," which shall be the trend of good citizenship in the coming future?

In Europe—Austria, Servia and Italy lead in forbidding the marriage of degenerates. England does not forbid marriage, but makes sexual intercourse with a married degenerate, a penal offense.

In the Americas—the Argentine Republic and the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and North Dakota, have legislative enactments against the marriage of degenerates and those afflicted with hereditary diseases.

Connecticut goes further in forbidding intercourses tending to the procreation of epilepsy and imbecility.

Delaware forbids the intermarriage of paupers, but the act makes no mention of degenerates.

Pennsylvania has twice vainly voiced the will of her people in Legislative action legalizing asexulization of those adjudged imbecile by proper authority. Meanwhile the necessity for three large and many small institutions, shows an ever increasing burden of degenerate folk within her borders.

That the true end of segregation and separation in asylums is largely frustrated by the sending out of the imbecile unrecognizable or unfit for self-control or self-protection, there can be no question.

Equally true is it that the only solution of the problem of such dissemination is to be found in asexualization. Once adopted as a preventive of race suicide, and a means of race culture, the public mind will readily adopt itself to it, as merely a new system of quarantine carrying us forward to yet higher ideals in the procreation of humanity.

Naturally after clearing a defective strain, the next step must be the cultivation of higher qualities in the individual with the one aim of ennobling posterity and elevating the race.

President Smith here introduced Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was received with applause and addressed the convention as follows:

"RETURNS FOR MONEY EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel in a more or less embarrassing position, being at the tail of a long program. I did my best to get out of it. You must not expect to learn very much from me this afternoon, for I was requested to speak without even being asked if I knew anything about the subject, about which I probably know less than many of you. My topic is, "Returns for Money Expended for Public and Private Charities." I speak not as the active executive of a charitable society, but as a student, teaching others, and therefore interested in the returns, from the work we do in the community.

It boils itself down to a question of efficiency. We are still a new country. We have had a wealth of opportunities for everyone who wanted to do anything. Moreover, back of the settled region has been an enormous area of uncultivated land that could be had by any one. We have had the generosity that always accompanies a new and rising civilization; the belief that there could be no such thing as permanent poverty, in a country situated as ours; the belief that such poverty as we had was a purely transitory matter to be met by some temporary measures, and when that belief has been given out we might trust to natural events to enable the family to go along with the rest of the community. Our whole theory of philanthropy, until the last generation, has been that of merely palliative measures; that if we met the needs of the day that was sufficient and all we had to do.

What is the result? No one really knows anything about the extent of poverty, even in his own community. You think you do, but I challenge you to put it down in black and white so I can use it before my classes, that is, anything more than your own impressions. We haven't a single record on poverty and crime that is worth that (a snap of the finger) from the student's standpoint.

Accurate returns for the work we have done in philanthropy are simply not available. There is nothing that is more evident than the lack of statistics. You say statistics lie. I ask who make them, honest men or liars? The trouble with the lying statistics is that the men who made them haven't had evidence and training enough to make

them accurately. The result of that is that you and I, to-day, entering on any great policy of relief have very little to guide us as to the probable outcome of the measures we are about to inaugurate, except general impressions. Your medical men know what general impressions are worth as to the causes of the disease. Supposing I take illustrations from other fields. It chances that I am a taxpayer in this county. One-half of the taxes I pay go to the roads. Is there any way for me to find how that money is used, or whether it is wisely used? We haven't yet developed a sentiment that is strong enough to make sure that the men we put in to build roads know anything about roads. We turn in the money to the Supervisors, and then ride over the roads they build. In one district you will find good roads, and in another district miserable roads. Within a half mile of my home, on an old macadamized road, where they should use but stone, they have put in tons and tons of dirt.

I was called on last spring by the representative of a large movement in the State, to pass critical judgment on an argument made by a State official. He claimed that his own returns for his first year are absolutely accurate and reliable. Queer as it seems, however, he did not use the returns for his own first year, he went back to the returns of the last year of his predecessor, which he claims are unreliable. He then guessed what his predecessor should have said and on this guess bases his own argument. Had he taken the returns for his own first year he could not have proven his point.

I went into a public office in Philadelphia and asked for their returns. I pointed out to the man at the desk the heavy increase in the death rate for a certain time and asked him to explain it. He looked at it and said, "In the first place there were more deaths." I thought that was true. I went in May to the office of a gentleman who spoke this afternoon and asked him for the returns of the State institutions that I may make a report to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. I could not get the figures for the fiscal year ending in 1906. The office claims that you, gentlemen, do not do your duty. At least we cannot find out, as we should be able to, what is going on.

Take up our school system. How many of you know, except in a general way, whether the children of the community are in the schools? I guarantee there is no district in the State but what some of the children are slipping through our fingers. Yet we say the school system is the basis of our educational program. Do you realize how poorly it prepares them for life when it lets them go at the seventh or eighth grades, to go to work? Do you know that only about five per cent. of children ever get to the High Schools and colleges? You wonder why the children going through the schools go into professional work or something else rather than to learn to run a farm. Do you know a public school of this State that will teach a boy how to run a farm, or where an effort is made to hold the farmer's life on as high a plane as a professional life? It is only the country magazines, published in the cities that hold up ideals of country life. The boys would rather be street car conductors than to live on the old place.

We have beautiful penal institutions, from which the people rarely escape. Do you know that more than 50 per cent. of those inmates have already served prison terms? What is the matter with our institutions? Does a man like prison life so much that he wants to come back? Are we developing a criminal class in our public institutions? Do you know that every student of the question says you might as well put over the door of every county jail, "Training School for Crime?"

We boast of our reformatories, and they sometimes advertise 85 per cent. of the young men reformed. I doubt if there is a reformatory that keeps track of 85 per cent. of those that were there five years

ago. How can they tell then what becomes of prison inmates. There is not a prison man in the country that really knows what his institution is doing, and he has no way, under our American customs, of finding out. You could not get Mr. Nibecker to make any such statement of the result of his institution.

We have our children's institutions and we say that the children that have been in orphan asylums are placed in homes are doing wonderfully well. We say they are visited once a year, regularly. I would like to know how many children's institutions there are which have visited their children once a year. I have gone through institution after institution and examined their records and I can assure you that they cannot show by their records that they visit the children once a year. Maybe they do, but their records don't show it. I am not criticising the institutions, but merely their returns.

I have gone to a Superintendent and asked him to let me see the correspondence and records about a certain child: "I cannot give it to you." Why not? "It is all in there," and he would point me to a room about as big as this and say, "It is all scattered through the files." If I wanted to know to-day what had become of a child placed out twenty years ago by some of the best institutions of the country it would take an expert weeks to even find out what the institution knew.

I have seen this record on the books of an organization that places children out carefully: "This child placed with a family well known to the officers of the society, but for personal reasons the name of the family is not inserted in the record." Now the officials die, or change, and no one can find where that child is. I leave it to you whether or not this is good business.

Take our County Almshouses. For evidence I am going outside of our State. I have in my hand a recent investigation of a small almshouse in a neighboring State, which shows that from 1887 to 1899 the cost of caring for the poor was $1200 annually. From 1900 to 1907 the annual cost has been $890. That is a saving of more than 25 per cent. to the taxpayers. It was done by the introduction of business methods. Take our outdoor relief. I don't stand for a moment as opposing it in principle; I think it is a difficult thing to administer wisely, in spite of the seeming ease with which the amateur can do it. But I do criticise, in this country generally, our records relative to outdoor relief. In most places it is impossible to find what was done ten years ago. The incoming Board of Supervisors cannot find what their predecessors did. There are no books kept that will give the information they should have. You can't find how long a given family has been relieved, the cost of any particular case, or the reasons which led to the giving of relief. I have reason to believe that in the town above referred to that the chairman of the Board of Supervisors had been for years charging many bad bills to the town. He was a merchant and when he couldn't collect a bill he charged it to the public account. The man didn't look upon it as dishonest, and there is no way of doing anything about it.

I have seen entries like this, "H. B. W., for keeping families, services as selectman, and work on the road, $41.00." Please audit that account and find what the paupers got. "H. B. W., 150 feet of plank, and care of transient paupers, $4.50." How can you audit that?

I am not interested at all in stingy methods. I want the work well done, but I want it efficiently done, with as little cost as is compatible with efficiency. Indiana has had a revival in the last ten or twelve years on this question and the actual expense for out-door relief is vastly less than it was then, in spite of the increase of population, because the Supervisors have adopted uniform methods.

Now, what improvements do we need? We need, in the first place, a realization on the part of all of us who have anything to do with

philanthropic work, that we have got to take an account of stock. Do you know anything of the foreign publications? They put us to shame. From a little town in Holland I can get more accurate information of what is done in these regards than we can get here, while Denmark has a better system than we have.

I can get from one of those places a statement that cannot be duplicated in the United States. If you go into one of our big business houses you find that they have their accounts analyzed so carefully that they can tell the extra fraction of per cent. per ton that it costs to move certain material they are dealing in. Business men do not put money into things that don't pay. If we would put the business methods into our philanthropic work that is put into other kinds of business we could work revolutions in the results.

I think we might utilize more freely the experience of other communities. I am glad that to-night we will have a man of national reputation in the care of children to speak to us, Mr. Hart. It will be well to heed what he says. He is this year making a special investigation of the methods of caring for dependent children.

Few people realize how difficult it is to get statements that can be exhibited as reliable. Mrs. Russell Sage has given $10,000,000 to the Sage Foundation, the interest of which is to be used for the investigation of causes of distress and for the stimulating of better methods of work. It will study the problems of poverty in order that the burden of poverty may be reduced. We should co-operate with all such agencies.

There is another thing I must speak of, everybody knows that appropriations to institutions in this State are largely on the log-rolling basis; that is, thoroughly bad. As long as the subsidy system is the policy of the State we should all, from whatever part of the State we come, insist that those institutions that are carrying the burden of the State should be generously and loyally supported. There are, however, a great raft of local institutions, I care not how individually valuable they may be, that do not have that significance for the State at large. They stand on a very different basis. Some one ought to investigate the subject of public appropriations to these institutions. We want our wealth used wisely. To-day we cannot find that it is being used wisely; we cannot find that these appropriations are wise and are justified by the needs of the State. We tend to view the problem from a local rather than a State standpoint. We are not in a position to know what are the results of many of our institutions in which we have the greatest pride and faith. We can never satisfy ourselves, as students or as executives, unless we go to work in a way that we know our work is effective. The responsibility is on us to see that our work is done efficiently and we must not be satisfied until we can show that it is well done to persons who have the right to make the inquiry of us. I thank you for listening so long and so patiently.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn:—I see with us this afternoon one you have all heard of, and I want to introduce her, that she may speak to you for a minute or two. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. A. B. Parsels, of Philadelphia, who comes as a delegate from Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Parsels was received with applause and said:

Mr. Chairman and Friends:

I bring to you the greeting of twenty thousand women of Pennsylvania and the personal greeting of three hundred delegates lately assembled in State Convention, at Sharon, Pa. Our organization tries

to give relief to the down trodden; to the one who has become a pauper; to the one who has become a felon; yet our name suggests that back of it we see the great cause for 75 per cent. at least of the pauperism and the degeneracy, and we are trying to get at the root of the matter, by localizing and making less, even to the matter of compulsion, this great cause of pauperism and degeneracy, and that will compel men and women to obey God's law and the civil law. It is my pleasure to enter the jails in the different counties, where I meet so many of the lads, and they say to me, sometimes, "You are from Philadelphia, when you see my mother or my grandmother tell her it was all through liquor that I am here." We want the law as to liquor executed the same as the pure food law and the law of vaccination. We want the dog sweetly chloroformed and put to sleep, when he has no master. We wish that men and women would be compelled to obey the law.

After visiting one of your county jails, in July, where they are building an extravagant wing, I said to the warden, haven't you gotten the idea that our organization has, that in four or five years we will scarcely want jails or jailers in this State or other States, the way they are going so completely dry? I had just come from Dover, Delaware (Applause). Let me tell you there is a ray of hope. There is scarcely a cloud the size of a man's hand in Pennsylvania or in the Nation. This splendid American nation is pushing onward and upward. The gospel of Christ has left the touch of the Christ. God bless you in His work, as He does in all our work.

Applause.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

On Tuesday evening, October 13th, the Committee of Arrangements and citizens of West Chester tendered to the delegates a most delightful banquet and reception, at Memorial Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated, and an elaborate menu was served by caterers from Germantown, at which over two hundred delegates sat down. After partaking of the banquet there was a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" and wit, at which Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., presided as toastmaster. The occasion proved a very happy one, and will long be remembered. Dr. Srodes kept everyone in a good mood, and the following toasts were happily responded to:

"Our Association"—President John L. Smith.

"Education vs. Pauperism"—Dr. G. M. Philips, Superintendent State Normal School at West Chester.

"Our Institutions"—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.

"Our Hosts"—Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

"Our Guests"—Mr. Wilmer W. MacElree, West Chester.

"Ourselves"—Frederick Fuller, Scranton.

"The Ladies"—Mr. L. C. Colborn, Somerset.

At the conclusion, Col. E. P. Gould proposed a vote of thanks to the people of West Chester, on behalf of the delegates, which was heartily given, and the delegates departed with the appreciation that they had found at West Chester a most cordial people.

MORNING SESSION—Wednesday, October 14, 1908.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. as per adjournment, by President Smith.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Arthur H. Simpson.

Levi Thomas:—It seems to me that we should enter upon our minutes some expression of appreciation for the fine music that we had yesterday. I therefore move that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Barr and his band, for the music that they gave us yesterday.

The motion of Mr. Thomas was carried.

Mr. E. D. Sollenberger, General Secretary, here read the following report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwin D. Sollenberger, General Secretary, 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Since the organization of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania in 1882 and its incorporation in 1883, the movement has grown and spread over the State so that now some twenty odd counties in the western part of Pennsylvania are organized into the Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society with headquarters at Pittsburg, while the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, under the leadership of Prof. David Emmert, of Huntingdon, are perfecting a tri-county organization for placing and supervising dependent and neglected children, which promises much for the future of their work in Central Pennsylvania. In addition, a number of counties have independent Children's Aid Societies among which may be mentioned Chester, Franklin, Delaware, Bucks, Lancaster and Montgomery. Many of the remaining counties of the State place their dependent children through the Agency of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, having headquarters in Philadelphia. Naturally most of the children in our care have been received from the city and county of Philadelphia, but included among our wards at the present time are boys, girls and young infants from nineteen different Poor Boards representing various counties in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The work of each of these societies must be taken into account in making up a report of the present status of the work of the Children's Aid Societies in Pennsylvania. Even this would not include all of the placing-out work of children in the State, for many institutions, societies and agencies do some home-finding work for children coming into their care. Again in a few of the counties the Directors of the Poor do their own placing, while in Blair county they send their dependent and neglected children to the Blair County Home maintained by the County Commissioners by whose authority the children are placed in family homes after remaining in the institution for a greater or less length of time.

This brief statement is not intended to be a complete account of the present status of placing out work in our State, but rather a suggestion that many different groups of good Pennsylvanians are actively interested in home-finding work for dependent and neglected children. Therefore, in presenting a report of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania (though the incorporate name may seem inclusive and exclusive) I wish to have the Society regarded as a member of a common family rather than an agency standing apart by itself.

The Society heartily believes in co-operation with other agencies

in child-saving work, and it is anxious to be of whatever assistance it can in promoting co-operation not only among the child-helping agencies of Philadelphia, but also throughout the State of Pennsylvania. As an illustration of this, I may mention that for the five years ending December 31, 1907, we received from the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty 530 children, and from the Juvenile Court, of Philadelphia, 333 children. We have also received children from a number of orphanges, children's homes, hospitals, the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity and various other agencies. All this is in addition to the children received from the Department and the Directors of the Poor of various counties.

The total number of children in the care of the Society September 30, 1908, was 1444. Of this number 610 were in boarding homes, a number of them only temporarily until we can find permanent, free homes for them. Others are children whose parents are responsible for their support either under private agreement or by order of the Court; therefore they cannot be given out for adoption or permanent placement. Still others are children who are boarding because their physical condition is such that desirable free homes cannot be readily found for them. Others are children whom we are willing to place for ultimate adoption and we are holding them until just the right home is found. Still others are boarding in homes under an agreement that they are to be taken free by their present care takers when the boy or girl reaches a certain age. We are trying to reduce the number of these latter cases because more and more we are anxious to find without delay permanent, free homes where our children may be accepted as a member of the family. We find it desirable, however, to have many different methods. There are so many different kinds of children and so many different kinds of homes that the best results are doubtless secured by taking each case individually and endeavoring to work out the best possible solution under the circumstances.

The remaining 834 children, which we have in our care in addition to the 610 boarding cases, are all subject to exactly the same supervision. Most of them are likely to be permanent members of the families in which they have been placed, but they are subject to removal by the Society whenever the welfare of the child demands it.

We have continued our policy of trying to avoid separation of mothers from their infants by finding them situations at domestic service usually in the country. This plan makes the mother self-supporting and secures her love and care for the child. To be effective, work of this character must be very carefully performed and much discrimination is needed in order to decide upon the best method in each individual case. During the year 1907 we found working homes for 587 destitute mothers each with one or two young children.

In the case of children whose board is paid by the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia or by one of the Poor Boards in the State, as soon as we are able to find permanent, free homes, payment of board by the Poor Board is discontinued. The length of time required to accomplish this varies with the physical and mental condition of the child when received, its age and other circumstances. It is my belief that we can develop our work in the future so as to reduce the length of time during which it is necessary to board a child at the expense of the Directors of the Poor. In other words, I think that by a more systematically organized canvass of the State and by greater co-operation between the various counties, we may be able to find more desirable, permanent, free homes for these children than we have done in the past. I cannot pass this phase of the subject, however, without calling attention to the necessity which exists for meeting the expense of supervision of these children after they have gone into the so-called free homes. I have in

mind now a boy whom we received from one of the Poor Boards in 1898. In 1899 a permanent, free home was found for him, but ever since that date our Society has kept in touch with the home, receiving quarterly reports from the pastor of the church where the boy attended Sunday School and monthly reports from the school teacher as well as making unannounced visits at least twice a year and sometimes oftener. I could cite scores of similar cases received from various Poor Boards.

Opinions differ in various parts of our State as to the best method of providing for expense of after-supervision in the case of children placed free. In the case of boarding children, the per capita payment by the Poor Boards does not cover the cost of supervision. It barely meets the actual expense of board and clothing and allows nothing for transportation and administrative and other expenses. It is just because the Children's Aid Societies throughout Pennsylvania are anxious to have and promote this co-operation with the various Poor Boards that I take this opportunity to emphasize the effort which we are making to provide for the expense of supervision and administration, hoping that it may encourage others. In addition to a few thousand dollars annual income from our comparatively small endowment, we are fortunate in having a number of annual subscribers to the work of this Society, the total amount contributed in 1907 being $15,040.00. In addition to this, the Directors of the Society made personal contributions to provide furniture and filing cases for the office and from private sources the Directors have also provided the salary for the full time of one person for two years and part time of another. We have also received the usual State aid regarding which you are familiar. I may say that we hope to increase the income of the Society by voluntary contributions and we hope also to increase our permanent endowment fund but even so, it is clear that the demands upon the Society are increasing at such a rate that we shall have to ask for more money from the State. However, we may feel as to the best method of "State Aid" in charitable work, we all recognize that the State has a duty to perform in helping to transform its dependent and neglected children into intelligent, virtuous and self-supporting citizens.

During the past year we have installed a complete new record system in our office. Under this system all applications received for children are indexed alphabetically under the name of the county from which they are received, and it is possible to see at a glance just how many applications have been received, accepted and rejected from each county. The application blank, the references and the written report of our agent, made after a personal visit to the home, are all filed alphabetically in a vertical folder where they are convenient of access at any time. We also make a record, indexed under the name of each child, of the name of the family with whom placed, the post office, railroad station, distance and direction of the home from the station and other items of information useful for purposes of visitation. On the back of this card are columns in which we keep a record of the visits made to each child. These cards are filed alphabetically by counties and towns and it is possible to see at once just where each child in the care of the Society is living. In order to keep a careful record of the church and Sunday School attendance of each child, we have still another card indexed under the name of the child, giving the school teacher's name and address and the pastor's name and address. We receive a quarterly report from the pastor with respect to church and Sunday School attendance and a monthly report from the school teacher giving information as to the condition of the health and clothing of the child, and particularly an itemized statement as to the scholarship record. All this is carefully entered on the back of the card and all delinquencies are carefully followed up by correspondence or

personal visitation or both. When a child is received a history card is carefully made out and attached to it is a typewritten statement concerning the circumstances of the case. We make every effort to secure all possible information about the child that may be of use in dealing with the case.

We believe that it means something to become responsible for the environment, religious and mental training of a child and that the very best office record systems used in modern business are none too good to be used in child-helping work. By this emphasis upon the value of a good record system, I hope that I am not giving the impression that we rely upon machinery for our results, for after all, we are dealing with human relationships and success or failure of our work depends upon the intelligence, devotion and good understanding of those who are in actual contact with the children. The same results can be secured by different methods. The important thing is to have some way of selecting good homes and to have a safe and sure method of maintaining supervision necessary to guarantee the best results.

Mr. Sollenberger:—I have formed the impression that the work in Chester county is a model. I feel that the foundations that have been laid by the Society in Chester county, during the past year, are such that we can all follow them with profit. There is a growing impression throughout the State that there must be an extension of this work, in a thorough way, to include every county in the State.

The Convention was here favored with music by the band from the House of Refuge at Glen Mills, which was received with applause.

President Smith here called for the report of the School for Wayward Girls, of Indiana county.

Mrs. H. L. Rankin (Fayette):—Mrs. Willard wishes me to state that there seems to be a misunderstanding as to what this School is. It was established because we had girls turned over who had been placed out several times, but they had no training. This was established by a certain number of counties furnishing the money and buying it. It belongs to those counties. We never take more than eighteen girls at a time. There are two paid officers, the matron and the teacher. Mrs. Willard is Superintendent. She is very fond of girls and she acts in a mothery way toward them. They have no State aid and it is not a State institution.

Mrs. Sue Willard here read the report of the school just referred to, as follows, which was received with applause:

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS OF INDIANA, PENNA.

Notwithstanding the great similarity of the reports of each year's work in a home of this character, we believe it is of the utmost importance that all those who are interested in the welfare of our work should be kept informed of its progress and prospects for future usefulness.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to report a very successful year's work. Satisfactory progress has been made in all departments.

The matron and teacher have rendered faithful and efficient service; and our girls have shown a real interest and a spirit of willingness and cheerfulness, which is to be greatly commended.

The increased interest manifested by the people of our community in our work has also very much encouraged us.

The "home" and "social life" is a very important factor in the education of a child, and our aim and endeavor is (so far as possible), to make ours a real "Home" (not an institution), and it is the first and only home worthy of the name, that many of our girls have known. And, to provide for the physical comfort, the social training and education of these who have been gathered from all walks in life, and have never been amenable to proper discipline is no small task. It requires much labor, tact, devotion, patience and charity on the part of the household officers to restrain, correct and encourage, as the case may be.

Jane Adams has well said: "Afford in all possible ways amusements that are helpful." The natural love for play has caused much trouble. It is impossible to accomplish permanent good without sufficient recreation, for, "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy."

Through the generosity of our friends we have been able to afford our girls several very pleasant little "outings" this year; such as, a train-ride and picnic on the 4th of July, free admittance to our County Fair, tickets for a matinee, etc.

Our large lawn and garden affords fine facilities for out-door exercise and recreation. But, it is also true, that "all play and no work, makes Jack a bad boy," so we see that our girls have plenty to do; and with our lessons in school, and all the work pertaining to a well-kept home, cooking, mending and washing for a family of our size keeps the girls busy and happy the week through. Sunday being the busiest of all. The work all finished and the girls ready for Sunday School by 9.30 o'clock. After Sunday School they remain for morning church service, every member of the family goes to church, after which they return home for dinner, and then they attend "Junior League" in the afternoon. The day is never too long.

The health of the girls has always been remarkably good and still continues so.

Our girls become very much attached to the Home and to one another. Always sorry to leave and glad to return.

During the last year we have had under our care forty girls and a number of applications had to be refused for the lack of room. We expect by another year, however, to enlarge our building by the addition of a new wing.

Owing to the prevailing high prices of provisions, our household expenses have run a little higher than usual. We have received during the year $2,266.30. We have paid out for provisions, teacher's and matron's salary, light and heat and incidentals, or a total expense of $2,176.82. This is the investment or outlay in money for work, time, strength, etc. The results are known only to Him who has said: "Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me."

Mr. Colborn:—We have one here his morning that you will be pleased to hear from. He was a professor in Juniata College, but for some years has been devoting most of his time to child work. He is connected with the Russell Sage Foundation. I take pleasure in introducing Prof. Emmert, of Huntingdon.

Professor Emmert:

I am not entirely new in the work for children. My experience covers a period of twenty-eight years. For many years I have been impressed that the most important consideration for the children we would establish in families, is their careful supervision. Several years

ago I gave up the class room to develop that idea. I made up my mind that we will do little more placing out of children until we can take proper care of them. No one can lie down to sleep with a good conscience or die in peace with helpless children, for whose guardianship he is responsible, scattered over the country, unless their supervision is assured.

In an address before a joint meeting of the Christian Associations of Juniata College, I once referred to the fact that there were at that time in India or on the way nine missionaries from that institution. I expressed the hope that I might live to see the day when there should be a fund of $25,000 to sustain an active agent or missionary to children in the Juniata Valley.

After that meeting two young ladies followed me to my house. One handed me a penny saying, "This is all I have just now." Another gave me twenty-five cents. "This is the beginning of the fund—'the mustard seed,'" I remarked. Later a young man hearing of this incident added three dollars. The fund remained $3.26 for several years. I then wrote a little booklet, "After twenty-four Years." "A Plea for the poor children in the Juniata Valley. This little booklet fell into the hands of a gentleman, who on his way to New York sent for me to meet him at the train. He said, "I read the booklet. I see what you have in mind, and I approve your plan. Can you get the money?" I told him I had $400 in pledges and some other promised. He said, "When you have $24,000 I will give you the twenty-fifth." The same day another gentleman offered $1,000 and another $500. At this time the fund has reached $14,000 with numerous promises of help later on. The last $1,000 came from Mr. Carnegie, but I must get $24 for every one he gives, while for a church organ you may get dollar for dollar. I am encouraged in that he and other men of wealth recognize this movement.

We mean to charter this fund and keep it sacred for the purpose of supervision. It is not intended for food and clothing, these we can get for the asking any time, but it is an investment for brains. To do this work effectively we must have the services of competent people. We cannot depend upon volunteer service and our work of placing children in families will never be a success until in each county or group of counties supervision is guaranteed.

I have been doing some work for the Russell Sage Foundation in the study of "child-placing." We are finding some important facts. The trustees of the fund are not giving money away at this time. Job said, "I was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the fatherless, and the cause which I knew not, that I searched out." They are searching out the cause, and when the work is done, we will have some facts of great value to all who are interested in poor children.

A study is being made of child-placing in the United States by the Sage Commission. Dr. Hasting H. Hart is chairman of the Committee. He will be here to-night on his return from the Pacific coast and will discuss the matter fully, I hope, under the subject, "After Supervision."

President Smith:—We have with us Mr. Charles H. Pennypacker, an attorney of our Bar, who is also an historian, who will give us a ten-minute talk on the history of Chester County.

Mr. Pennypacker was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been talking in this Court Room for almost forty years and if my voice does not fill it on this occasion raise your right hand and you will get a tone an octave higher.

This county was named in 1682 when William Penn landed where

the City of Chester is now located in Delaware county. By his side stood Caleb Pusey. Penn said to Pusey "What shall we call this goodly land?" and Caleb replied, "We will call it Chester after the town on the River Dee in England from whence we came."

We are the original county in this State and we continue to be the original county because our people are original people. We not only study the ways and methods of caring for children here, but we study the ways and methods of the parents of those children and we know our one hundred thousand people as well as we know our next door neighbors, and, my friends, we are here to care for the children and look out for the parents.

This county was patriotic in the days of the Revolution. It represented five streaks of emigration from across the Atlantic. There were the Swedes, the Dutch, the Society of Friends, of which the speaker is a member, the Presbyterians, the Methodists and the Catholics.

In the summer of 1777 Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church in this county had sent every able-bodied man from its membership into the Continental Army, and the women of that parish went to the harvest field and took in the harvest. Such was the patriotism of the followers of John Calvin (Applause).

But what shall I say of the descendants of old Ireland, who came to Chester county? One of them, General Anthony Wayne, commanded the left wing of the patriot army at the battle of Brandywine, and General John Sullivan, an Irishman from Londonderry, New Hampshire, commanded the right wing on that same battlefield. As early as 1790 committees in many parts of Chester county established school houses, employed teachers and furthered in every way the interests of education, and in 1834, when Thaddeus Stevens urged the adoption of a common school system by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, our representatives were the staunchest friends of the measure.

We gave to the war of the Rebellion more than three thousand of our sons, willing, anxious and determined to preserve this Union. And this county has been noted for the ability of her sons, for the willingness and eagerness of her people to face responsibility, to look for the best and to use the best, to welcome reform, new thoughts and new ideas upon every occasion.

My friends, look over these seven hundred and twenty square miles and tell me where you can find a more prosperous and fertile land and a more worthy community than this. Our sons and our daughters have scattered all over the West, and go where you may in the western counties of Pennsylvania you will find the descendants of Chester county ancestors.

Our waters are tributary to the Susquehanna on the one hand and to the Delaware on the other. In West Chester we are four hundred and thirty feet nearer heaven than they are in Philadelphia (Laughter). We have a population of almost eleven thousand people and in the early days of anti-slavery it was a very active station upon the "Underground Railroad."

Your worthy Chairman informed you at the beginning that I was limited to ten minutes, though I suppose he meant that I was limited at ten minutes, and I must stop. We are the only consistent Prohibition county in southeastern Pennsylvania. It matters not whether it be a Republican or a Democrat he always has the reserved right to vote for Prohibition.

"The rose may stand for England, the lily for France uphold;
The thistle bloom for Scotland and the shamrock for Ireland bold;
But the greatest and the finest of all the great bequests
Is the shimmering sheen of the ripening corn,
The glory of the West."

Mr. Walter Bowditch here led the discussion on "Intemperance and Pauperism," and addressed the convention as follows:

It is certainly a pleasure to visit this beautiful place at this our thirty-fourth annual convention and to meet so many familiar faces. The committee have me on the program for a discussion on "Intemperance and Pauperism." This is an honor I appreciate. I am not a public speaker, but will make a few plain remarks, the position we occupy as Directors of the Poor bring us in contact with all kinds of vice and poverty, the most serious question, is intemperance, as the most cases we assist can be traced to that cause. How to prevent it is beyond me. We are constantly called on from families where the parents squander their money. We know it at the time but cannot let children suffer. We sometimes by kind treatment and a little attention induce them to reform. Sometimes we try harsh measures which does not remedy the evil. If they are sent to the correction or the jail as they deserve we still have their families to support and when they come out, as a rule, they are as bad as ever. This question of lessening this evil is one that has occupied the thoughts of the profoundest thinkers from time immemorial. What we men and women who are engaged in looking after those who are in many cases the innocent victims of intemperance have to face and contend with, is not so much a matter of cure as it is a preventive. Men of practical experience know full well that the cause of pauperism is not always the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages. There are many other causes that lead to the disruption of a home other than the evil of drink. The evil of unwarranted jealousy and the evil of the gossipping neighbor are only a few of the causes that lead to pauperism other than the drink habit. There is intemperance in all things, and the man of practical affairs sees and meets them in his every-day walk in life, and the question that confronts him is not one that appeals to brute force or to the corrective forces of those who administer our laws. No, to the practical man of affairs, the idea of moral suasion is and must always be predominant. When you meet a man or a woman (and it must be admitted that it is not always the man who is the victim of excesses) do not attempt to club him into bettering his ways, but speak to him kindly, pat him on the back and whisper an encouraging word into his ear. Were more of this sort of attempted reformation put into force on the part of we men and women who come into contact with not exactly the seamy, degraded side of life, but the purely unfortunate, the result, as I have already said, of intemperance in thought, speech or action and there would be an appreciable decrease in the number of orphans and destitute children, unhappy wives and miserable, discouraged and down and out husbands.

I thank you for your attention. Last night one of the speakers said he didn't care so much for the individual as for the whole body. I am talking for the individual and for the whole body. I am not honored as a Director of the Poor, but I am in many other charities. I am not a talker. I do the best I can for charitable work, and the question here is charity.

Applause.

Mr. H. H. Baumgartner (Venango), here addressed the Convention, as follows:

The subject assigned me for discussion is as broad as the universe and beyond the capabilities of any human brain to comprehend the magnitude and importance of the issue. It is a fact to be deplored, however, that in this great land of ours we have so great a percentage of inebriates and paupers. However great are our institutions for the care of our unfortunate brethren, they are taxed to their utmost capacity, and under

our system of government there is no other nation under the golden canopy of heaven who has made such efforts to reclaim that portion of our populace, who have not the moral force to resist the power of appetite, but in this great and glorious nation of success and achievement our statesmen and financiers have deemed it wise to separate or divide our acreage and populace into States, counties and townships, that we may better administer the affairs of State and Nation. The great central qualification of success, we believe, is organization and in no State has the efforts of the organized bodies been so successful as in this grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and calling to mind the nobler efforts and excellent results achieved in the past, we feel assured that this thirty-fourth annual convention of Poor Directors and Public Charities will mark an epoch in the history of this organization; good that will receive plaudits of like organizations in sister States and under the comprehensive influence of this organization and particularly that branch of it known as the Children's Aid Society, the influence for the suppression of intemperance and ultimate pauperism by removing children from homes where intemperance and low aspiration prevail, and placing them in homes where they are surrounded by restraining influences and high aspirations has been a service inspired from on high, and one which we as Poor Directors should not fail to recognize in a substantial manner. The solution of this question is problematical in its nature, and I have no doubt there are as many opinions as to its solution as there are people present this morning, however, I do not recognize this subject as entirely a political problem, neither do I deem it exclusively a social question, but I am inclined to regard it as more social than otherwise. In my opinion we are living too far apart in the home life. We do not get together close enough to instill in our children the importance of a clean life and a high and noble ambition, not that we are any the less interested in our sons and daughters than our fathers and mothers, but the exigencies of the age claim so much of our time that the home life in a great many instances is neglected. Friends, how well do you remember when that dear old sainted father or mother took you on their knee or called the little family together and impressed on their minds or instilled in their hearts the importance of a clean life and a high and noble ambition. Those lessons, friends, have followed you from your childhood to the days of maturity even unto the present day. You had instilled into your mind the importance of good, honest work. Have you ever stood at the gate of one of our great manufacturing industries, where hundreds of men are employed, have you ever looked into the faces of these men who are driving the wheels of commerce to a degree never attained before in the history of this nation the men, strong of body and mind, and clean of heart are not the men who become paupers or inebriates. A few days ago in the City of Hartford, where is located one of the largest carpet mills in this country, if not in the world, where thirty-two hundred men are employed, stood one young man, frail of body but strong of heart who took his place in the line of big-hearted, noble workmen, not in the counting room, not in the office, but in the sorting room, sorting wool for $5.00 per week. This young man is learning his life-work that he may be better fitted to occupy the position that may come to him later in life. This young man is of the foremost family of our country, the eldest son of the President of the United States (Applause). When a man like Theodore Roosevelt appreciates the value of good, honest and earnest work, that his sons may develop into able-bodied men, clean of heart and strong of limb how much more should we, as an organization, take upon ourselves the responsibility of instilling into the hearts of the rising generation the ambition to work.

I wish to say in conclusion that the debt of gratitude that these Directors of the Poor owe to the Children's Aid Society is one that we may, at times, underrate. But the founders of this organization (many of them gone to their reward) could they have looked with prophetic eye adown the path of time until the present day, their wildest ambitions would have been more than realized, and those old patriarchs who have lived and died in the work, should be an incentive to us.

Let me admonish you, be honest, be earnest, be zealous, until the smoke is rolled back and we see shining over the golden ramparts of heaven the faces of those old patriarchs, and we hear the hallelujahs ringing from their throats and the good words "well done." I thank you.

Applause.

Samuel T. Bell (Mercer):

This question of intemperance and poverty is an important one. I have seen a great deal of it in my life, and I have seen both sides. I was brought up under the most rigid Scotch Covenanter principles, and have therefore had good reason to abstain; but in the war it was a very poor school for that kind of education. Brought up as rigidly as I was I might have been liable to have been led away, when I went out for myself, but I know of its effects. I know that it degenerates. We hear a great deal about the environment we live in. We think if we are brought up in the proper society we can overcome this matter. We can mitigate it to a greater or less degree, by efforts towards suppressing it and teaching the young to know that it is a thing to be loathed.

The Ladies' Aid Society is doing a great work, and if we can give them the power and authority to reach the child and instill this idea into them we will do more good than in any other way. Our school teachers and educators can do much good in this line, more perhaps than anyone else. And we can, as citizens, help to set an example before the youth of the land that will help in this work. I thank you for your attention to my short talk.

Applause.

Mrs. Jane T. Barnard, of Kennett Square, read the following paper, "Result of 24 years work of C. A. S. in Chester County," from the program of yesterday, which was received with applause:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The committee who prepared the program for this convention has asked me to report "the result of twenty-four years work of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County." In order to do this, it is necessary to go back to the time when the law was passed, requiring that all children between the ages of two and sixteen years should be removed from the almshouse. This law aroused an interest and an enthusiasm in the minds of many earnest men and women in the county and meetings were called to consider the best means of complying with it.

For a time it was a mooted question whether it should be another institution especially for children, or placing them in private homes. Finally good judgment prevailed and the latter plan was adopted, and we have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction either with the members of the Aid Society or the Directors of the Poor, who have always encouraged us by their hearty co-operation and advice, and their appreciation of our services. At the beginning the field was new, many of our ideas were crude and our plans imperfect. Step by step we have learned by experience and trial; little by little we have established a system which is working easily, harmoniously and beneficiently.

We have an active membership of two hundred and six women; 10 life members, and nine contributing members. Since 1884 we have found homes for 498 children, while our supplementary department (the children not charged to the county) numbers 154.

We began by providing only for those children subject to the jurisdiction of the Directors of the Poor and afterwards developed our plans to cover a much wider scope and embrace the protection of all homeless, deserted and maltreated children. Without desiring to relieve from responsibility those to whom the proper care of these children naturally belongs, we observed many cases where parents so neglected or abused their offspring that it was deemed necessary if not incumbent upon us in the interest of humanity to interfere and separate them in order that these children might be placed where they could be trained to habits of order, decency, and usefulness in the community; but when parents, being hard pressed by overwork and poverty, were disposed to drop the burden of caring for their children, these have been encouraged and helped to keep their family together. From our experience in this line of our work, we have come to regard it as the most important—the work of prevention. That by timely advice and help we may prevent the necessity for the child being taken to the County Home, the memory of which, to the sensitive child, always brings its sting. Some one has aptly said, "To cure is the voice of the past; to prevent the divine whisper of to-day."

On September 14, 1891, we became a chartered society with added authority to arrest persons guilty of cruelty to children. We have not always found it easy to fit the child to the home and the home to the child. It has quite frequently been our experience that a boy or girl has been returned to us with very discouraging reports regarding character, when placed in another home the bad traits have disappeared and the child has done well. When the older boy or girl has shown a particular disposition for study or trade, special provision has been made for the former in industrial schools and for the latter in situations suited for their ability. Such instances are likely to be rare in the class of children with whom we have to deal. We are careful that no innocent little child shall be put in a home with another whose tendencies make it an undesirable companion. This is one of the dangers which best institutional life or any form of benevolence that crowds all classes of children under one roof. Our trouble has been with the boy when he has entered his teens. "The child is father of the man," says Wordsworth, and the lad of thirteen and older becomes restless and ambitious to earn wages as others around him are doing. The manly instinct within him urges him to become a possessor of money and things he may call his own. Ignorant and undisciplined, he resolves to break away from his moorings, take matters into his own hands and starts out to shift for himself. Sometimes after hard experience he returns penitent to his adopted home, but more often drifts into the life of a vagrant. Our society tries to anticipate this whim of the boy by paying small wages and so conserve these valuable forces and turn them into channels of usefulness. We do not lose interest in our wards after they have reached their majorities and gone out from our fold to make a living for themselves, some of whom still look to us for advice and aid. We are proud to point to a number who were babies when they came to us who have now families of their own, and are respected in the communities where they live.

A visiting committee is always on duty to see the children in their homes—to examine their school reports, to make sure they are getting the required amount of schooling and to look after their general welfare. Ever since our work began we have felt the want of a clearing house where the children who are not in a condition to place in private homes might remain long enough to be inspected, their peculi-

arities noted, so that a more intelligent discretion might be observed in placing them.

The greatest menace to our progress is the saloon. As we come in contact with these children in their homes, we cannot ignore the fact that to this source, and to it almost exclusively, is to be traced our wretched homes and abandoned children. So long as the law legalizes and protects a business that creates pauperism, that fills our almshouses, insane asylums and homes for the feeble-minded; that is responsible, as statistics show, for ninety per cent. of all crime; so long as this continues, there will come as a sure result these poor little dwarfed people—dwarfed in soul and body, crying for help, and which makes necessary the various organizations for their rescue. Our Society is careful not to place a child where any inmate of the home is known to be of intemperate habits, or where the moral atmosphere is in any way doubtful. An able writer has said, "When the bridge over which we must all travel has a gaping hole in the centre through which travelers continually drop into the flood beneath, we should not content ourselves with organizing a small life-boat to pick up now and then a drowning wretch, nor in building hospitals at the wayside to receive and restore the poor wretched victims. **We must mend the hole in the bridge.**"

So long as we have faith in the All-Father and human nature we cannot help but work towards a better condition of things. Our only hope and relief must be found in wiser methods of education, and education where such children are fitted for the practical duties of life, better homes and purer politics.

In rounding up almost a quarter of a century, the Chester County Children's Aid Society has reason to feel encouraged; that under many adverse circumstances we have rescued from further contamination these county wards and placed them in a purer atmosphere and on a higher plane of life, where they are subjected to good influences and their future welfare assured. That we have according to our best wisdom brightened the existence and sweetened the lives of these little defenceless beings who have well nigh been robbed of their birthright in this beautiful world through the lives and shortcomings of their parents.

"He built a house, time laid it in the dust;
He wrote a book, its title now forgot;
He ruled a city, but his name is not
On any tablet graven, or where rust
Can gather from disuse or marble bust.
He took a child from out a wretched cot,
Who on the State dishonor might have brought,
And reared him to the Christian's hope and trust.
The boy to manhood grown became a light
To many souls, preached for human need
The wondrous love of the Omnipotent.
The work has multiplied like stars at night
When darkness deepens. Every noble deed
Lasts longer than a granite monument."

President Smith:—We have one here who is known for the splendid work he has done in bringing our Normal School to its present standard. I introduce Dr. Philips.

Dr. Philips was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

I asked your President if I might call attention to something that I think is of importance to your work. Perhaps you all know that the

last Legislature provided for a State Educational Commission, and the Governor appointed that commission, and seven men are now at work codifying and suggesting revisions to the School laws of the State. They are trying to write a new Code, which shall be the best, we think, that we can have passed by the Legislature.

We have been holding meetings in different parts of the State and asking for suggestions from those engaged in school work and others, and we have found the suggestion coming to us that it sometimes happens that children cannot attend school because of their poverty; that they haven't sufficient clothing to attend school and sometimes on account of lack of, or insufficient food. These are live questions, and I ask you whether you have any suggestions to the Commission.

As a member of the Commission and its Secretary, I would like any suggestions you may have to make. It occurs to me that if there is need in this direction it ought to be attended to by you. If there is need of such help we ought not to put into the hands of School Boards the power to help those children, in this respect, because that multiplies agencies and divides responsibilities, and it seems to me that if anything of this kind needs to be done it should be referred to the Directors or Overseers of the Poor, for investigation, and remedied.

I would like this body to decide, first, is there need to do anything? Do you want legislation on the subject, or have we enough now? Second, if you need some legislation would it be wise to have some suggestions made by you, in the line of legislation, which would provide that in cases of such need the matter should be reported to the Directors or Overseers of the Poor and that it should be their duty to attend to it?

I would be glad if this Association would take that matter up, perhaps by the appointment of a small committee, and report at a later meeting of the Commission. I would be glad to take to the Commission a report from this body, on these subjects and whatever you may suggest will have great weight with the Commission. This is the time to secure these laws if we need them.

Applause.

President Smith:—We will refer the matter to the Legislative Committee, with the request that they meet with you and discuss the matter.

Mr. D. A. Mackin, Superintendent of "Home Retreat," here read the following paper, which was received with applause:

THE SUBJECTIVE SIDE OF ALMSHOUSE LIFE.

From a sociological viewpoint it is within the range of certainty that no subject has been so many-sidedly discussed as the care of the poor and the infirm. But if all the numerous papers read before convened Associations of Directors of the Poor, and if all the magazine and newspaper articles relating to this theme were spread out before us now, we would likely find that the subject was treated almost exclusively from an objective standpoint, resulting either from observation, or from impression or as a sequence of periodic conferences.

It is a recognized fact that the care of the poor is contrastively improved on the method followed even as close as ten years ago. No one admits this more readily than managers of almshouses and Directors of the Poor. It might almost be ventured that the improvement is one of kind and not of degree; for the system has been entirely reconstructed if not virtually re-formed and of these improved conditions the indigent and the infirm have been the exclusive if at times the unappreciative beneficiaries.

But as "onward," "upward" and "excelsior" are the shibboleths of the day, it may be opportune to view almshouse life not from the stereotyped distant height of social supremacy, but from the subjective standpoint of equality. In so far as our real position in life permits, to feel as the inmate feels, to think as he thinks, to experience his transient joys and his deepening sorrows—in a word, to reincarnate ourselves and view condition not as a manager or as an overseer, but as an inmate.

By "inmate" it is not to be inferred that class which may be called "irreclaimables." They who do not and will not endeavor to help themselves receive but little co-operative sympathy from laymen, and managers of almshouses may pardonably feel justified in being indifferent to the social elevation of such. The scope of this paper has to do with those only who have that little seed of self-respect embedded deep down somewhere in the fastnesses of their being even though adversity has retarded or stunted its growth. Our interest centers in the victim of uncontrolled circumstances and not in the self-constituted drone of society. The one naturally mellows the "human" in us while the other tends to harden if not to convince us of the futility of any uplifting endeavors.

And when managers and Directors of the Poor look back over their official years and shape their impressions into one tangible, composite whole, they view a picture as distinctively real in its component parts as it is kaleidoscopic in its variety. The inmate is as really present, as an individual, in the constituent part as he is truly present, as an aggregate, in the composite and it is from his place in the picture or from the subjective side that we shall now treat almshouse life. The subject may be divided into three parts: First, the inmate as he sees himself; second, as he sees the manager; third, as he sees his fellows.

An inmate may be poor in other ways than financial. He may be poor in body, in spirit, in mind, in morality, or in the unwholesomeness of previous social environment. He may be afflicted in this manner either singly or collectively. On the other hand, he may be richly endowed in temperament, in disposition, in character or in handicraft aptitude, also either singly or collectively. There is something in his make-up that he himself is unable to analyze. He has a longing, an aching, a yearning for something that, under existing conditions, appears unattainable, and yet in a blurred, vague, undefined way, he feels that things will ultimately be bettered and that, in the end, "the sun will shine some day."

When he contrasts his present with the fateful "what might have been" it is not expected of him to over-indulge in expressions of jubilation. There are times when he is sorely perplexed. He knows it is morally impossible for a manager to give his undivided attention to bettering **his** condition or to concentrate all his efforts on **his** individual requirements; yet, somehow, he yearns for just such aid but feels a delicacy in taking the initiative.

He faces the stubborn facts of his present and gropingly wonders, "Will, if so, **when** will this present end?" If not a graduate of the "Institutional Habit" class, he recoils from having his friends or relatives apprised of his whereabouts, and is in constant dread of that whereabouts becoming known. He develops sensitiveness or rather that quality grows on him to such an unusual degree of intensity as to render it difficult at times to distinguish it from a deeply formed habit of suspecting or mistrusting the motives or actions of his fellows or superiors.

This condition of mind is often responsible for conduct frequently erroneously accounted for. His cynicism or grouchiness may be based on the consciousness of his present indefiniteness rather than on any inherent tendency to unjust criticism.

His mental faculties are not altogether dormant nor altogether alert. Many of them grow indolent through lack of action. That unseen and undeveloped little seed of self-respect above referred to impels him to look to some one in whom his confidences can repose. But his battle-scarred experience with the world makes him extremely cautious. He is chary in confiding in his fellows either because he thinks "they have troubles enough of their own" or because he recognizes in their condition a like powerlessness to aid him. He is timid in approaching the manager for reasons not so clearly defined and thus he settles into a mental state closely akin to aimlessness in life. Mental emergencies arise which he is unable to meet and herein lurks a danger, which, for his sake, should be guarded against.

Second, the manager of an institution, in the discharge of his duties, should not cater to the approval nor should he fear the disapproval of either superior or subject. His motive should be higher, loftier, nobler. He knows that it is one of the most beautiful compensations in life that when a man really helps another he, at the same time helps himself. He knows that in almshouse management as well as in other walks of life, the "marble heart" is more in evidence than the "glad hand." He knows that the mantle of charity and much less that of mercy is seldom thrown over his shortcomings. He knows that misrepresentation of his administration, whether groundless or not, is one of the penalties of his appointment. Yet, he seldom adverts to the fact that this also is the picture drawn of him by the inmate. He looks upon his manager as one whose private as well as his official life should be exemplary.

He looks upon him as counsellor, provider, monitor, attorney, secretary, protector, banker, detective, restorer of stolen property, either real or imaginary, surgeon in chief in the first aid to the injured corps, expert in physics and metaphysics, an adviser in all things temporal and spiritual, an adept in all known or knowable accomplishments—in fact, the very spirit and genius of the institution carrying around with him a monumental block of encyclopedias—walking and otherwise.

The inmate expects much of the manager, and for that very reason he is slow in forming an adverse judgment on any given act of his superior. The average manager has many friends among the inmates not because he is manager so much as because he is a man.

Third, among his fellows, he finds a bewildering mixture of manly and shady traits of character. In one, he finds that honor is by no means a forgettable or an unknown quantity; he sees another whose only claim to consistency is his inconsistency. In some he notes the expression indicative of that hope that "springs eternal in the human breast;" in others, the expression, "Leave hope behind, ye that enter here." In one, he perceives the bruised blossom of surfeited credulity; in another, is traced the "sere and yellow leaf" of a wrecked and broken life. In one, he regards the blustering swagger of the bully; in another, the cringing demeanor of the hypocrite. In one, he observes the ragged outlines of the fading rainbow; in another, the blackness of the looming tempest. In one he feels the airiness of twilight; in another, the oppressiveness of midnight's gloom. In one, he views the struggle of principle; in another, the supineness of defeat.

The inmate finds it difficult to harmonize with this hetrogeneous mass nor can he entertain the possibility of any successful effort in blending such widely discordant characters. In almshouse life as he views it, he subscribes to the soundness of the adage, "Variety is the spice of life." For here is variety in plenty where the spice is by no means whole in form, but bruised and crushed and pounded to the ground by the ruthless pestle of experience in the granite-sided mortar of life.

When he beholds this Babel of trait-conglomerateness, he readily

admits it is easier to criticize than to correct and harder to reform than to deform. He hesitates to believe that it is easier to do right than to do wrong, for he sees innocent victims of brutishness walled in by the stern reality of almshouse life while the gloating roues and deserting fathers revel in the sweet-laden atmosphere of liberty.

Such are some of the thoughts impressed upon the mind of the inmate as he views the ever-varying phases of almshouse life and when he delves into the recesses of cause and effect, he cannot help but conclude with the poet:

> Honor and shame from no condition rise,
> Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

Mr. Fred S. Hall, of Philadelphia, here read the following paper on "Child Labor," which was received with applause:

OUR ANTIQUATED CHILD LABOR LAW.

Pennsylvania is the greatest manufacturing State in the country—so the United States Census Office reports. From that office we learn also that Pennsylvania has over two million children of "school age"—more than are found in all the New England States, Delaware and Maryland combined. Furthermore, Pennsylvania has the very industries in which child labor may be most profitably employed. Cotton goods, hosiery, silk, worsted, glass, cigars, boots and shoes, woolen goods, men's clothing and canning—these are the great child-using industries in the United States, named in the order of their importance. Pennsylvania leads all other States in the glass industry, while in hosiery, silk, cigars and woolen goods, it stands next to the top.

No other State in the country, except New York, has so many children to offer to industry, and no other State so many and so great child-using industries to tempt the child. Nowhere is there greater need for strict child labor laws, and in no other important manufacturing State outside of the South are the child labor laws more lax.

Two years ago we had a chance to enact a law such as protects the children of our neighboring States. Some of us worked and wrote letters in behalf of the bill which was backed by the Child Labor Committee and the Women's Clubs. Many of us, however, did not, and the powerful opposition defeated our bill. The same forces to-day are sending their emissaries from county to county among those who voted for our bill, and have been re-elected in an effort to swing such men into the ranks of our enemies. Nothing short of the most active, continued agitation possible, by the friends of the children, can pass our bills at the coming session.

According to our present law children become fourteen years old whenever their fathers or mothers wish to swear that they are fourteen. In nineteen States, including every one of the large manufacturing States, it has been learned that the parents of our would-be child workers, especially the foreign parents, can not be trusted to tell the truth about their children's ages when a false oath will bring them $3.00 or $3.50 a week from the wages of the child, and the parent's affidavit has, therefore been set aside. Pennsylvania, however, still naively assumes that such parents will tell the truth if they merely have to swear to it.

As a result, our State has on the one hand been held up to the scorn of other States because of its child labor conditions, while on the other hand, factory inspectors and mine inspectors have denied that such conditions exist, alleging that for every child employed there is a "certificate" of age on file, and so for years the controversy has dragged its weary length along.

The valuelessness of a "certificate," which is only a parent's affidavit, is well known among school men. They see children taken out of their schools one, two and three years under the legal age, but are powerless to stop it, the parent's affidavit being supreme as proof of age.

One of these superintendents of schools, Mr. M. W. Cummings, of Olyphant, took pains a few months ago to establish by records the various ages of seventy-eight working children whom he suspected to be under fourteen years of age. Their ages were found to be as follows:

Ten were 10 years old.
Twenty were 11 years old.
Thirty-six were 12 years old.
Twelve were 13 years old.

Every one of these children had affidavits declaring them to be fourteen years old. Most of them were boys employed in coal breakers. The others were factory children.

To realize all this means one should remember that Olyphant has only 1127 children all told in its public schools. The true significance of the above figures is, therefore, best brought out by a comparison between the children ten to thirteen years of age who were in school in Olyphant, and the children of those ages who were at work on false affidavits.

There were 185 ten year old children in the town, rich and poor together, and ten of these were at work; 180 eleven-year old children and twenty of these were at work. Of the 170 twelve-year old children in the town 36, or more than one-fifth, were at work because of this evil law that makes false affidavits possible.

Mr. E. E. Miller, Superintendent of Schools in Bradford, at the opposite end of the State, in his address in 1908, as President of the State School Superintendents' Association, spoke as follows in regard to conditions as he knows them:

"All that was required from the employers of child labor was an affidavit before some alderman or notary. Of course, such evidence was in many instances no evidence at all. Under these conditions Pennsylvania was given a very unsavory and undesirable reputation, in regard to the children employed in her mines, mills and factories. The State has been indicted for maintaining a condition that is a disgrace to civilization. I am aware that the Chief Factory Inspector has protested against this indictment as being undeserved; but the experience of most school men during the year in which they had something to do with the enforcement of the law tended to establish in their minds the truthfulness of the charges made."

From Philadelphia we have testimony of the same sort. Mr. Wm. Thornton, Superintendent of the Bureau of Compulsory Education writes:

"The affidavit, which is now the only requisite to obtain an employment certificate, is of absolutely no value."

In 1905 Pennsylvania had a good law—one which required some trustworthy proof of age, before a child might work. This law was declared unconstitutional in 1906 because of one of the forms of proof which it required, and the parent's affidavit came again into force as proof of age. As a result, the number of certificates issued in Philadelphia increased by leaps and bounds.

We quote again from Mr. Thornton:

"From June 1 to December 31, 1905, 4,953 employment certificates, were issued, for which were furnished some kind of corroborative evidence of birth, and during the same months of 1906, 8.783 employment certificates were issued. No better evidence than this is needed to prove that it is absolutely necessary to have positive proof of

a child's age in order to determine whether he has the legal right under the law to be employed or to be denied employment."

So universal is this testimony, that it would be unnecessary to accumulate it, if it were not for the amazing claim made by the Chief Factory Inspector, John C. Delaney, that "there may be some parents who will commit perjury, but the number is comparatively few." The man who expresses this opinion is also, it will be remembered, the same one who asks in his report: "Why should boys and girls fourteen years of age, and in good physical condition be withheld from learning a useful trade or from earning a necessary livelihood simply because they cannot read and write?" and then adds: "Though I am a warm champion of school education, I fail to see the connection between the three R's and the necessity for seeking employment and the ability to do the work."

It is probable that most of us are not willing to be influenced very much by the opinion of such a man, at least in matters relating to child labor.

Our child labor law is antiquated also in the method it provides by which these employment affidavits are granted. It is bad enough to have the parent's affidavit as the only proof of age, but it is worse to provide, as our law does—that any notary, magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace (and there are nearly 10,000 of them in Pennsylvania) may issue these affidavits.

How impossible it is to supervise the important work which these persons perform is indicated in a letter from Chief Factory Inspector J. C. Delaney, under date of May 23, 1908, in which he says: "It were physically impossible for this department to mail a notice of any kind to all persons of the Commonwealth who are authorized to administer oaths. In the first place, we have no mailing list of such persons, and again, we have neither clerical force adequate to the task nor a contingent fund that can stand the tax."

On one occasion when it was necessary to notify those who might take affidavits in regard to the proper procedure, it was necessary to adopt the following round about and unsatisfactory method: A circular was sent to the 39 Factory Inspectors throughout the State, giving them the information for transmission to the magistrates, notaries, aldermen, justices of the peace, etc., with the following instructions: "You will use all possible diligence in spreading the information contained in this order among officers authorized to attest affidavits. It would be well also to acquaint the local press in your respectice districts with the same, requesting its publication."

It is small wonder, therefore, that these nine thousand odd men and women are ignorant of their duty in this important matter and that their work is wretchedly done. And yet listen to the Chief Factory Inspector's defence of this discredited system.

In his report for 1906, referring to the bill he had drafted for the 1907 session of the Legislature, he said: "By this measure the authority to issue employment certificates is vested solely in magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace. This latter provision has been attacked by those who assume without proof that magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace would be derelict in their duties. There is not any evidence that these men would not perform their duties properly."

As against this, we place the Chief Factory Inspector's own testimony in an earlier report, as follows:

"The worst class of offenders were men to whom was granted a right to sit in judgment upon other offenders and to administer law and justice. The employer may be ignorant of the law or may have a child in his employ illegally but unknowingly; the parents may, by poverty, feel compelled to obtain employment certificate for a child

in an illegal way; but a magistrate who issues an employment certificate to a child in violation of law and in violation of the printed warning upon the employment certificate, is a fit subject for prosecution and penalty. For issuing employment certificates in violation of law, to children, fourteen aldermen, fourteen notaries public, two justices of the peace and one mayor of a city were proceeded against. Seven of the aldermen were freed from the penalty of a fine and costs by a technicality based upon the wording of the statute, and the others paid fines ranging in amount from five to fifty dollars together with the incidental costs."

We cannot help asking if this, from his own report, is not proof to the Chief Factory Inspector that these men do not perform their duties properly; or, listen again to Mr. Delaney's chief statistician on the same subject:

"Claiming a legal right to witness to any kind of an affidavit, notaries and aldermen, not a few, placed in the hands of illiterate children the affidavits which, used as employment certificates, admitted them to places in the factory. Some of these official miscreants were convicted of their crimes and fined as they deserved to be. The deputies found 408 of their young and ignorant victims and released them from labor bondage and put them in the way of the school house, that they might become intelligent citizens."

Common sense dictates the remedy for such a condition, even if our neighboring States had not already put it into practice. School officials should have the right to sign the paper which starts a child on its life to work. Children must stay in school by the school law, until they are fourteen, and it is both simple and logical and right that the school superintendents should grant them their certificates for work. Nearly half the States in the country, including practically all the great manufacturing States, have adopted this system and it works well.

The school men of the State, although they realize the additional work which it will place upon them, are almost unanimous in favor of the change. Chief Factory Inspector Delaney appeared before these men at their convention two years ago and told them that it was wrong to place the burden of issuing certificates upon them, "the most intelligent, the hardest worked and poorest paid class of toilers," and yet that convention proceeded at once to adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all certificates of employment should be issued under the direction of the school authorities of the district in which the child resides."

The States which will allow notaries, etc., to issue employment certificates are the following:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Idaho and also, to their shame, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Is it not about time that Pennsylvania should move up and out of this class?

Our law is antiquated in the third place, because it allows children to work twelve hours a day. The noon hour is not counted in the ho rs of work, so the Pennsylvania laws allows a fourteen-year old girl to begin work at six in the morning and not leave the mill until seven at night. This is not allowed regularly. The law requires that work for a whole week shall not average more than ten hours a day. It works out as follows wherever the ten-hour limit is exceeded: The children work regularly ten hours and a half or ten hours and three-quarters a day, and have a short day on Saturday.

Consider for a moment what even a ten-hour day means. As long as they are in school, children are confined in-doors for but five or five

and a half hours a day. Children do not change at once into men and women at the age of fourteen, and should not be expected, at first, to do a full day's work. Thirty-two States have recognized this, and have declared that for the first two years of their working life children must have a shorter day. Five States have decreed an eight-hour day. These include two States that rank next to us in manufacture, New York and Illinois. Five other States allow a nine-hour day. Twenty States allow a ten-hour day. One State has an eleven-hour day, while Pennsylvania cruelly declares that children may be worked twelve hours a day. Only one State is worse (Alabama), which allows a thirteen-hour day for its children.

Even the following States in that section, which we have come to look down upon in child-labor matters, have either a nine, ten or, in one case, an eleven-hour law: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Manufacturers in other Southern States complain that they can not adopt the ten-hour day as long as Pennsylvania allows its twelve hours a day for children.

Finally, our law is most indefensibly cruel on the subject of night work. Night work is forbidden in Pennsylvania for fourteen and fifteen year old children. Thus, by an Act of the Legislature, it has been declared that night work injures children of those ages and must stop. And yet an exception is made and legally admitted injury is allowed in the one industry above all others where night work is most common and where the largest number of children is employed—the glass industry. Truly, when this law was passed in 1905, we asked bread of the Legislature and were given stone. Full grown men in the glass industry work only half of the time at night—first a week of day work, then a week at night. Only so can they stand it. On their night shifts the boys begin at five in the evening and leave the works between two and three in the morning in all kinds of weather, to make their way to their homes in the dark.

At the side of the blower and gatherer stands the little "cracker-off" boy who breaks the cooling, wax-like glass from the end of the blow pipe after the chimney or bottle has been left in the mold; sitting at the feet of the blower is the "holding-mold" boy, who opens and shuts the molds; then the "sticker-up" or "warming-in" boy takes the ware from the mold and holds it to the "glory-hole," reheating the mouth that it may be shaped by the gaffer, or finisher; from the finisher the "carry-in" boy takes the ware to the lehr, where it is properly tempered and made ready for packing.

The glass work exception was made in our law because of the claim that the industry could not exist without the help of the fourteen or fifteen year old boys. How false this claim is, appears from the experience of Illinois and Ohio, which rank respectively third and fifth, with Pennsylvania in glass manufacture. These States have found that night work by boys is not essential. They have both forbidden it and the industry has not suffered. In fact, it increased faster in those States, according to the United States census of 1905 than it did in Pennsylvania—an increase of 98 per cent. in both Illinois and Ohio since the year 1900, as compared with an increase of but 26 per cent. in Pennsylvania. Why should any night work for children be allowed any longer in our State?

Efforts were made two years ago, and will undoubtedly be made again this year, to break down the present law at a point where it fortunately is strong.

Chief Factory Inspector Delaney declares that the law should allow children to work under fourteen when it is found that the families are so poor as to need the child's earnings.

The Child Labor Committee is unqalifiedly against such an exception as this.

Those who give serious thought to the child labor question almost without exception find themselves, at first, in favor of exceptions in cases where the families are very poor and a brave little boy, for example, wants a special dispensation which will allow him to add his three dollars a week to the family's income. But almost as uniformly do these people swing about into opposition to such exceptions, when they have taken the trouble to examine carefully into the cases where this need is alleged to exist, and if they have also looked into the operation of the alternative plan where no exceptions are made and where help is given through some private agency, if the need is found to be genuine. The first cause of this right-about-face in opinion is the discovery of the large proportion of cases where the tears of the mother shed at the desk of the officer asked to make the exception have been found to represent no such conditions as make necessary the earnings the child might bring in. This is proved wherever careful investigation of such cases has been undertaken. A second reason for the changed opinion is the realization of the difficulty which faces an official who is empowered to make the exception. The very fact that he has the power, as soon as this becomes known, causes a great increase in the number of those who claim to need that an exception be made in their cases. He can no longer say in reply to their entreaties that he is not allowed to make exceptions. He has no way by which to learn whether the need which is alleged is real. The line of least resistance is to give the family the benefit of the doubt and grant the certificate. Life is soon made a burden for this official unless other applicants are similarly "excepted" and the beginning of the end of effective enforcement of the law is in sight. This is not an imaginary picture.

Six States, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Kentucky, have tried poverty exceptions and have had to repeal them, because, as the Commissioner of Labor in Wisconsin describes it, "nearly everybody began to be poor."

In most other States tne forces that are fighting the child labor evil have the help of their officials in meeting this natural but ill-advised demand for a poverty exception.

The Chief Factory Inspector of Ohio in his report of 1906 writes as follows:

"Discretionary power should not be vested in any authority to suspend the operation of the law on account of the plea of the widow and the orphan, no matter how worthy. From experience I am convinced that this practice would be throwing down the bars to flagrant violations of the law. The cause of the widow and orphan should and I believe will be met in some other way than by jeopardizing the lives of our future citizens by premature toil."

The Child Labor Commission appointed by the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., in its report last February, used the following words:

"We consider the question whether this careful enforcement of the law entailed hardship upon many families who need the income which their children were thus not allowed to earn. We are happy to to say that we beileve there is very little of this kind of hardship.

"We believe that very few if any cases of real hardship followed the refusal to permit the child to work for wages."

The State of Connecticut faced the problem, and settled it, as far back in 1872. Its decision is recorded thus in the Official History of the Compulsory Education Laws of that State.

"When the bill embodying this law was reported to the Legislature by the Committee on Education in 1872 it contained a provision to the effect that parents whose 'pecuniary condition was such as to

render the attendance of their children inexpedient or impracticable' should be exempt from its requirements. But on motion of a leading member of the House the bill was amended and that provision unanimously stricken out; thus committing the Legislature, and the State, to the policy that no child shall be deprived of the privileges of the schools because his parents are poor."

We do not deny that there are genuinely needy families in all our larger cities, but let us see what it means to put the children of such families at work.

By supporting the fourteen-year-age limit in the forms of labor covered by the law, as I assume we all do, we place ourselves on record as believing that no child under that age can engage steadily in such work without suffering from it, either physically or through the curtailed schooling involved. If work under fourteen did not mean injury, we would have stood for only a thirteen or a twelve-year age-limit. Or, did we not believe that cash-boy work under fourteen was injurious, we would have exempted that kind of work from the operation of the law. To favor an exception to the law is thus to admit that the injury in a given case is justified in order to avoid the greater injury—poverty. Until we analyze it, we do not realize the heartlessness of such an argument. In the home of want is a twelve-year-old boy who could earn three dollars a week—let it be assumed—if allowed to work. We will assume also that it is absolutely necessary that this amount each week in the form of relief should be added to the family's income. Who shall the relieving agency be—the twelve-year-old boy, whose future is already handicapped beyond his fellows because less fed, less clothed and with probably less schooling than they? Shall this child be further handicapped in the struggle before him by being compelled to undergo the injury of working under the legal age—an injury which we recognize by specifying that age is the law? Is there any reason why relief in such cases is less a public responsibility than it would be had there been no workable child in the family? To their credit, the relief societies of our larger cities have all answered, "No." And where this has not yet been done, is it not ours to urge that exactly this step be taken, instead of admitting that it is right to allow the burden to rest upon the shoulders of a child? Or, to look at the problem in the large and on the economic side, is it a wise social economy that decreases the chance that this boy at twenty-five may be able to furnish adequate support to his family for the rest of his life merely in order that for two years in childhood, he may pay three dollars a week in poor relief to the members of his father's family?

In several cities, including Philadelphia and Pittsburg, this relief has purposely not been given through a regular relief society, and the payments have been called not "charity" or relief, but "scholarships."

Leaflets on these subjects are being prepared by the Philadelphia Child Labor Committee and may be had on application to that office, 1338 Real Estate Trust Building.

Mr. M. K. Crist, of Lancaster, being absent Dr. E. J. Stewart, of Lancaster, was called upon and spoke as follows on "Poverty and Pauperism:"

It is indeed to be regretted that circumstances were such as to preclude the presence of the member to which this paper was assigned.

All through the ages poverty and pauperism has been a subject for consideration. The subject as we have it is distinctly one of the Christian era.

From earliest history we find mention of the pauper and those in distress. In ancient times, in Greece, provision was made for the care of the wounded, and of their poor who had no property—over $60 in our money.

In Roman history the poor and those in distress were looked after more or less from a political standpoint, and only at the time of Charlemagne was the proper conception given to the relief of these people. In the year 779 there was great distress throughout the land, and Charlemagne, in order to meet it was the first to conceive of the idea of meeting it by taxation.

In the early Jewish history pauperism was dealt with principally in their own tribe. It was circumscribed by lineal lines, and the alien in their midst received no consideration. But from the time of Charlemagne and Luther the alien and others in distress were given due consideration.

In the time of Luther there was more systematic consideration given to the pauper and those in need. It was Luther who, in a letter to his government suggested that no relief be given until due examination, and then only as an absolute necessity.

As to the causes of poverty and pauperism sociological workers are agreed that sickness, the loss of one or both parents, old age and improvidence, make up the list. One of the English writers places old age at the head of the list. Technically considered, in law pauperism embraces all those unfortunates who are placed at public expense for their keep; that is for their maintenance, and funds are raised by taxation. In the broadest meaning of this subject poverty and pauperism are not synonymous terms. Poverty is an acute condition. We find men and women in every locality who by reverses and changed circumstances are placed at our hands for relief, and by a little assistance they are able to resume their former condition. But pauperism is a chronic state. They are dependent upon charity for the rest of their lives, and it is in that class that we find the flotsam and jetsam of human society.

I will enumerate a few of the general principles held by sociological workers in the solution of pauperism. For the control of pauperism there is not to-day a panacea; the proper solution of the question is yet in the future..

First. It is agreed that indiscriminate almsgiving is one of the general principles to be laid down in the control of pauperism.

Second. To remove the cause, and bring those who are dependent back to self-support. In order to bring about this change we must have well-regulated plans worked out in the hands of experts; those who are familiar with every detail of gathering data, and with tabulating statistics. And the help that is given must be sufficient help, but not enough to tempt those receiving it to be dependent upon charity, or, in other words to surrender their personal independence, and beggars should be received into institutions where there is a certain degree of means for their employment as their bodily condition will permit.

I hold that the constructive efforts that can be put forth are of far greater import than any others. To create in the home a family pride, and to remove the children from demoralizing influences is far better than any palliative measures we may institute.

Whether the relief shall be given in the home or in an institution must rest with the local authorities. Aside from this there is a class of people who are dependent on charity, who must be looked after, no matter from where they come. Those are the physically and mentally infirm.

At this Convention we have come for the solution of this problem, but the adequate solution of it is in the future. But I am not pessimistic as to the solution of the question. I am one of those with the lively hope that this matter will be solved and that its difficulties will vanish.

Every one of us should be justly proud that we are citizens of a

State that has made such rapid progress and great strides in the amelioration of human ills, and we should be proud of the action of the Legislature in placing at the disposal of our charity workers such vast sums of money. We have come to this convention that we may profit thereby; that we may learn from one another; that we may catch from each other the high resolve to go back to our institutions and place in operation there the suggestions and the information we have gathered here, that our institutions may profit thereby.

Applause.

Mr. Levi Thomas submitted the following paper, "Report of Delegate to National Conference of Charities and Corrections," which was received with applause.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS HELD AT RICHMOND, VA., MAY 6TH TO 13TH INSTS., 1908.

This Convention was composed of 583 delegates and visitors (of whom your President and the writer were two); of these delegates, 355 were men and 233 were women. They hailed from thirty-seven States of our Union, as follows: New York, 93; Massachusetts, 66; Maryland, 36; Indiana, 18; Virginia, 58; Oklahoma, 4; Pennsylvania, 26. Also, one delegate from Sweden.

The professional standing of these delegates were as follows:

Juvenile Court—Officers, Judges, Clerks and Probationers.

Chairman and Trustees of State Charity Schools and Boards and other charitable organizations.

Superintendents of Reform Schools, Neglected and Dependent Children, Industrial Training Schools, Boys' Clubs, Play Grounds, Orphanages, Homes for the Blind, Homes for Nervous and Backward Children, and Schools for the Deaf,

You will readily see that to give you even a faint idea of the purpose of this body, composed, as it was, of representative men and women from all parts of this great country, all animated by the same motive, the betterment and uplifting of our fellow men, would be an effort that is beyond the scope or intent of this paper, and more than you would have time to hear and beyond the ability of the writer to perform.

It would be natural to expect that **the different sections** of the country represented here, would exert some influence, locally, in their sentiments. This was noticeably absent. It seemed that the delegates from the South rather outdid the delegates from the North in their desire for the education of the negro, both morally and physically. The people of the South are fully alive to the wants of their section, and deplore the large number of them that are unable to read and write. However, their progress along these lines is remarkable. In speaking of the great increase of the white plague among the negroes, one delegate advocated the establishment of asylums for them in Colorado. Their manner of living in close, ill-ventilated quarters diminish their power to resist disease.

It was stated that before the war, the negro population was almost immune from insanity and free from drunkenness. The Central State Hospital for the Insane now contains about 1200 colored inmates. A large delegation visited this institution at Petersburg and were handsomely entertained by Dr. W. F. Drewery, Superintendent.

Six sections were held each day. In order that you may be able to form some idea of its scope, I will briefly outline the program for May 8th:

10 A. M.
Subject 1—"Children in Institutions—Are They Prepared for Future Citizens and Parents?"
Subject 2—"Criminals—Discipline and Employment of United States Prisoners."
Subject 3—"Needy Families—The Limitations of Charity in Dealing with the Unemployed."
Subject 4—"Public Health—The Relation of Bad Housing Conditions to the Charity Workers."
11 A. M.
Subject 1—"Use and Misuse of Statistics on Social Work."
Subject 2—"Old Age Pensions."
Subject 3—"Statistical Test in Children's Work."
2.15 P. M.
Subject 1—"Meeting of Probation and Parole Officers."
8.00 P. M.
General Session in St. Paul's Church (for all).
Subject—"Criminals—Their Punishment and Reformation"—By W. H. Whitaker, Superintendent of Indiana Reformatory.

The meetings of this day were all well attended, a high degree of interest being manifest. The discussions following the reading of the papers were lively and instructive. The 8 p. m. meeting, above noted, was addressed by W. H. Whitaker. He particularly impressed me as a man of great influence and personality. The magnetism of his bearing and presence, seems to me, could inspire men to believe and follow him. He advocates "love and a spirit of a square deal" to these unfortunates would mean the salvation of a number of them. The brutal handling of convicts was condemned. The denial of **liberty** was cited as the sole punishment that should rightfully be administered to **felons** and **youthful offenders."**

"Old Age Pension" was discussed at the 11 a. m. meeting by F. L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He believes it is ill-advised, and it would remove many incentives for thrift among working people, that poverty in old age is principally the result of ill-spent years, ill-spent earnings, or ill-spent savings.

A fair and honorable solution of this question to my mind would be when a man and wife, native-born, have lived as honest, sober, industrious citizens, paid taxes and raised and educated a large family, and by reason of the performance of such duties of good citizenship, find themselves unable to maintain themselves after reaching three score years, would be for the State or county to provide for them comfortably outside of institutions, so they need not be separated in their old age.

In the discussion on Juvenile Court work, four judges and eighteen probationers took part, Judge Julian W. Macks' address was the most prominent. Judge De Lacy, of Washington, D. C., said "We do not want Judges so **good** as to be **good for nothing."** Judge Adams, of Cleveland, talked of the probation officer, "Ladies with lace and long kid gloves don't go with the kids." He said the boys like firemen and policemen as probation officers. They look up to them and respect their official positions and uniform.

The paper on Child Labor, by Florence Kelly, was interesting. The main obstacles to the enforcement of the law as she views it, is the question whether the child shall be able to work at twelve, fourteen or sixteen years of age. The idea that a boy must be either at play or school up to twelve or fourteen years of age is hard for some old farmer boys to indorse. We were brought up to get out in the morning, do the chores, go to school at nine o'clock, play at recess and noon, home again at four o'clock, do the chores and to bed, and as a result we were in good health and were happy.

No doubt there is great need of well-devised child labor laws for factory districts when to help maintain the family, children are compelled to work to the detriment of their school and play hours. Unless the State or county comes along to help supply these large families, partially dependent on the labor of their children, with food and clothing to enable them to attend school, it seems to me the Child Labor law will prove a failure as is the case with the compulsory educational laws. In many parts of the country, the enrollment has increased under the recent efficient enforcement of the law. But does it keep them in school. "I would be glad to be informed how they can keep them at school when their parents are unable to provide proper clothing and sufficient food. The proposition is now advocated by many persons familiar with the enforcement or the attempt at enforcement of the compulsory education law to provide such food and clothing. It will never be successful and its supporters will never see the full enforcement of its provisions until the above-named features are provided for by State or county.

With these very imperfect extracts of the work of this convention, I will conclude with a word about Richmond and its people. Governor Swanson at the opening meeting made a very eloquent address, and later entertained us very delightfully at a reception at his residence. The freedom of the city was extended and the hospitality for which the people of Virginia are noted, was everywhere in evidence. How delightful is the heart-openness so characteristic of the South. With hearts uplifted and new desires to work while the day lasted, we turned our faces homeward with a renewed impulse to labor for the further advancement and improvement of this unfortunate class of our population.

John W. Kellor, of New York, says "the theory and practice of modern charity does not stop with the treatment of conditions as they are found. It goes deep into the subject and has found that in past ages too much attention has been given to **effect** and too little to **cause.**

It recognizes that if a poor man falls ill it is economy on the part of the State to make him well in as short a time as possible that he may return to the support of his wife and family. So all along the different departments of this work—our ambition should be when there is a possibility to do so, to return to the ranks of good citizenship, all that are capable of improvement, all that are normal, not their confinement or punishment, but their cure.

The word "charity" embodies nearly all the activities we are considering, while it covers a **multitude of sins,** it also includes a **multitude of virtues.** The Good Book says "Though you have faith to move mountains and have not charity, it availeth nothing." St. Paul says, "Though I speak with tongues of men and angels and have not charity, I am become as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

I believe the time is not far distant when there will be less preaching of creed, less contention over doctrinal questions and more advocacy of the good work which saves men's bodies as well as their souls. The time is past for nations to war to uphold doctrines or faith. The peaceful warfare of the future, may we hope, will be for the benefit and uplifting of the conditions of our fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper the Convention adjourned until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles H. Shaw, of the Baptist Church, West Chester.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, presented the following report, prefacing it with these remarks:

I wish to say that the report is not as complete as I intended to make it. I endeavored to get the information which every delegate needs. I wrote a letter to the General Agent of the Board of Public Charities asking him to furnish the information, as they are the only ones who can furnish it. First, a list of all the poor districts that are managed by County Commissioners as ex officio Directors of the Poor; also of the counties managed by the Directors of the Poor that were elected as such; also a list of all the counties managed in part by the Directors of the Poor and part under the Overseer system; and, lastly, a list of those wholly under the Overseer system, and I received no answer to my inquiries. For that reason I cannot give the information.

There is scarcely a county in the State that is governed under the general law with reference to the whole State. Nearly every poor district comes under some special Act. It has been held by the highest courts that to repeal a local act it must be specially repealed, and not by a clause at the end of a general law.

Reads paper.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

As no session of the Legislature has been held since the meeting of our last Convention, there are no new laws to consider and explain. The principal business of the Legislative Committee will, therefore, be to call your attention to what new legislation should be recommended, and perhaps refer to some of the complications that have arisen from defects and mistakes in the laws that have been passed.

First. What new legislation should this Association propose to advance the interests and objects it seeks to accomplish? One of the most important is to secure from the State a small annual appropriation to this Association to enable it to pay the expenses of these Conventions. It is imperative that we have the most advanced and experienced experts from all parts of the country to counsel and advise the delegates upon all the subjects with which they have to deal in the various positions which they occupy. The Program Committee cannot invite such talent to come and address our conventions unless their expenses, at least, are paid. This cannot now be done with the limited means which at present comes into our treasury. Were any of the delegates personally benefitted in any way by our annual meetings, there might be some plausible objection to such an appropriation. But such is not the case. But when we consider how great has been the good results to the people of the whole State in the improved methods of administering the poor laws, the well-conducted almshouses and county homes, and the more scientific and humane methods of caring for the insane and other unfortunate wards of the State, all, or nearly all, of which have been brought about through the influence of this Association, and when we further consider that the people of the State are the only beneficiaries of the work of this Association, it does not seem possible, when this is understood that any one would object to an appropriation from the State to advance the good work of the Association.

Perhaps there is no more needed change in our laws than an act to make uniform throughout the State, poor law administration. This matter has been long and carefully considered. Several attempts have been made to accomplish it, but all have thus far failed. And from past experience, when we consider how various and diverse are the methods in vogue, and the personal interests involved, we cannot but conclude that any wholesale attempt to change the laws to an uniform

system will prove futile. However, we can work effectively to bring about this much desired end by constantly advocating the benefits of county districts and an uniform system. By this method counties having township districts under the overseer system have been changed to the county plan, and others will follow; and then, when most of the counties have poor districts co-extensive with their respective counties, and not till then, will it be possible to pass an act through the legislature making uniform the laws governing the management of the poor, and distribution of the poor funds.

The last Legislature passed acts fixing the salaries of the Directors of the Poor in the State, and at the end of those acts is attached a general repealing clause of all inconsistent acts. Our highest Courts have held, as a general proposition, that such a section in a general act does not repeal a local act relating thereto; although one Common Pleas Judge has decided to the contrary with reference to the Directors' Salary Acts. In most of the counties having Directors of the Poor local acts control the management of the districts, and the compensation of the directors is fixed by local laws. In some of the counties county auditors, in auditing the accounts of the Directors of the Poor have passed and approved the salaries of the directors as provided by the salary acts of the last Legislature. In other counties the Directors receive only the salaries or compensation provided by the local acts.

Instead of recommending amendments to the general acts covering this subject, it is thought better to recommend to each district affected, that desires to come under the general act, to have bills introduced in the Legislature repealing so much of their respective local acts as relate to the compensation of directors.

There is, however, a more serious question growing out of the aforesaid salary acts, viz.: What effect do they have in counties having Directors of the Poor in districts not co-extensive with their respective counties? It seems to be a disputed question whether the salary acts of 1907 relate to such districts at all. There is nothing in the acts relating to, or limiting in any way, the size of the districts where there are directors; and yet the salaries, by those acts, are regulated by the population of the whole county, and this would seem to exclude directors in districts not co-extensive with the county. If this view prevails, and no doubt it will, then the directors in Lycoming, Lackawanna and some other counties could not legally be paid under the general salary acts.

There is one more difficulty. In most of the districts there are three directors only, but in a few there are more; for instance, Lancaster has five, and in the Scranton poor district there are seven. The salary acts fixes the salaries of the directors without any reference to the number of directors in a district. How the Courts will interpret those acts with reference to their relation to districts having more than three directors, it is difficult to foretell.

Under all of these circumstances, it is thought best to recommend that the subject of making any changes desired by the directors of any district or county wishing to come under the salary acts of 1907 be referred to the solicitors of the respective districts to prepare and have presented to the next Legislature local acts that will accomplish the result desired.

E. P. GOULD, Chairman.

President Smith:—We will be favored with some remarks by Miss Stille, of West Chester, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Miss Stille said: Mr. President and Members of the Association:

I have been a member of the Children's Aid Society about a quarter of a century. To-day I will digress from the subject a little and say a few words on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All through the papers and addresses of this Convention the interest of the child seems to be the keynote. It will interest you to know that the interest of the child is also the keynote of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Being a member of the State Executive Committee I represent nearly four thousand women in Pennsylvania, and I represent 70,000 women of the United States. It has been charged that we are establishing an aristocracy. We do not claim that, although we do claim to be the blue blood of the nation. Our fathers gave us our Society. Pennsylvania is second to no State in the Union. She is the keystone of the original thirteen States, and she maintains her position as the keystone of the forty-six States to-day.

Oklahoma gave us a Constitution that includes prohibition.

This is an historic county. We have in Chester county Brandywine, around which clusters memories dear to many; we have Valley Forge, where a glorious victory was won.

I was rather disappointed to find that the flag was not in evidence at the banquet last night—I mean on the tables, placed there for us. Still, the green study is very refreshing (as is your coming to us), and the impress of the verdancy of the palms is evident, from the bright things you have said and the material you have brought to us for mental improvement.

It is the duty of every American citizen to remain standing when "The Star Spangled Banner" is being rendered. The band yesterday stood as they played it, which is unusual. Surely they were not as feeble-minded as some others (Applause).

I appreciate the tribute that Mr. Fuller paid when he said the single sisters were the sunshine of the world; at least he said the married women were not (Laughter).

In the recent exercises at Philadelphia the Liberty Bell was placed on an old wagon drawn by old farm horses and guarded by soldiers in Continental costume. Some of the people took exception to it, they said the City of Philadelphia had spent a great deal of money to procure a handsome truck on which that old bell should always be exhibited and that it was an insult to Philadelphia that it should be placed on an old wagon, with old farm horses to draw it, and they knew not until I told them it was historical.

The English general threatened to melt the Liberty bell into bullets, but the bell was hidden under the Zion Lutheran Church in Allentown. That was why the bell was on the old wagon that day.

At the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was passed appropriating one thousand dollars to mark that site. The church has been renewed twice, but they will mark directly in front of it. Governor Stuart signed the bill, the grand Governor that he is, and I was selected a member of that committee, and we have selected a boulder weighing six tons, a bronze tablet made by a Pennsylvania firm, and next month it will be unveiled. But don't forget that the old wagon was historical and that was why it was used, and remember that God made Washington childless, that he might be the Father of His Country. (Applause).

The band from the institution at Glen Mills here favored with music, which received hearty applause.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey here read the following paper, "Play as a Factor in Child Development," which was received with applause:

Preliminary to the reading of the paper Mrs. Lindsey said: I am

afraid you will feel a good deal as a man did who was in the gallery listening to a prayer offered by a celebrated anatomist at a meeting of physicians. He began like this: "We thank Thee for the cerebellum; we are grateful beyond measure for the cerebrum; we appreciate the medulla oblongata; we know what the ligamentum muchae means; we are very thankful for the inferior and superior maxillaries by which we masticate the food so graciously given us,' and at that time the man in the gallery shrieked, 'but above all, we thank Thee for the muscles by which we are able to 'git,' and we don't care to know the names of them.'

We heard a great deal about germs yesterday, and being a very ardent champion of the dog it interested me.

At the National Conference at Richmond we heard a learned scientist trying to do away with all domestic pets, and he announced that the only thoroughly sanitary pet that any child or other person should be allowed to possess was the modern Teddy bear; and when I return home I had my own Teddy bear submitted to a microscopical examination and he was plum full of germs." (Laughter.)

The paper follows:

PLAY AS A FACTOR IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Johnston once said to Boswell that a woman speaking in public always reminded him of a dog walking on two legs; the wonder was not that the dog did it well, but what the Dickens did the dog want to do it at all for? Now I didn't want to do it at all, and I wanted to do it still less when I read your program and realized how unworthy I was at least to be numbered with the elect. However, I can but offer you a few of my untutored thoughts.

Several years ago I visited a truly ideal institution; when about to leave, the Superintendent said, "Mrs. Lindsey, we would be glad of any criticisms or suggestions." "I have but one to offer," I replied. "I have been here five hours and have not heard a child laugh." One of the truest interpreters childhood ever had, Louisa Alcott, said, "Always feel safe about your boy while he whistles, and your girl while she laughs heartily." And yet it has taken so many long weary years for the apostles of laughter to rally their tiny disciples around them, and call upon the world to give them their birthright of joy.

Nineteen hundred and eight years have passed since the light of the Judean dawn fell upon a baby's face, which even then gave tidings of great joy, and to-day it is the joy of the child we seek, and the sullen, the conservative and the pessimist is aghast as he reads: "With twenty-nine States represented in the attendance of over four hundred members, the second Play Congress convened in New York City on September 8th, for a session of five days." Read the splendid report of this convention in "Charities" of October 3d. "From sixty-six play grounds a year ago, the number of cities in which playgrounds have been in use has grown to one hundred and eighty-five, while one hundred and eighteen others are planning their immediate establishment."

No one has done more for this great movement than Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York, and I can give my personal testimony from years full of hearty frolic and mischief in a New Hampshire village that he and his brothers knew how to play. It is from that helpful, normal

boyhood that he draws his inspiration and knows what the boy wants—what the boy needs.

A few weeks ago a sad instance illustrated to me the pathos of the child's cry for more life—more joy. A bright little boy, nearly blind ran away from an institution and reached our town nearly exhausted; he was given into the charge of the Children's Aid Society and detained by us until his eyes could be tested. One Sunday he accompanied me to church and I described to him the lovely figure of the Christ above the altar and far above a cross. "George, can you see the beautiful face of Christ?" The nearly sightless eyes strained towards the altar, then filled slowly with tears, while he whispered with a sob, "Oh, Mrs. Lindsey, I can only see the cross." Think of the pitiful little lives that only see the cross; they are all about us.

Johnston maintained that Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy was the only book that ever kept him awake, but I fear by anatomy of mirth will produce a gentle slumber in my audience, however, bear with me while I try to put before you, in a homely manner, the results of my limited experience.

I have listened for many years to splendid papers on the management, the training, the nourishment, the careful clothing and the medical care of the dependent child, and I have heard so little of the fun and good times created for the pleasure and the expansion of the poor little human animal. How true it is that there are ways and ways of offering pleasure to the child. Don't hedge it around with too many restrictions. I remember a well-meaning woman offering an exquisitely dressed doll to a sick child in the children's ward, "Now, dear, don't crush its beautiful dress or unbraid its hair, and have nurse put it away carefully at night." To her surprise she was greeted with a storm of angry sobs and the bitter exclamation, "Oh take that thing home with you, I wanted a live dolly." Or, again, does it not seem incredible that there are good women who prefer the immaculate child with a look of sullen resignation on his baby face to the dirty, happy little scamp, revelling in mother earth? Accuse me of being an improper guardian of children if you will, but I never feel so safe and happy about our Children's Aid boys as when they greet me with sand in their hair, their faces tattooed molasses bas-relief, and portions of their trousers conspicuous by their absence. When you and I were young, if we made a nice mud pie and baked it in the sun, and perhaps carelessly threw it at some old deacon who had incurred our displeasure, we were accounted naughty and punished in the good old-fashioned way, and when Johnny, playing ball vigorously in the street, broke Miss Deborah's window, she did not leave her baking and seizing Johnny by the suspenders drag him at once to the Juvenile Court. Oh, those glorious old days; when we drank water from the meadow bog and digested every germ, played ball in the street, threw pebbles, made mud pies and never knew we were delinquents.

I have always stoutly contended that there was no child that I could not teach to play. This summer I met my Waterloo. He was only six, yet he moved with rigid dignity; all day he sat like the melancholy Dane. "To be or not to be" seemed the question. Finally, in desperation I said, "Albert, we can no longer keep you in a children's Home, you will have to go to an old gentleman's home." "What do the old gentlemen do?" the solemn voice inquired. "Oh," I said vaguely, "they sit in the sun and sleep a good deal." The first animation his face had shown, brightened it as he inquired eagerly, "Say, will you move me there to-morrow?"

Play as a factor in child development is an ever broadening subject and we have "Playgrounds in the Prevention of Tuberculosis," "Public Playgrounds in their relation to Juvenile Delinquency," "Playgrounds and Board of Education," and many others too numerous to

mention. Dr. Favill, President of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, declared: "It is not at all sufficient that the children be protected during their helpless years from danger, but that they be furnished with sturdy disease resisting bodies. The problem of tuberculosis involves a deep conviction as to the principles of living which even though it can be inculcated in their youth would be as rapidly eradicated by their contact with their elders, unintelligent and fixed in habit, except their knowledge and impulse can be kept alive by special advantages and inspirations."

Contrast the popular dances in our great playgrounds that seem, as one writer has said, "To revive the soul of the oldest nations in Europe," with the gloomy restrictions of a Puritan child, taught to abhor dancing as the invention of the evil one. Contrast the glad ring of the Folk Song with poor Isaac Watt, spanked twenty-three times by an irate father to cure him of writing hymns, with the result that he produced "My Thoughts on Awful Subjects Dwell, Damnation and the Dead." Contrast the legitimate enjoyment of Sunday, compatible with the teachings of Him who walked through the corn with His Disciples or taught by the blue lake of Galilee, with the poor little Sunday victim of Cotton Mathers' sermons, relieved at noon by a few cold beans and corn bread and then three hours more of election and foreordination, and so at last, freedom has come to the child.

To quote from an article by Dr. Luther Gulick, entitled "Play and Democracy:" "The two great institutions that have to deal with children—the school and the home—rest primarily upon the development of the qualities of obedience. The playground alone affords to children the one great opportunity for cultivating those qualities that grow out of meeting others of like kind under conditions of freedom; it develops progressively, from babyhood on, that sense of human relationships which is basal to wholesome living. Thus the playground is our great ethical laboratory.

"Where there is no freedom there can be no self-control. The man whose limbs are shackled cannot control them. The man whose mind is shackled, cannot control his mind. The person who is compelled by force or fear, so that he is not free, has no self-control. The control of one's self is absolutely based upon having freedom to control one's self—a freedom to do wrong as well as right. So self-control of this higher type is primarily developed under the conditions of the playground, rather than under the conditions of the school and the home."

If I have succeeded in bringing home to you the child's plea, I am grateful to your patience and courtesy; for, as Judge Lindsey says: "The child is a wonderful human creature—a divine machine; we have much to expect from him, but he has much to expect from us, and what he returns depends largely upon what we give. We shall suffer with him whether we will or no if we do not share his burdens. Let us not weary of the struggle 'till the child gets a square deal, and until he does we cannot have and do not deserve that glorious manhood, that splendid citizenship that will come alone from duty done in childhood's sacred cause."

And now, may we not as individuals, return to our homes, pledged to investigate this matter of the playground; pledged to arouse public interest and enthusiasm? We realize that he who plays heartily may be tempted by one devil, but he who has no outlet for the great flood of animal spirits surging to find expression, is tempted by a thousand. To the tender heart of childhood, with its infinite capacity for joy and pain, we may well apply Othello's words: "But once put out thy light, thou cunningest pattern of excelling nature, and I know not where is that Promethean heat which can thy light relume."

The report of the Committee on Place of Meeting was here presented by its chairman, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, as follows:

The Committee on Place of Meeting unanimously recommend that the next convention be held at Bradford, McKean county, on the cordial invitation of the delegates, Messrs. Hon. E. A. Boyne and George T. Guy, also His Honor, R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of the city.

The city has 20,000 population and ample hotel facilities, and as convenient as to railroad accommodations as most cities in the State.

Bradford, Pa., October 14, 1908.

To Boyne and Guy, West Chester, Pa.:

Get convention for Bradford if you can.

R. J. HOFFMAN.

Hon. E. A. Boyne (Bradford-McKean Counties):—As the invitation has been read I personally extend to you a hearty invitation to visit us at your annual meeting next year. We will give you a warm reception, and it will be a great pleasure for us to take care of as many as you can bring. We will give you the warm heart and the glad hand. I hope to see you all there next year (Applause).

Upon motion of L. C. Colborn the report of the Committee on place of meeting was received.

President Smith:—We have with us one who is familiar with the workings of the Juvenile Court and who has advanced ideas on the enforcement af the law in relation to the delinquent husband and father. I have the honor of introducing to the Convention Hon. Wm. H. DeLacy, Judge of the Juvenile Court, of Washington, D. C.

Judge DeLacy was received with applause, and spoke as follows on the subject "Enforcement by the State of the Obligations of the Husband and Father to Support of Wife and Children."

Mr. President and Delegates:

It is an honor to address the ladies and gentlemen who are controlling the charitable work of the great State of Pennsylvania. I was very glad to note by your interesting discussions that, in the last analysis, the logic of the situation resolves itself into proper care of the child. You are the real State builders of our country; of our country, which, if it means anything, means the concern of all for each, and the concern of each for all. It stands for the social truth that the concern of the meanest and the most poverty-stricken member of the community is the concern of him who is most prosperous in the community. While you illustrate this truth in your daily lives, well it is for the country. Men and women are not perfect beings, and herein lies the opportunity for progress. He who is perfection itself has made us, and He who is infinitely good and infinitely beautiful has made us in His own image and likeness, and the story of man's aspiration towards the good and the true and the beautiful is the story of his progress and happiness, and in so far as he has failed to make progress towards his goal has he been miserable. The measure of our failure is often the measure of our ignorance and our weakness, as none knows better than you.

The story goes that man was originally circular in form and that he had four arms and four legs, but that on one fell occasion he neglected to offer sacrifice to the gods and they in anger cleft him in twain and the parts ran away and apart in terror, but ever since the parts have been seeking each other—and, when a man finds his other half, his happiness is complete, his cup of bliss is full—such is mar-

riage and so it is for most Americans. The great body of the American people are virtuous; the great body of the American people are honest at heart, and clean and true, and devoted to their homes. But there are matrimonial failures and it is in relation to this subject rather than the Juvenile Court, that I am to speak. And yet this work is related to the child. If you conserve the home you conserve the proper environment of the child. The child in the home is not likely to prove a delinquent child if the home care is proper. The little boy who steals up behind the man who is reading his paper and squirts over his bald head the dirty water is not the criminal that the victim thinks him to be. Of course in the opinion of the victim there is no punishment too severe for that boy. But he is apt to grow up to occupy President Smith's place, in time.

We have in the District of Columbia an Act that is directed towards the conservation of the home. It was passed under the influence of that splendid example of American citizenship, who has so nobly served his country and his fellow citizens, President Roosevelt (Applause). While he is most severe with dishonesty and wrong doing in the seats of the mighty, there is no one whose ear is bent lower to catch the plaintive cry of the ignorant and the suffering, and he is always ready to extend his power to uplift the poor girl or the ignorant young man who has gone wrong. This Non-Support Act was passed March 23, 1906, and is entitled, "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance, by any person, of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances."

Now, with your permission, I will read this Act. It has been drawn along model lines. Similar Acts may be found in forty-four States. In forty-one of them it is made a misdemeanor, to make it more easy of enforcement; in three States the failure to support wife and children has been made a felony. The Act reads as follows:

An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the District of Columbia who shall, without just cause, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or any person who shall, without just excuse, desert or wilfully neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her minor children under the age of sixteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia at hard labor for not more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and should a fine be imposed it may be directed by the Court to be paid in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children: Provided, That before the trial, with the consent of the defendant, or after conviction, instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, or in addition thereto, the Court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability or earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by it from time to time as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly for the space of one year to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the Court as trustee, and to

release the defendant from custody on probation for the space of one year upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sum as the Court may direct. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in Court whenever ordered to do so within the year, and shall further comply with the terms of the order and of any subsequent modification thereof, then the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect.

If the Court be satisfied by information and due proof, under oath, that at any time during the year the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith proceed with the trial of the defendant under the original charge, or sentence him under the original conviction, or enforce the original sentence, as the case may be. In case of forfeiture of a recognizance and enforcement thereof by execution, the sum recovered may, in the discretion of the Court, be paid in whole or in part to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.

Sec. 2. That no other evidence shall be required to prove marriage of such husband and wife, or that such person is the lawful father or mother of such child or children, than is or shall be required to prove such facts in a civil action. In all prosecutions under this Act any existing provisions of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply, and both husband and wife shall be competent and compellable witnesses to testify to any and all relevant matters, including the fact of such marriage and the parentage of such child or children. Proof of the desertion of such wife, child, or children in destitute or necessitous circumstances, or of neglect to furnish such wife, child or children necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter is prima facie evidence that such desertion or neglect is wilful.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent in charge of the workhouse of the District of Columbia in which any person is confined on account of a sentence under this law to pay, out of any funds available, over to the wife, or to the guardian or custodian of his or her minor child or children, or to an organization or individual approved by the Court as trustee, at the end of each week, for the support of such wife, child, or children, a sum equal to fifty cents for each day's hard labor performed by said person so confined.

Approved, March 23, 1906.

The enforcement of this Act was placed in the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia was established on the 1st of July, 1906. During the first year of its operation, the fact that there was such a remedy at hand became gradually known, and we had that year some 254 cases before the Court, of which 42 went to the workhouse, and some $6,000 was collected for the benefit of the wives and children, in the manner I will indicate. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, we had 636 cases of non-support, of which 73 went to the workhouse, and we collected $21,888.56, for the benefit of wives and children. To-day we have about 245 families on the relief roll of that Court, who would otherwise be a burden on the taxpayers. The first year, $200 was appropriated to enable the Superintendent of the workhouse to pay the sums ordered by the Court. This year we have an appropriation of $2400, which would provide for about 160 families, for I usually sentence for a month, and as a rule they do not have to go back again. Sometimes men brought before the Court own property. Such men are heavily fined and the fine is turned over to the wife. If I find she doesn't understand the use of money, I direct it be kept by the clerk and paid to the wife, say, at the rate of $50 a month. The reasons for failure to support his wife and children are always enquired into. In 90 per cent. of the cases the

men are to blame; in the other 10 per cent. perhaps the wives are at fault.

I think in courts of first instance we should always have presiding good men and the best specimens of citizenship (Applause). Take the ordinary comer into a police court; he is generally poverty stricken. How absurd to impose on him, and through him, on his family a fine that will drive them further into the mire, or to take the bread winner away from the family and incarcerate him. Wouldn't it be better to have every court authorized to parole such a prisoner? Fine him if he should be fined, but give him time to pay his fine. Or, if you send him to jail, keep him at work and let him pay his fine in instalments. Let him understand that the law is his friend and not his enemy, and that the law he has transgressed is protecting him. In a great percentage of cases you will in that way reach his heart (Applause). If you had that, in conjunction with probation, so first offenders might be permitted to go out again into activities of life, I believe you would save at least 60 per cent. of those who come into our courts for the first time.

It is my constant effort to bring families together and to patch up difficulties. The family is the true unit of the State; if we take good care of the families of the State all will be well with the State. I remember one Saturday afternoon after court had adjourned an irate man came into court having by the hand a girl about sixteen years old, and he wanted to send her to the reformatory. I invited him into the office. In the meantime a woman in tears, and surrounded with six children entered the clerk's office, and I learned they belonged to the man. He had the girl before me simply because she sided with the mother. I discovered it was his own drinking habits and his absurd jealousy of his wife that was the cause of the whole trouble. Three solid hours were spent with that family, but at the end of that time I had the satisfaction of seeing that man kiss his wife and take her out of court, and he told me he was going at once to an installment house to refurnish the house. That reconciliation has lasted up to this time. He is now buying a little home in the suburbs of Washington, and that family has been saved to our country (Applause).

I had another case in which when the man was arraigned in court, they produced a record of 43 convictions of himself for drunkenness. On each occasion he was fined. His wife would work and pay his fine and he would be released, to return home and beat her again, and the result was that the family of that man who could earn $5 a day was a public charge. His family was cared for by the Associated Charities.

I asked the man, which do you love more, your children or whisky? and he replied, "Whisky is my only pleasure and I won't give it up for anybody." "Very well you may go to the workhouse for six months." And he went down. Afterwards I was asked to witness the distribution of 100 overcoats given away by a prominent firm to 100 needy boys. I found this man's wife in the store with two of her children, and the owner of the establishment said, "that lady has come with one ticket and two boys; if there are two overcoats left at the end of the day she shall have both of them." I told him her story, and without a word to me, he had his clerks fit out the boys with overcoats and shoes and stockings. Later, a local contractor came to me and said, "Judge, I went to school with this man and if you will parole him I will give him $9 a week, and you may order whatever you think best to be paid to his wife and children." So I sent for him and he came up one Saturday morning, and we spent about three-quarters of an hour arguing whether or not he should give up drinking. I said, "You are not getting liquor in the workhouse?" and he replied, "No, sir." "Isn't it more honorable to do without liquor voluntarily on the outside, than to be compelled to do without it on the inside? You

know it is not good for you, and yet you feel like taking it. Now if you will send your will along the line of your knowledge, and say to yourself, I will not take it, you can give up drink. No one needs to drink." He replied, "I guess I will take the pledge." And he took the pledge. That was last January. From that time to this he has kept it. I told him to go to the desk sergeant at his police precinct every Saturday night and pay him $8 to be turned over through the clerk of the court for the support of his family. Such men go on Saturday night before they can drink the money up, and pay the stipulated amount. I learned that this man was sending one of his daughters with the money to the station. I told him he must go in person so as to be scrutinized by the sergeant, and he has gone in person ever since, and that family is getting along all right.

I had another case, of a man of good family, but a lazy, idle fellow, and he had a wife and three children, who were being supported by charity when he was brought before the court. He was so lazy he wouldn't even wash himself. His relatives were ready to pay any fine I imposed. But he was sentenced to the workhouse for six months. I hadn't any idea of keeping him there that length of time. When a man has declared that he is going to reform, I parole him, and the balance of his sentence is held over his head subject to his good behavior. He knows then that there is but one person in the District that can put him in the workhouse and that is himself.

I seldom require these husbands to file a recognizance. I had one case of a man who was a theatrical manager who I was afraid would get out of the jurisdiction of the court and he was made to give bond. He left the jurisdiction, but the surety has been paying the wife the stipulated sum ever since.

Judge DeLacy here read several letters from persons who had been before him, in which the writers promised to do better and to make men of themselves and to care for their families, if he would give them a chance.

In these cases I have given them a chance, and they are doing well so far.

Some terrible cases come to light in the enforcement of this Act. Incidentally, I lecture these men on the evils of wrong doing. I remind them that 80 per cent. of the surgical operations on wives are rendered necessary by the immoral habits of the husbands. They are reminded that they run the risk of two foul diseases that cause so much misery.

Sometimes I discover that they are crowding the family into one room, both sexes being intermingled. I often find that the combined earnings of such families will get additional house room, if it is not squandered for drink or in other vicious habits.

My experience convinces me that it would pay the City of Washington to buy all the alley property and turn it into parks, thus forcing the denizens to live upon open streets within reach of the lamps and of the passers by.

This is, briefly, the work done under this law. It is done in an effort and with a purpose to rehabilitate the home. It is done at little expense to the community. It is done in a way to promote self-respect on the part of these husbands and fathers. I have one man who comes regularly and pays a certain amount to his family so that he may not get into trouble again. In the Juvenile Court, every penny gets to the family. There are no costs. I have one man who has established a little grocery and is supporting his wife and children, and declares it is the best thing that ever happened to him that he was brought into the Juvenile Court.

You, ladies and gentlemen, are, I repeat, the real State builders of the country, because you are bringing hope to the ignorant and the poor and the needy. It is the man and the woman who doesn't go to

church who are sought out by you. And such need the care and the light you are giving them, too, with a faith that—

"As one lamp lights another nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

Applause.

Mrs. Rankin (Fayette):—How many of the cases have drink as part of the trouble?

Judge DeLacy:—Between 90 and 95 per cent.

Following Judge DeLacy's address Dr. J. J. Emmens, Superintendent of Somerset County Hospital for the Insane, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

Mr. President, Directors of the Poor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I hesitate to address this audience this afternoon. Indeed, I may truthfully say, I was loth to accept the invitation. This is the first convention of its kind I have ever had the pleasure of attending; and realizing as I do, the very great importance, the almost sacred nature of the work which this organization is undertaking, I fear I cannot do justice either to my subject or the occasion.

To one who visits either an almshouse or a hospital for the insane, either as an official inspector, a friend of a patient, or as one wishing only to satisfy their curiosity, the visit is usually a short one, the inspection rather superficial, and the general impression made is, that the institution is in "excellent order," in "fairly good condition," or "in a state of sad neglect." This impression is often a very erroneous one, and the conclusion reached may be at great variance to the actual state of existing affairs. The Hospital or Home with its new and elegant buildings, finely polished floors and walls, well kept lawns and trees, and very modern appliances throughout, from the standpoint of care and treatment of its inmates, may be very poorly managed. On the other hand, those unfortunates, confined in an institution built years ago, whose walls are gray and scarred, whose floor rough and unpolished, whose grounds do not consist of acres of lawn and foliage, so pleasing to look upon, may be, so far as their personal care, attention and general welfare is concerned, very much better off.

Before judging or attempting to criticize the general management of a Home or Hospital for the insane, one should have time to carefully observe all the circumstances connected with the place, and to thoroughly investigate, not only the conditions found on the surface, but also the little details, which after all, are of great importance and help to make up the vital machinery which helps to operate every public institution.

An almshouse or hospital for the insane is the microcosm, or little world, of the section in which it may be located. Within its confines we find the results of all sorts of diseases, both physical and mental; and also a host of living examples of those social maladies that degrade manhood, undermine our national strength, and threaten civilization itself. These latter sufferers are often the helpless victims of progress itself, the wreckage of overwork, worry, and mental strain, in a mind and body not capable of the task it has taken upon itself to perform. Here we find drunkenness and ruin; here is pauperism; here is illigitimacy; here is madness; here is crime in all its aspects; here is that monster, vice, in all its forms.

And what a family of strange characters, of eccentric individuals,

of interesting persons we find here. What differences of disposition; what rival interests; what a conflict of motives; what pictures of distress and sadness; what objects of happiness and content; what display of selfishness and cowardice, and what examples, in their narrow way, of bravery and endurance. Here are legends and histories by the score; some humorous, some ghostlike, and some sad. What lofty ambitions many of these poor souls may have had at one time; what possibilities, had many of their early efforts been directed in proper paths. How many, once well and happy, with noble ideals and ambitions, prominent among their fellow men, with health and strength to guide them, who once loved their illusions and cherished their enthusiasms, have come here, sad, broken down specimens of humanity, to die. We find here those actually suffering and in misery; those grown sad and weary with life through constant misfortune; others fierce and resentful that the world has not treated them better; and some kind and appreciative of all that is done for them, patient and cheery, even though their suffering and burden be great. There are those well content with their lot in life, with its three square meals a day, a comfortable bed in which to sleep, tobacco, the papers, a sunny bench, agreeable companions, and very little or no work to do. What a glorious life for these. No cares, no want, no ambition, no worry. Nothing to do but live and that without an effort. The world owes them a living and they have come here to collect it. The place is not without its rivalries. One covets the captaincy of the barnyard, another the wood house, while he or she who waits upon the tables or is entrusted with some special work, feels far above the rest. Here we find the tale bearer, the slanderer, the flatterer and the liar. There are those who seek health and others who would gladly welcome death. What a little world this is to manage. The poor, the insane, the sick, the maimed, the blind. How shall we do it?

It is always easy to criticise, and criticisms may have its good results. It is ever more difficult to suggest and direct improvements. There is no one set of rules by which every institution may be governed. There are, however, certain underlying principles which may be followed everywhere.

First, Mr. Superintendent or Steward, you who have this important work to perform, before you attempt to govern and direct the lives of these irresponsible people, learn to know well and thoroughly govern and control yourself. Do you feel that you are equal to the task before you, and if not, do you try to fit yourself for the work? Do you make a study of institution government and do you interest yourself in the literature pertaining to your work? If not, you are losing every day, opportunities to better equip yourself for your special work and improve the condition of those in your charge. It is ever the tendency of men or women who live their lives in institution work to become narrow and lose that broad view of life, a thing so essential in those who have the lives of others to direct. I have felt this narrowing influence at times myself and we should all try to guard against it. Scatter sunshine and encouragement among those about you. Instill confidence and stir up ambition for better things and greater efforts in those who work and try to make themselves useful. Let your patients feel that **you** are their friend in all things. For he who has a friend is not alone and possesses one of the greatest treasures in life. Be careful of your habits and the moral impression which you create. Be frank and truthful and never betray the confidence that is placed in you. Ever remember that you can accomplish far more if you make your patients love and respect you, than by driving, by force, by punishment, and through fear. Try to appreciate the shortcomings of those about you as well as your own. Be slow

to accuse; careful, moderate, yet firm in your punishment; and ever willing to forgive.

In the management of your institution establish certain rules for both employes and patients; and while it is a poor rule that has no exception, live up to them as closely as possible. I once visited a certain hospital in this State, and among other things, the man in charge told me with much pride that they ran the place without any rules at all. Before I finished my visit I was quite convinced of the fact, for it was very evident every minute.

One of the greatest problems to-day is the selection of competent attendants and nurses. After all, upon these employes and their efforts and interest in their work, depends largely your success. I regret to say, yet I believe, the vast majority of those caring for the insane in this and many other States, are thoroughly unfit to fill the positions they hold. This is not merely a conclusion of my own, but rather the opinion of most physicians engaged in this line of work. In the care and treatment of sane people suffering only with physical ailments, we are prone to employ skilled graduates or trained nurses at good salaries. On the other hand, most of the employes in our asylums who care for and nurse those affected not only in body but in mind as well, are totally without training, with absolutely no idea of the nature of insanity, and in many instances are allowed to drift along with no instruction at all. The salaries paid these attendants is from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month. A splendid index of the type of man usually employed. These remarks do not apply to all institutions. There are those in this State in connection with which there are excellent training schools, where regular courses of training and instruction are given. This is in keeping with the more advanced ideas in hospital management. However, the fact remains the same, that in many institutions, and especially among the male nurses, incompetency is very evident. What would you think of a man who would resent, who would strike and frightfully abuse an insane patient, because, in his deluded state, he had called him some vile name? Would you regard him a competent man to take care of these poor defenceless people? There is no use shutting our eyes to such conditions merely because they are unpleasant to hear and especially unpleasant to investigate. It is to remedy and guard against such evils that these conventions are held; and, ladies and gentlemen, it is the special duty of those in charge, as well as yours, to find some means to guard well against the perpetration of outrages and cruelty upon the insane, and try, wherever possible, to better their present conditions. As evidence that such outrages have taken place, I need only call your attention to the fact that recently several guilty attendants were sentenced to prison by the Courts in one of our neighboring States. But who is most to blame for such conditions, the man who commits the crime, who perhaps is not capable of exercising better judgment, or those who select and place these untrained and incompetent people in the positions which so many of them hold? I mention these facts here because I wish to place myself on record before this convention, as entering a plea for the employment of better trained and more skilled nurses and attendants in the hospitals caring for the insane of this State. I believe it plausible and possible to establish a regular State training school for both male and female nurses, where they may receive a systematic course in this special line of work, from which the institutions throughout the State, and especially the smaller ones, might be supplied with competent help.

How do the inmates of your institution occupy their time? Perhaps there is no one thing more detrimental to both mind and body of your patients than idleness. The best all round cure for insanity in general is physical exercise in the form of work, and an abundance of

it. For this reason the smaller county institutions have an advantage over the larger and much overcrowded State hospitals. In the former, especially where there is a farm in connection, there is ample work for all. In the latter, however, many of the patients have to remain idle because there is no employment for them. The insane make excellent and ever willing workers. I cannot claim the same for the inmates of our County Homes. Every institution, no matter how small, should have a carpenter shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, mattress room, and dressmaking department. They not only give employment to the inmates but they reduce largely the general running expenses.

There are two classes of cases still with us, both deserving of pity and consideration, which should not be confined in insane hospitals or County Homes. The one is the harmless epileptic; the other the inebriate or drug habituate. Hundreds of cases of epilepsy are being committed to our asylums to-day only because there is no other place for them. Because of their peculiar infirmity, it does not seem just to banish them to an asylum and confine them among a lot of mentally deranged and greatly disturbed people. I trust, too, the State of Pennsylvania, which receives, I believe, its fifth or sixth largest revenue from the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, may some day soon provide a suitable place, where those who fall from the use and abuse of alcohol, may be properly treated and cared for. They do not belong in asylums for the insane, but they do require careful moral and medical treatment; a treatment in a different environment and a treatment in which the time element, amounting to not days or weeks, but months or a year, is the greatest factor. These cases should be isolated from the others as much as possible. Teach your epileptics to care for one another, and find employment for them, which on account of their malady, will not be dangerous.

In the employment and management of the general help about institutions, one has numerous and ever changing difficulties to meet. This is largely a personal problem which everyone must solve for himself. The cheapest labor will not always be the most economical. Employ competent help; pay them well, and they will usually earn more than they receive. It is well to have a head to every department, and yet, bear in mind that too many bosses often create dissatisfaction and strife. Let every one, so far as possible, have certain specific duties to perform for which they may be responsible. Then if things go wrong you will know where to make amends. Be frank, open and just in your dealings, treat every one squarely, with consideration, and show favoritism to no one.

If you would accomplish much, always map out to-day the work for the morrow. Have your work definitely planned ahead, and never start the day wondering what you will do next. It is well to solicit opinions from those associated with you. Their advice is frequently valuable, and it stimulates their co-operation in your undertakings.

It is the growing tendency in this and other States to erect County Hospitals, that each section may care for its own insane. The results in those counties where this has been done demonstrates that the plan is successful and a step in the right direction. I take pleasure in announcing that Somerset county has decided to erect, and will break ground in the spring for a new modern hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. The buildings will be of brick and concrete and will have a capacity for from 225 to 250 patients. There will be accommodations for both indigent and private cases. Every effort will made to make this a thoroughly modern and model institution.

In closing, gentlemen, let me urge, yea, let me caution you who represent the guardians of the poor of this State, to use your best judgment and exercise the utmost care in the selection of those whom you place in charge of your hospitals and homes. Let not poli-

tics, friendship, personal favor, creed, or relationship influence you. But rather be guided by those sterling and finer qualities which go to make up the man of good sound moral principles and judgment. Lend to him your hearty co-operation and assist in every way possible the work he may undertake to accomplish. By so doing, you will make the path of these poor unfortunates so bright that they may catch the reflection of the skies even in their poor and humble surroundings.

May God's blessings rest upon the work which you have already accomplished, and may He ever give you the courage to fight and chivalry to make another's cause your own; and may there ever be present that hope for better things which makes the future rich in golden hues.

DR. J. J. EMMENS,
Supt. Somerset County Hospital for Insane, Somerset, Pa.

President Smith:—We have with us Mrs. Faulkner, of the Mercy Training School and I will ask her to give us a short talk.

Mrs. Faulkner:—Mr. President and Friends: I come with a grievance, because on the program we are called a Reform School. I am very glad to have heard Judge DeLacy, whom I have heard before, and I have had the pleasure of visiting his court, and I appreciate the splendid work he is doing there. I wish we had more such men holding people to their responsibilities; more men of his spirit and his willingness to help those who need help and to help parents to meet their responsibilities; there would then be less need for such schools as we have.

The Girls' House of Refuge is in the city, and we are trying to move to the country. It is behind a hideous wall and in an old building. We try to keep the girls busy, first, with industrial training half a day and in school half a day; we try to fill their time full, with work and play. Most of the girls come from broken homes, and such girls need a great deal of training. We have a farm near here, given to us by Mr. Alfred Harrison. We use the station at Darlington. Some of the girls are living in the old farm house there and in tents. I think it is a good thing to try and teach in the school the value of fresh air and sunshine. We have about fifty girls living in this small farm house and in the tents, at present. The children are very happy. We are building cottages, and we hope two of them will be finished for us to occupy January 1st. I am happy to say that our place in the city has been sold, so we must move. I believe the country is the best place for a school for the girl or boy. They get more outdoor life. The colored girls receive the same training as the white girls. They live entirely by themselves. We think that is better both for the colored girl and the white girl. We are trying the system of honors and working for privileges. Our Catholic girls go to Mass every Sunday morning, and the Sisters come to give them instruction. The Jewish girls go to the synagogue on Saturday, and have their own Sunday. We want each girl to be true to her own religion. In the country we cannot do those things. We go to the park once a week and try to have a very happy life, and to take advantage of all there is in the neighborhood. When we are in the country we will have to have more outdoor sports and games.

A new girl begins in the laundry, and from there through the plain sewing department, and some in the dressmaking department, and we want every girl to know something about being a home-maker. Most of the girls have come from the factories and mills, and many of them have worked there since they were eleven or twelve years old. Some of them are very low grade, mentally, and ought to have custo-

dial care. They can be made self-supporting. They are usually good natured, but they cannot be self-directing. They ought to have custodial care past the child-bearing period of their lives.

There is no place to keep them. It is a very poor way for the State of Pennsylvania to do with its feeble-minded girls and women. When they leave us we have a visitor who tries to keep track of them. We let fewer and fewer of them go home, because they generally come from broken homes. It is useless to send a girl back to that same community and to the same old companions waiting to drag her down. We try to get her started in another locality, usually as a mother's helper.

If we don't provide pleasures for the girls they will provide them themselves. I would be glad to have you visit Darlington, although it is very crude at this time. We hope to have a well-equipped school there. I thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn:—We have been so highly entertained at this session that I feel we ought to quit now and take these matters home and think of what has been said.

I want to say here, that as one of the members of the Program Committee I asked all of our State officers to be present with us. One or two of them replied that it was impossible to be here; some of them didn't answer at all. I took the liberty of writing to our noble, wise and just President, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, to be with us or to contribute a paper. He immediately answered my letter and said he had been away on his vacation and on his return found so many matters awaiting him that it was impossible for him to be with us, although he wished us God speed in the work we were doing, and he took from his message to Congress last year what he has said in regard to child and women labor, and he said, "If this will aid you or give you any suggestions I send it to you with my prayer." The President of the United States, who is as busy as any man in the world, could take time to write a letter to this Association, while our own authorities could not visit us, although if they were asked to go to the other end of the State to talk on good roads they would be there.

Applause.

Mr. H. W. Ochse, Chairman of the Committee, here presented the following report of the Auditing Committee:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 12, 1908:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands October 9, 1907, as per Auditor's report	$47 95
To amount received from various Directors of Poor and Institutions and Societies as follows:	
1908.	
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Chester Co.	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid, Fayette Co.	5 00
To amount received from Feeble Mind Institute, Elwyn	15 00
To amount received from State Hospital Insane, Harrisburg	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.	15 00
To amount received from Trustees D. & D. School, Edgewood	10 00

To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford	15 00
To amount received from Directors of the Poor, Mercer	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Jenkins and Pits	15 00
To amount received from Organizing Charities, Lancaster	5 00
To amount received from Feeble Mind Institute, Polk	15 00
To amount received from Bethesda Home, Pittsburg	5 00
To amount received from Department Charities, Allegheny	15 00
To amount received from Central Poor District, Luzerne	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid, Western Penna	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Allegheny	15 00
To amount received from Roxbery & Lower Dublin Poor Dis.	15 00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg	10 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Titusville	5 00
To amount received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co	15 00
To amount received from Middle Coal Field Poor District	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown	15 00
To amount received from Trustees House of Refuge, Phila.	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Meadville	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clarion	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Venango	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Bradford	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Somerset	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Phila	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Warren	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blakely, P. D.	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor,Erie	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Indiana	5 00
To amount received from Trustees Reform School, Morganza	15 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Allegheny	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Green	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Elk	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Butler	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Mercer	5 00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Delaware	5 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale	10 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair	15 00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon	15 00
To amount received from Board of Public Charities, Phila.	15 00
Total amount received by Treasurer	$652 95

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to wit:

By amount paid Alexander Johnson, expenses	$ 25 00
By amount paid Adams Express Co., express	6 00
By amount paid U. S.. Express Co.	2 50
By amount paid J. M. Hall, photographs	2 25
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, stenographer and typewriter	112 00
By amount paid Somerset Herald, circular letters and postals	6 35
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, envelopes	3 95

By amount paid E. P. Gould, express on reports	6 00
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo and Engraving Co.	28 80
By amount paid Tribune Publishing Co., printing reports	111 64
By amount paid National Conference, dues	2 50
By amount paid Bessie Crise, Mayme Darr, stenographing and typewriting, etc.	26 50
By amount paid First National Bank, check not pd	5 00
By amount paid F. H. Hoffman, postmaster, postage on reports, circulars, letters, etc.	27 30
By amount paid Somerset Herald, Letters, Stationery, etc.	9 50
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Co., telephone, messengers and messages	10 95
By amount paid Levi Thomas, expenses as delegate to National Conference, Richmond	29 81
By amount paid John L. Smith, expenses to same	32 40
By amount paid Corresponding Secretary's expenses	50 00
By amount paid Miscellaneous items	9 70
By amount paid Joseph Horne Co., gavel	7 50
By amount paid Somerset Democrat, Directors' Reports	2 75
By amount paid Treasurer's salary	25 00
	$543 40
Balance in Treasurer's hands, October 14, 1908	109 55

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer and fix the amount of the assessment for the ensuing year, respectfully report, that we have performed our duties, and find the account of the Treasurer correct and true as stated, and that there remains a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $109.55, and no indebtedness. We feel that this Association is to be congratulated on the fine showing of its finances. The amounts expended have been economically and wisely expended.

We would recommend that the same assessments be levied the ensuing year as was for the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCHSE,
PHILIP HERTZOG,
Auditing Committee.

West Chester, October 14, 1908.

Upon motion the report is adopted, and ordered printed in the record.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie), moved that the reports of the convention be sent out by express free prepaid to the different delegates. The motion was agreed to.

Colonel Gould, Chairman of the Committee on the resolution of Dr. Philips to be presented to the Legislative Committee, submitted the following report, as a recommendation for an amendment to the Compulsory Educational Law:

The Legislative Committee reports the following amendments to the Compulsory Attendance Act, as suggested by the resolution offered by Prof. G. M. Philips:

Whenever the attendance officer or other proper school authority shall report that any child between the ages of eight and sixteen years is unable to attend school as required by this act on account of lack of necessary clothing or food, or because such child's labor is necessary to the support of its family, the Board of School Directors, or its dele-

gated representative, shall promptly report such case to any suitable relief agency operating in the school district, or if there be no such suitable relief agency to which the case can be referred, shall report it to the proper directors or overseers of the poor for investigation and proper relief, whose duty it shall be to render the necessary aid.

Upon motion of Mr. Colborn the report was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Ochse:—They state there that the proper authorities shall furnish necessary aid upon the complaint of the representative. I suppose that means the truant officer. There is hardly a day in the week that the truant officer doesn't send to me for shoes for some one who is going to school. In my town I know of men who are lying around and doing nothing that I am supporting their families, but the truant officer will not try to get work for the father, but he sends to me for shoes.

Col. Gould:—I think you do not understand the report. It says when such complaint is made by an authorized person it shall be referred to some organization in the community to investigate, or, if there is no such organization then to the Directors of the Poor to investigate, and if after investigation it is found necessary to do this they have the authority to do it; it is not compulsory.

Mrs. H. S. Rankin (Fayette):—Our Directors are scattered. That child would be kept out of school for some time. The truant officer comes and calls attention to it. I think in those cases they should be acted on at the time. We generally act on it in the Children's Aid Society, when we know it is necessary.

The motion in relation to the resolution offered by Colonel Gould was again voted upon and unanimously carried.

Upon motion of Colonel Gould the Convention here adjourned until 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Smith, as per adjournment.

An orchestra from the High School of West Chester gave some pleasant music.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Edward C. Griffith.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of the Commission of Lunacy, here read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

COUNTY CARE OF THE HARMLESS INSANE BENEFICIAL TO PATIENT AND ECONOMICAL TO STATE.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary to Commission on Lunacy of State Board of Public Charities, opened the discussion by invitation.

I think that we can all agree upon one proposition—that the insane must be cared for. That statement will not be questioned. The next proposition that they shall be treated humanely, likewise will not be disputed by this audience. The question of **how** they shall be cared for, however, cannot be so easily passed over. With the class who have rich relatives to provide for them, we need not concern ourselves at present. The private hospitals of Pennsylvania are well equipped and can take good care of the rich insane. But when we come to the

indigent insane, we are confronted not by a theory, but by a condition that demands serious consideration; a social problem that cries loudly for solution. At the present time, supplementing the large State Hospitals, by the county care method, in my opinion, offers the only practical solution to this problem. It not only treats the insane patient humanely, but also treats the taxpayer humanely by reducing the cost of maintenance by a considerable amount from that prevailing in the large State hospitals Right here, I will make the observation that whether the indigent insane are cared for in the large State hospitals or in the small county institutions, they must in the end be supported by the taxpayer. As a class they can never be made self-supporting, or only to a moderate degree. Under good management and favorable conditions, I am of the opinion, however that their labor could be utilized more profitably in smaller institutions of 200 to 250 inmates, especially in a farming or dairying region, than in the great hospitals where several thousands are congregated together.

A petition was presented to the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1751, praying that public provision be made for the care of "persons distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties," in consequence of which a grant was made and the Pennsylvania Hospital was instituted, thus publicly recognizing the claims of the insane to humane care and treatment. In 1744, the Pennsylvania Legislature appointed a special committee to hear a report made by Dorothea L. Dix upon the condition of the insane in the poor houses and jails of this State. As a result the Harrisburg State Lunatic Asylum was opened in 1845. Since that time State Hospitals at Dixmont, Danville, Norristown, Warren and Wernersville have been opened.

I have quoted these two historical occurrences with which all of you are familiar, in order to demonstrate or emphasize the fact that the people of Pennsylvania are on record as recognizing, first, the claims of the indigent insane to humane treatment; and, second, the duty of the public authorities to make proper provision for them.

In 1883, the Lunacy Law was passed creating the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania. For twenty-five years this committee, as is shown by its annual reports, has safeguarded the interests of the insane, and has studied the problems of economic administration. A little more than ten years ago finding that the Legislature would not, or could not, appropriate enough funds to construct the new buildings demanded by the growing numbers of the insane, the Committee sought for some other means for relief. Finding that Wisconsin had been in the same predicament sixteen years previously, and had been successful in solving the problem, the Committee examined the method of so-called county care and was so well satisfied with the result, that at its suggestion, a law was passed in 1897, making the system operative in Pennsylvania. The principles of county care are easily understood and may be briefly stated. It contemplates removing a considerable number of the mild, harmless insane from the State institutions, thereby relieving overcrowding, and having them cared for in County Homes of less expensive construction, usually in connection with almshouses. In a few words the Wisconsin plan contemplated:

1. The removal of all chronics who are not ill, feeble, violent nor dangerous, from the State hospitals.
2. Encouraging and inducing a sufficient number of counties to construct each a local asylum for its chronic working insane, by the offer of $1.50 per week, paid by the State treasury to the county for each patient so maintained.
3. The gathering into the relieved State hospitals and newly constructed county asylums of all the insane persons kept in poor

houses, in jails, thus bringing the entire number under proper treatment and humane care.

4. Establishing these asylums upon an industrial basis so that each chronic patient, able to be employed, should contribute his labor towards the cost of his support primarily to promote his health, contentment and well being; secondarily, as a proper economy; and, finally—

5. The assembling of classified chronic, harmless insane in small asylum communities, near to their former homes, friends and relatives, who would exercise a general supervision over them by frequently visiting them and would thus keep up their own interest in the afflicted.

In the twenty institutions in Pennsylvania now enjoying county care there were not less than 5648 patients reported at end of last year, September 30, 1907.

In the seven State hospitals, having a capacity in the aggregate of 6170, there are at present 8349 patients, or an excess of about 35 per cent. above their comfortable capacity.

Query—Where would we be now if we had not ten years ago introduced county care?

Just a word in conclusion as to the practical side of the question:

We have at present in the institutions, public and private, of this State, nearly 16,000 insane, nearly all indigent and nearly all chronic. The number of the insane gradually increases in this State. It has been observed that the annual growth is about 600, or enough to fill a good-sized hospital if one should be built each year. The question is "shall the people keep on building State hospitals that cost from say $1000 to $2000 per bed, or will they favor county care for the chronic insane at a cost say of $300 to $500 per bed?

The per capita cost for keeping patients in the State hospitals does not take into account the interest upon the investment, the enormous first cost, but the limit of expenditures fixed by the State is $4.25 per week for each indigent patient. The chronic insane can be kept in the county institutions at from $1.75 to $2.50 per week. At the Chester County Hospital at Embreeville, a model institution, the per capita cost for 238 patients is $2.73 per week.

Let us read a couple of paragraphs from a paper read by Mr. James E, Heg, before the National Conference of Charities, after sixteen years of experience with the county care method in Wisconsin:

"About 2700 of the chronic insane are cared for in twenty-three county insane asylums, and are fully as well cared for as in any State institution in the country. To have cared for these by the State would have required buildings that would have cost two millions of dollars. To have obtained that vast sum from the Legislature would have been almost impossible, and if possible, would have entailed heavy burdens upon the people."

For each indigent insane person cared for in county asylums the State pays the county $1.50 per week. If he had been sent to the State Hospital the county would be obliged to pay the hospital $1.75 per week. The county caring for its own insane therefore gets $3.25 per week is what it saves and receives. The average cost of keeping the chronic insane being about $1.75 per week, making a gain of $1.50 per week for each inmate. In addition the patients are able to work on the farm or about the house, and many of them earn the whole amount of their maintenance in this way.

In Wisconsin Mr. Heg reports that the counties that have had asylums for ten or twelve years have paid for their entire permanent investment in land, buildings, improvements and repairs. In other words, the people have paid no more than they otherwise would have had to pay for the care of these insane in State institutions, yet have

been able to save enough in twelve years to pay for their entire investment in handsome buildings large farms, barn and the like.

He inquires, "As a matter of economy, could any better showing be made than this?"

Following the reading of this paper the Girls' Chorus of the High School favored the Convention with some pleasing songs, which were received with applause.

President Smith here introduced Hon. Isaac Johnson, member of Commission of Lunacy, and Judge of Delaware county, who was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I can add but little to what Dr. Woodbury has said about county care of the insane in Pennsylvania. I may say, however, that while the State Board of Charities and the Committee of Lunacy of the State regard county care as a success every one in the State doesn't take that view of it. After ten years of experience and observation I want to bear testimony to the fact that I consider it a great success. As has been said by Dr. Woodbury, the insane must be cared for, that is beyond the realm of discussion. How to do it best for them and for the State is a very interesting question. Indeed there are few questions presented to us to-day, economically, that are given more importance than the care of the dependent; not only the insane, but the idiotic, are increasing with great rapidity, and in the near future we shall be confronted with it as a great practical question, for not only do they increase as population increases, but as the interests of the people increase, as the kindly Christian sentiment grows, as it does in our civilization, we extend it more in proportion, year by year. We are to be confronted in the near future with the problem of caring for the dependent, and I am glad to come to West Chester to-night, not to make a speech, but to look into the faces of the people who are interested in these matters, and to meet with the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania.

In the hands of these men are the care of the poor and of the indigent insane. Two classes absolutely unable to help themselves, unable to complain of the wrongs that may be shown them, unable to protest, and in your hands is the destiny of these people. Of no class is it so important to have proper care as the insane. The poor can speak, but one where reason swings loose from its moorings, where the machine will not work, or if it works work wrong, and where their liberty and life are in the hands of somebody else, it is important that those who have charge of such be men of character, probity, honor, honesty, and no body of men ought to be selected with greater care.

The great hospitals of the State (and I do not speak unkindly of them, or of their management, because I regard them as the equals of any hospitals in the nation, and the management of them as second to none), Drs. Richardson and Wolf, at Norristown; Hill, at Wernersville, and the physicians at Wilkes-Barre and Warren and Dixmont, and in the institutions in Philadelphia, and in Chester county, they are the equals in skill of any to be found in the nation (Applause). The object in creating county care, and in this Act, was not because there was any lack of confidence in the ability and skill of those in charge of the great institutions, but there is a reason why county care is a success and a reason why it should be more successful in the future. As you have been told, we borrowed it from Wisconsin. I don't say anything against the Legislature. I don't think there has been an appeal made to them in the matter of the care of the insane that they have not promptly responded to. Our mistake in the past, and which

we hope to remedy in the future, is that we haven't gone to the Legislature in a proper spirit and with the proper faith. We have allowed the different institutions to go to the Legislature and make their appeals. Of course Wernersville doesn't know anything about the needs of Norristown, and Warren cared nothing for Dixmont; and they appealed in favor of their own institutions, and there was no combined effort.

The Board of Public Charities have resolved to adopt a different rule, and to ask for these appropriations for all the State and we know that no proper appeal to the Legislature will fail of response.

But for county care: It is a success; because the caring for these people at home, among their friends, in smaller numbers than they can be cared for in the great hospitals, must be an advantage—financially—not a very high ground to put it on, but we must meet the question financially also. It has been shown to be the cheapest method. But there is another reason, and a very good one; and in these comparisons I make it is not intended to be a reflection on the management of the State hospitals. In the State hospitals, in 1906, only 2.87 per cent.. were discharged as cured, while under county care 7 per cent. Restored improved in the State hospitals, 2.64 per cent. and about 9.50 per cent. in the hospitals under county care, almost three times as great a percentage.

It is part of our business to complain. The Board of Public Charities has been doing that ever since I was with it. It does good, sometimes. It has been said that the care in the county-care hospitals isn't up to the care in the State hospitals. I wouldn't be surprised if that were true, in a sense, because in the smaller hospitals there is not the opportunity to employ the highest medical skill and care. But the higher degree of care doesn't show itself in the percentage restored or in the percentage discharged as cured, and there is a reason for it. In the big hospitals they do the very best they can. They cannot give them the individual care and the kind of treatment calculated to restore them as they can in the home hospital, and, besides, the home hospital is home rule; protective tariff, so, you see, I am a Republican. And, outside of that, on the ground of humanity it commends itself to every one. Take Dixmont, for instance, away out on the Ohio river below Pittsburg. Some of the homes of the inmates are hundreds of miles from there. Their friends cannot visit them. Their friends are generally poor. If you go to Dixmont there is no place to stay over night. You can hardly get there without a balloon. I don't know what effect it has on these poor people to have their friends visit them, and pour a little ray of sunshine into their lives, but I think it has a great deal to do with their improvement, certainly with their happiness. In the county homes they can be visited. I presume there are eight or nine thousand people in the big hospitals, leaving out Philadelphia, and I presume there are two-thirds of them that their friends are unable to visit them.

Besides this there is another reason, and that is an economic reason; they will always be maintained cheaper in county-care hospitals than in the large hospitals.

And there is another reason: it makes a home market for the people, which is of great importance to every county. It helps the farmer and the gardener to have these county hospitals. And, again, it arouses some home feeling towards these institutions. Cart a man from down the Maryland line over to Dixmont and they lose sight of him at home, you might as well bury him.

There is no public sentiment in favor of the great institution that is to care for them.

In the future, we must care for twenty-five or thirty thousand of these people.

Now, it is absolutely impossible to care for them under the old institutional system, in my opinion. Everybody on the Board of Public Charities doesn't agree with me. But we do agree, because it is before us continually, that the present method is not a good one. If we are going to abandon county care and not extend it to the other counties of the State the Legislature must provide for a new institution every time it meets, to take care of the insane, because every two years there is an increase of a thousand, and every one of the large institutions are crowded to-day and overcrowded.

Therefore it gives me pleasure to come before you and say a good word for county care, and to ask that your Directors shall use every effort to extend it to every county in the State, believing that it will be for the best interests of these poor unfortunates whom we must care for. It is a public, and State and national duty that no civilized community seeks to escape. We need the big institutions to care for the acute insane. I hope you will all take this matter up and look at it, in the interest of these poor unfortunates and in the interest of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I thank you.

Applause.

The Girls' Chorus of the High School sang, "Annie Laurie," very sweetly and were greeted with hearty applause.

President Smith here introduced Mrs. Frederick Schoff, President of Probation and Juvenile Court Association, who read the following very interesting paper, which was received with hearty applause.

THE PLACE AND WORK OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION SYSTEM.

By Mrs. Frederic Schoff, President of Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Association, Chartered.

The first Juvenile Court established by Legislative enactment was opened in Chicago in April, 1899. Whatever effort was made to separate children from adult criminals before that was purely voluntary on the part of the sitting Judge.

Massachusetts had used probation by legislative enactment for many years, but its benefit was rarely extended to children, and the fact that there were but two or three probation officers in Boston for all the adults as well as children made the system one of parole rather than probation which for children is rarely effective.

A small group of men and women in Chicago had become deeply interested in the evolution of a system which would remove children from the influences and associations of the prison and the criminal court and which would give to each child individual, careful consideration.

Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, an able lawyer, a wise statesman, a father and grandfather, in 1899, drafted the now famous Juvenile Court Acts of Illinois. Judge Hurd gave the ripe experience of a remarkable life to planning this system of dealing with children. Familiar as he was with the courts and the children who came into them, he felt that the method of procedure made criminals. To make things better for the children before he dies was his earnest wish, and in his enthusiasm over it, he gave days and weeks of his time in explaining its workings as in his plan he wished to see it carried out. Judge Hurd was wonderfully adapted for making an adequate system for the State to use in guarding the interests of childhood. He understood children. He

loved and knew them as few men do. Children and grandchildren had given him experience. He also knew the unfortunate children who were caught in the drag net of the police, and day after day were imbibing the poison of criminal courts and prisons.

To know children, to know conditions affecting them seriously, to know legal requirements and to have the earnest purpose to better children's opportunities was the combination of qualities which brought into practical realization the earnest desires of many lovers of the children, and which was to revolutionize the methods of centuries. 1899 saw the first Juvenile Court in Chicago, 1901, the Juvenile Court and probation laws were passed in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Kansas. 1902 gave Maryland the system. 1903 six States passed acts establishing it. 1904 two more adopted it. 1905 eight others passed Juvenile Court and probation laws. In 1906 two others secured this legislation. In 1907 Great Britain passed laws modelled after those in use here. Canada has just adopted the system by Parliamentary enactment. Sweden, Norway, Germany Austria-Hungary, France and Italy have all sent their representatives to America to study the system, and as rapidly as possible they are modelling laws after those in use here.

In 1899 a little eight-year old girl in Philadelphia set fire to a house "to see the fire burn and the engines run," she said. She was tried in the criminal court awaiting her turn among every sort of criminal. Newspapers gave an entire page to this "Prodigy of Crime" as great head lines under the picture described her.

Motherless since she was two years old, taught to steal by the caretaker provided by her father, whipped when she would not do it, an inmate of an orphan's home, a drudge in a city boarding house, what had there been in all her life to give her any true ideal of life. The Judge reluctantly committed her to a reformatory, where necessarily girls who knew more of evil than she would be her companions.

I did not know the child, but I did know well what I would want done for my dear child, if I had left her motherless, and I determined to save that little girl if possible. That was the beginning of the work for Juvenile Courts and probation in Pennsylvania.

The Judge revealed to me a condition that in my protected life I had never dreamed of. He said, "I had no choice in the matter; I had no other place to send her, and they do not want her there." With an inward vow never to rest until Pennsylvania had other alternatives and other methods of treating its little children I began a study of conditions in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

First, however, the Judge gave the child to Mrs. Wm. T. Carter, whom I had interested to take her. The so-called prodigy of crime has been a teacher for two years, and ambitious to rise, is now in a normal school. She has taken prizes for Bible study, and is a respected, useful member of society.

This result can be secured in most cases with the same careful, wise, loving care that little Annie has had.

What was the condition in Pennsylvania then? In Philadelphia there were five hundred children, from six to sixteen in the county prison in one year. Children were held as witnesses and had remained two months in custody. Three hundred children a month were passing through the station houses of Philadelphia for offenses of a more or less serious nature, yet there was no one to care, and no one to help them do better. The Courts could not help them however much they might desire it. The children were left uncared for, until it became necessary to send them to a reformatory.

The sixty-nine counties of Pennsylvania each had its jail, and in every one children were sentenced and subjected to the vile association with criminals of every sort. Eight hundred churches in Phila-

delphia, thousands of good homes, but utterly oblivious to the little ones who so sadly needed help. In pursuance of information as to what was being done for children throughout the United States, and in order to secure the best system, I organized a committee of women, for Pennsylvania, and months were spent in studying the statutes of every State concerning children. This compilation of the Statutes was published by the New Century Club and has since been used by the Commissioner of Education in Harvard and Yale, and has served a purpose in showing how meagre child protection was in nearly all States at that time.. Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts were then in the lead, and in my travels of investigation I met Judge Hurd, and in the new Juvenile Court and Probation Act of Chicago I recognized the wonderful opportunities for children and the foundation of better methods of protecting and helping them.

It was a group of earnest experienced mothers who had the Juvenile Court and Probation Acts of Pennsylvania drafted in 1900 and also the act providing rooms or buildings separate from the jail for children awaiting hearing.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania listened to the pleas of mothers in behalf of the children, and in June, 1901, Pennsylvania opened its Juvenile Court in Philadelphia, the second Juvenile Court in the United States established by legislative enactment. The probation officers were provided by the efforts of the women who had taken the initiative in securing the laws and from June, 1901, until to-day an efficient, faithful corps of probation officers has been provided by the group of mothers who with added numbers from the Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Associations which is chartered by the Courts.

The first Juvenile Court Act was declared unconstitutional in 1903, but even before the Superior Court so decided, new acts were drawn and presented to the Legislature. The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was the first Supreme Court decision sustaining the validity of this system of dealing with children. No indictment, no jury, no plea of guilty or not guilty, but an enquiry into what the welfare of the child and the State demand. No prisons any more for children, no lonely sad little ones without a friend to counsel or aid, but a good woman ready with help and care, before the habits are fixed.

Quietly and with no realization of the vast import of its acts the Legislature reversed the methods of centuries and inaugurated a new era for helpless childhood.

From June, 1901, up to the present time every child held for the Juvenile Court and thousands who were merely arrested and not held have had consideration and care by the Juvenile Court Association and its probation officers. Medical and surgical examinations have been made when necessary. Homes have been helped, parents made to realize their duty and responsibility, and a complete, accurate record has been kept of all the cases from that date to this. Churches have been enlisted in the movement, and every agency used to help the children.

Nine years of work with a single purpose, viz.: To give to Pennsylvania the best system possible for caring for the dependent, neglected and erring children through legislative enactments and co-operation with courts in carrying them out, has shown great progress, but there are still important points to be covered and we desire your help in completing the system which year by year the Legislature has aided us in building.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia Juvenile Court Associations are co-operating in plans for the completion of the Juvenile Court system. Mr. Alexander Simpson, Jr., Chairman of the Law Reform Committee of the Bar Association, has made it his only work during the summer to study the needs and draft acts to strengthen the parts which need

rounding out for the systematic, harmonious working of the entire system.

Judge Beitler, President Smith, of the Pittsburg Bar, have conferred with Mr. Simpson, and many counties in Pennsylvania have been interested to co-operate in a movement which will give the benefit of the system to every county and which will put Pennsylvania in the lead in its system of court and probation work.

Legislatures, which for years have been inert regarding laws for child protection, have enacted more statutes in the last nine years than in a quarter of a century before.

The conscience of the people has been aroused. Their eyes have been opened to the injustice that has been done to helpless, erring little ones, and not only in America but in Europe the leaven is working and old methods are being replaced by others whose purpose is to consider what is best for each child rather than to mete out punishment in accordance with a criminal code that may have been suitable a thousand years ago, but which has long outlived its usefulness for to-day.

In the Juvenile Court the child who steals, the truant, the runaway, and the vagrant child are considered as children needing treatment. It is more important to prevent continuance in wrong doing than to punish. It is necessary to consider children individually rather than en masse. Punishment that does not reason from cause to effect usually avails nothing. Before the Juvenile Court and Probation Laws were established what did we have? Children in every Criminal Court. Children in every prison.

No one to help them, no one to treat them differently from the crime-hardened adult. They entered the mill which grinds out criminals, and it was next to impossible ever to escape the meshes which entangle these who once sin against the laws.

The child, usually already handicapped by bad influences and environment, by his trial and imprisonment, met obstacles that few could surmount in the way of a good life. Hardened and embittered against society, his life was turned to evil.

The Juvenile Court is the State's guarantee that every child shall be given a chance to become a good citizen, that at the time when he is unable to guide his own life, when ignorant weak parents have failed, when perhaps criminal parents are guiding him into crime, when orphanage and poverty or neglect have sent him adrift, a waif with no one to whom he is responsible, the State may have the authority to consider his future welfare, which is equally the welfare of the State, and provide therefor.

The Juvenile Court is the hospital for treatment of moral disease. The probation officers are the nurses.

The recovery of the patient will depend much on the efficiency of the diagnosis of each case, and on the treatment it receives.

The Juvenile Court has been the means of revealing conditions which no one realized. I have taken the report for one week in a large city as typical of the vast work that lies before those who would help these blameless, though erring children.

There were 197 children arrested; 197 children under sixteen; 74 of these were for larceny; 45 as runaways; 40 for incorrigibility. Vagrancy, assault and malicious mischief were the causes of arrest for the rest. One hundred and eighty-two were boys, 15 girls; 75 were Americans; 20 were between eight and ten; 63 were between 10 and 13 years, and 114 were between 13 and 16 years.

This week was less than the average in numbers, yet you will see that would bring up the yearly number of arrests of juveniles in a year to over ten thousand.

These are the children who are standing at the parting of the ways. These are the little ones who may be saved if they meet at this

time a loving, wise friend who will guide them and mother them, but who, before the Juvenile Court was established, were either neglected or sent to reformatories.

The hospital which had but one remedy for every disease would in these days be considered as absurd. The Juvenile Court which does not recognize the individuality of each case, which does not study the home, the conditions and the motives which have led to the offense, and which does not have at its hand a variety of agencies to help the children may be compared to the hospital with a single remedy.

It might cure a few, but it would kill the many. That is what the methods of the past have done. That is why crime has increased. That is why our prisons are full. The widespread idea that we must accept the situation, that crime and prisons are a necessity, that there is a criminal class made of different clay from the rest of humanity has kept away the good men and women without whose help these erring brothers and sisters of ours will never be saved.

The Juvenile Court without its corps of probation officers who are guarded by a loving insight into child nature and who also have the ability to inspire in the child true standards of right living is almost useless. It is the hospital without any nurses, and everyone knows that in illness good nursing is more than medicine.

The success of the Juvenile Court depends far more on the quality of the probation officers than on the Judge, for while he has the opportunity to impress the child for the few minutes he is before him, real success in character building comes only in the old way. It is line upon line, precept upon precept and over it all must brood the spirit of love without which no child is helped.

Probation work is character building, nothing more, nothing less. It is joining hands with God to lead His little ones to His fold.

The duty of a probation officer is not only to the child. It extends to helping the parents. Good housekeeping, better home-making in its best sense must be understood by a good probation officer. Often it is ignorance of these things that is the cause of the trouble. No better training can be given than what is given to kindergarten teachers, which dwells especially upon the study of the child and his needs and development.

Study of charity work and college training are required in some schools of philanthropy while the vital and essential qualification, study of child development, is left out.

One may be thoroughly versed in every form of charity, and have the highest college degree, and yet be a very poor probation officer. There are some individuals whose faith in human nature brings out the best in those whom they have under their care. They have a heart to sympathize and a spirit consecrated to the service of uplifting childhood. The more difficult the case the greater is their interest in it. Patience, love, common sense, dignity and experience of life are essential to one who is to guide children.

No children are hopeless. In the heart of each one is enfolded the germ of goodness which may be quickened and grow to eternity, but which is often crushed by those who do not understand the delicate, sensitive nature of an immortal soul.

The Juvenile Court gives the opportunity never before afforded to study the needs of children. Under the old system no separate account was taken of Juvenile crime. It was but part of the criminal record which includes all of every age who violate our laws. The sole duty of the Court was to carry out the law to punishment.

Less than ten years' experience in the Juvenile Court and probation work has proved that in nearly all cases the children's presence there is due to conditions over which they have no control, which have been made by the community in which they live, which can be

changed, and which will be changed as a result of the new light that has come to those who all over this country are coming in touch with the beginning of crime.

It has dawned on many that to punish children for crimes which are the direct result of the conditions of their lives is about as sensible as to put a healthy child into a small-pox hospital and then punish him because he contracted the disease.

The Juvenile Court treats juvenile crimes, and already like the physicians who stand highest in their work for humanity, movements are everywhere being inaugurated to prevent the necessity of bringing children into Court.

If it is the condition of their lives which bring them there, every true friend of childhood will bend her energies to removing these conditions.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has put itself on record as sustaining the Juvenile Court, and as considering it for protection and guardianship, and in no sense a criminal court. The decision states that, "As the welfare of the State requires that children should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals, and as those who, from want of proper parental care or guardianship, may become liable to penalties which ought not to be imposed upon them, it is important that the powers of the Court, in respect to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children should be clearly distinguished from those exercised by it in the administration of the criminal law. After defining the powers of the Court the Act proceeds to direct how they are to be exercised in giving effect to its purpose.

"It is not for the punishment of offenders, but for the salvation of children, and points out the way by which the State undertakes to save, not particular children of a special class, but all children under a certain age, whose salvation may become the duty of the State in the absence of proper parental care or disregard of it by wayward children. No child under the age of sixteen years is excluded from its beneficent provisions. Its protecting arm is for all who have not attained that age and who may need its protection. It is for all children for the same class. That minors may be classified for their best interests and the public welfare, has never been questioned in the legislation relating to them.

"With its jurisdiction unrestricted by the constitution, it is for the Legislature to declare what shall be exercised by it as a general police court, and instead of creating a distinctively new court, the Act of 1903 does nothing more than confer additional powers upon the old court and clearly define them. On this point nothing can be profitably added to the following from the opinion of the Superior Court: 'No new court is created and the ancient Court of Quarter Sessions, which is older than all the Constitutions of Pennsylvania, is given thereby not greater but different powers from those previously exercised.' It is a mere convenient designation of the Court of Quarter Sessions to call it, when caring for children, a juvenile court, but no such Court, as an independent tribunal, is created. It is still the Court of Quarter Sessions before which the proceedings are conducted, and though that Court in so conducting them, is to be known as the Juvenile Court, the records are still those of the Court of Quarter Sessions. To save a child from becoming a criminal, or from continuing in a career of crime, to end in maturer years in public punishment and disgrace, the Legislature surely may provide for the salvation of such a child, if its parents or guardian be unable or unwilling to do so, by bringing it into one of the Courts of the State without any process at all, for the purpose of subjecting it to the State's guardianship and protection. The natural parent needs no process to temporarily deprive his child

of its liberty by confining it in his own home, to save it and to shield it from the consequences of persistence in a career of waywardness, nor is the State, when compelled, as parents partiae, to take the place of the father for the same purpose, required to adopt any process as a means of placing its hands upon the child to lead it into one of its Courts

"When the child gets there and the Court, with the power to save it determines on its salvation, and not its punishment, it is immaterial how it got there. The Act simply provides how children who ought to be saved may reach the Court to be saved. If experience should show that there ought to be other ways for it to get there, the Legislature can, and undoubtedly will, adopt them, and they will never be regarded as undue processes for depriving a child of its liberty or property as a penalty for crime committed. As already stated, the Act is not for the trial of a child charged with a crime, but is mercifully to save it from such an ordeal, with the prison or penitentiary in its wake, if the child's own good and the best interests of the State justify such salvation. Whether the child deserves to be saved by the State is no more a question for a jury than whether the father, if able to save it, ought to save it. If the latter ought to save, but is powerless to do so, the former, by the Act of 1903, undertakes the duty, and the Legislature, in directing how that duty is to be performed in a proper case, denies the child no right of a trial by a jury, for the simple reason that, by the act, it is not to be tried for anything. The Court passes upon nothing but the propriety of an effort to save it; and if a worthy subject for an effort of salvation, that effort is made in the way directed by the Act. The Act is but an exercise by the State of its supreme power over the welfare of its children, a power under which it can take a child from its father, and let it go where it will without committing it to any guardianship or any institution, if the welfare of the child, taking its age into consideration, can be thus best promoted. The true rule is: 'That the Courts are to judge upon the circumstances of the particular case, and to give their directions accordingly.'

"There is no restraint upon the natural liberty of children contemplated by such a law, none whatever; but rather the placing of them under the natural restraint, as far as practicable, that should be, but is not, exercised by parental authority. It is the mere conferring upon them that protection to which, under the circumstances, they are entitled as a matter of right. It is for their welfare and that of the community at large. The design is not punishment, nor the restraint imprisonment, any more than is the wholesome restraint which a parent exercises over his child. The severity in either case must necessarily be tempered to meet the necessities of the particular situation. There is no probability in the proper administration of the law, of the child's liberty being unduly invaded. Every statute which is designed to give protection, care and training to children, as a needed substitute for parental authority and performance of parental duty, is but a recognition of the duty of the State, as the legitimate guardian and protector of children when other guardianship fails. No constitutional right is violated, but one of the most important duties which organized society owes to its helpless members is performed just in the measure that the law is framed with wisdom and is carefully administered.

"None of the objections urged against the Constitutionality of the Act can prevail. The assignments of error are, therefore, all overruled and the order of the Superior Court, affirming the commitment below, is affirmed."

What, then, are its duties and what should it do for the children?

It deals with the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children. What is its duty to the dependent children? No one dreams of transferring houses or land

from one to another without a record, and these records can be traced to the first settlement of the country. How much more important children are than houses or land, yet no record or report is required in Pennsylvania of such placing of children. Any agency responsible or otherwise can put children wherever it pleases them, and there is no one to question. Many families have been separated and have lost sight of each other through this careless method.

Many children have been placed in unsuitable homes. Justice and protection of helpless children can only be ensured by having every child placed with approval of the County Court and with accurate record of such placement and of any change made later. Annual reports should be made of children so placed. Records of this kind are of the utmost importance and the Court's approval would prevent much careless placing of children.

In large cities the appropriations for this work are utterly inadequate and with the duty given often to one man, without providing proper assistance it is impossible to do the placing as it should be done.

The neglected children should be brought into Court on petition. The parents should be obliged to explain their neglect, and the State should exercise its authority in using whatever means are necessary to give neglected children a fair square chance. Probation for parents is required in such cases and needed in many cases of childish misdemeanors, this is true.

The delinquent child is one who commits offenses which would be regarded as crimes in older persons. The Court's duty is to consider in each case what will best prevent the recurrence of the offense, and as each case must be considered on its individual merits no law can be made. Common sense, sympathy and insight into causes will go far toward a wise solution.

Finally the Court deals with the so-called incorrigible child. Many of these are so named from the desire of parents to let the State support their children. Many are children of incorrigible parents. The Court must exercise wisdom in deciding this, and through the law requiring committments to be made only through the Juvenile Court no child can now be sent from his home and made an expense to the State without thorough investigation and with due consideration of the child's side as well as the parents' side of the case.

Children who are habitual truants can be brought into Court and placed on probation. Children who work should have their certificates from the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court of each county should have a record of dependent children, and where placed, of neglected children, of delinquent and incorrigible and also of the working children.

The Juvenile Court should have power to punish those who cause children to commit crimes. A bill providing for this has been twice passed by the Legislature and twice vetoed. It is on the statutes of many other States and after conference with the Governor and Attorney General it is our hope that this defect in the Juvenile Court work may be remedied.

The decisions rendered by the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania in sustaining the constitutionality of the Juvenile Court Acts are of the utmost importance in showing that the State has not only the power but the duty to protect its child citizens.

It clearly stated that the Juvenile Court is not a criminal Court, but a Court for the protection and guardianship of such children as require its protection. No new Court is created nor is a special Judge needed to ensure this.

The system of rotation in Pennsylvania was adopted after unfortunate experience with the other methods, and there is no reason why it is not just as advantageous in dealing with children as with other im-

portant matters which come under Court jurisdiction.

No county needs a special Judge for the Juvenile Court if the probation system is well organized.

The Judge holds a purely judicial position. He sits to listen to testimony in the hearing, and to give his judgment as to what is best for the child and the State. He may give good advice and kindly admonition, but there his duty ends. Probation is the right arm of the Court but distinct in its duties. Probation is not a function of the judiciary nor can our busy Judges be expected to supervise or have the responsibility for the probation work, which is in the highest sense good mothering of children who need it. We have admired the work of Judge Lindsey and some others who have thrown themselves into the children's work with all their heart, but this would not be practical or possible in most instances. It would be utterly impracticable, unnecessary, and too expensive in Pennsylvania to have a special Judge in every county for children and to do this would require a constitutional amendment. With thoroughly organized probation work, the Courts as constituted at present are fully able to do the work for children.

There should be a Probation Association in every county authorized by the Legislature and composed of men and women whose interest and love for children fits them for their duties, and who should receive no remuneration for their services.

There should be a State Probation Commission appointed by the Governor whose duty it should be to supervise the probation work of the whole State, and to which every county association should report. Each County Probation Association should choose the probation officers and direct their work, making what rules are necessary, advising with them concerning their cases, and co-operating with them in every way possible in the care of the children.

The Association should be required to dismiss any officer by request of the Court. It should require monthly reports from each officer and should make reports at least annually to the State Commission and to the Court.

The salaries of the Probation officers should be paid by each county on warrant of the Probation Association and should be fixed by those whose duty it is to fix the salaries of other county officers. This makes it possible for each county to regulate the expense for itself. The rooms or buildings provided for the children who must be held until the Court should be under the direction and management of the County Probation Association, and from the arrest of any child, this Association should be responsible for his care. The probation officer should have every right that counsel has in making investigation, attending preliminary hearings, and in examining the child. Such officers should have a clear, accurate knowledge of the whole case to present to the Judge at the hearing.

Wherever possible every child should have an opportunity to do better in his own home unless it is a criminal one. In that case the welfare of the child and State may demand permanent separation, and a real home should be found as soon as possible.

There should be a sufficient number of probation officers to give the frequent close companionship and visits that will have an influence on the child. Sympathetic tact, common sense, and a knowledge of child nature and home making are essential to a successful probation officer. Those who have had experience of life do better than those who are too young, but above all, the probation officer must love the work or it will not be a success.

The Juvenile Court gives the opportunity to help children at the first downward step when formerly trivial offenses were ignored until serious measures were necessary. The work is preventive and there-

fore takes cognizance of all that tends to tempt and lead children astray. The County Probation Association should enlist the sympathy and interest of the entire county in making conditions better for the children. It co-operates with the teachers, with the truant officers, with the police, with the Court. Its business is to consider the welfare of the children of the county. The children cannot be saved by the best of Judges or by a few probation officers unless they are supported and aided by good women and men of the community. Many agencies are needed to prevent our children from going astray. Under this system not one should escape. Each one should have the consideration which is impossible in a busy court room or by men who are the bread winners, and who have little time to give to the care of even their own children. Mothering in the home fits for mothering the children of the State who lack that, and good mothering means more than anything else in giving children true ideals of life and fitting them to be good men and women.

President Roosevelt has well said that "All questions of social life will solve themselves if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress, in literature, art, success in business or victory in war will make up for it to the nation."

The Juvenile Court's great opportunity is to strengthen and improve the home. In the long run and finally, the home is the place for the child. Until the Juvenile Court and probation came into being there was no organized way of reaching weak, poor homes to benefit them. The only possibility was to take a child away for a time.

How much stronger the system which recognizes that a home and father and mother are better for children, and when homes need help to make them right to give it to them. This is one of the strongest and best possibilities of the Juvenile Court.

President Smith:—We have with us this evening one who has devoted much of his life to improving the condition of the unfortunate and those needing care, the General Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois, as well as Chairman of the Russell Sage Commission for the study of child-placing in the United States, Dr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago, who will give us a short address.

Dr. Hart was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. Nibecker and I have agreed to divide the time, it being a late hour, and he has kindly consented to give me fifteen minutes and he will take ten.

I have just returned from the meetings of the State Conference of Charities of California and Washington. I have come to this gathering with a great deal of delight. I always feel at home when I am among county officers. For fifteen years I worked with them in Minnesota. I wish there was time to say a word about the county care of the insane.

Last spring I made an investigation in behalf of the State of Oklahoma. I visited some of the county insane asylums and there is no question as to the admirable quality of the work done in the State of Wisconsin. I made it a point to talk with the patients privately, and I think I found but one exception in all the patients I talked to. The patients said they preferred a county asylum to a State hospital. They say, "We know the Superintendent, and feel more at home here." The State of Wisconsin is the only State where the State hospitals are not overcrowded, and you can reach that point in this State. That is the

object of the county system. It is a tremendously difficult thing to build a State institution. It takes five years to build it, but the county system is in a sense, automatic. You can add new provisions for the insane without any legislation whatever. I have a suggestion to make, which is original with me. Get your next Legislature, instead of making appropriation for a new State hospital to make an appropriation which shall be placed in the control of the State Board of Charities with authority to allow $25,000 to every new county hospital that is built until you shall have relieved the overcrowding in the State hospitals. This will provide a special inducement to the counties to build county asylums.

I know of nothing more dreadful than to see the patients spread so thickly on the floor of a State Hospital that you cannot walk over the floor without almost stepping on a patient. For the past six months I have been engaged on a special commission from the Russell Sage Foundation.

My plea is not for the bad or delinquent child. You have made advances in that line. You have in this State, at the head of your institution at Glen Mills, a man who stands second to none in the United States, Mr. F. H. Nibecker (Applause).

I am not giving taffy. I heard him make an address in Illinois some three years ago that was one of the most manly and eloquent pleas for the administration of institutions along right lines that I ever heard.

You have at the head of your House of Refuge for girls, in Philadelphia, a woman who was my assistant for six years; one of the strongest and most capable women I ever came in contact with. She is devoted to her work, and is doing great work in that institution (Applause).

In the Morganza institution the Board of Directors, I understand, are planning great advances in its administration to bring it to the highest plain. We have heard to-night one of the best papers I ever heard in regard to the Juvenile Court (Referring to the excellent paper of Mrs. Frederic Schoff).

I would like to ask how many people here have the impression that the Juvenile Court is for the most part for the child that has committed some fault? Now, how many have the impression that the duty of the Juvenile Court for the dependent child is as important as it is for the delinquent child? I want to say that the work of the Juvenile Court for the dependent child is at least of equal importance with its work for the delinquent child. The dependent child is not accused of anything. That is the child for whom I am to speak to-night.

When you work for this delinquent child your work is all done in two or three years, and he goes back into the community and the Court lets go of him. But the work for the dependent child is for his whole life. He ought to be under the care of the State until he reaches his majority. If you make a mistake in regard to your action for the dependent child that mistake is not discovered perhaps for twenty years. We had a child in the State of New York that recently won a suit that gave it over $100,000, and the question turned on the validity of the action of the Court, made some eight or ten years ago. The witnesses were dead or scattered; and I say that from a legal standpoint the work of the Juvenile Court in the care of the dependent child is at least equal in its importance to that for the delinquent child.

The most important sign of the times, in this field, is the tremendous growth of the public conscience in regard to our responsibility for the dependent and delinquent child. People are awakening to what it means. In Philadelphia two years ago there was a paper read by Mr. William H. Rear, the Assistant Superintendent of the

Boston Children's Aid Society, "The Full Measure of Responsibility in Child-Helping Work." Everyone of you should read it. It is the most important contribution to the literature of child work that has been made in many years.

I printed some ten thousand copies and distributed them, and I am going to print it again.

That paper emphasizes what Mrs. Schoff has said to-night, the absolute necessity for a proper diagnosis. I remember the time when a man could take two courses of lectures and go out and practice medicine. Now it isn't much use for a young man to attempt to be a physician unless he has been through college and has had four years in a medical school. We don't allow a man to practice as a veterinary surgeon unless he has passed a State examination and proved his ability to practice. But until recently anyone was good enough to take up children's work. But we have awakened to the fact that we need the best that can be had in the community. People are awakening to the need of study of the case. We are getting the best people we can get, and the time will come when our probation officers will be even better than they are now, and will have time to deal properly with each case.

Now, as to the recognition of the need of watchful care and supervision of children after they are sent into family homes. The family home method is now recognized as the method. We are not going to build any more Girard Colleges. It is recognized that the family home can do most of the work necessary for the child. We must have temporary care and training for the dependent child, but it is recognized by every one that the work of the institution, for the healthy and normal child, is temporary, and educational, and that the family home can do most of the work.

There are wonderful things going on in Massachusetts along this line. I have a list of thirteen orphan asylums and children's homes closed in that State in the last twenty years. They are substituting the family home; but they have come to recognize that it is not merely economy to be considered: take care of them right, and spend what is necessary (Applause).

When you have sent a child out and put it into a home you have no right to abandon that child and take it for granted that he is going to receive proper care. There must be co-operation between the people who have placed that child out and the good people who have taken it. I want to leave that message with you.

My time is up. (Cries of go on.)

I have found counties in Pennsylvania where there was no list of children out in homes, under the charge of the county. I found one county where the Poor Directors go in a body, every year, to visit the children. The important thing is that some one should get next to that child, and get his confidence, and you can do it by the committee method. In Massachusetts the State is spending $400,000 a year in placing children in homes and looking after them.

There are three societies in the City of Boston doing that work. Now you must confront this proposition. We must raise our standard of work for dependent children (Applause). We must realize that we have no right to place children in family homes unless we are prepared to watch over and supervise them with the utmost fidelity. We must employ people of character, consecration and training to do this work and we must expend freely as much money as may be necessary in order to do it right.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of the Institution at Glen Mills, was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having only a few minutes I propose to exercise the prerogatives of a member of some years standing in this organization, and also one who is particularly interested in children, having given most of the effective years of my life to the care of children, and protest against our organization becoming simply an organization for the consideration of subjects dealing with children. This is the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities, and if we are to influence all forms of charity and build them up and make this an effective association it will be necessary for us to take into consideration, each time we meet, all the various phases of charitable and correctional work that are prosecuted in the State, else we will reduce the field of our organization simply to the work of an Association to consider the welfare of children. I think that would be a misfortune, and would place us out of the category of Associations of Charities and Corrections. So I hope our officers and committees for next year will see that our whole time is not given to the consideration of the child. I know there is nothing more important in the world than the child. I believe that work for and with children is the pleasantest because it gives the most absolute, quick and patent results from the effort that is put forth; but all the rest of this work must be done and other workers need the benefit of the exchange of confidences and of views, and we ought to have in Pennsylvania, with all our efforts, an effective organization that shall deal with Charities and Corrections of every type. This year almost every session has been given up to the interest of the children. I think we have erred a little in that respect.

The most that has been said about the child has been said with reference to it from an objective and outside standpoint. The contributions have been from those whose observations have been dealing with it in only a fragmentary way, once a month or once a year seeing and observing some particular child and consequently do not deal with the possibility that there may be an appeal from the delinquent child the same as from another child. When we consider what is the basic cause of a child's delinquency, we are dealing with, and after we have come to a definite conclusion, we should consider what should be our basic effort to place that child upon a proper footing. We will immediately, in considering the basic causes of children's delinquency find that there is an absence in the child's attainments of proper education, I mean education in its broadest sense, that shall bring out of the child all that there is in it and develop every possibility that he may have.

What I appeal for in behalf of delinquent children is this kind of education. Suppose we bring the delinquent child before the Juvenile Court; suppose he is investigated and put on probation. Now, even if he remains on probation, what is done to give him the education he requires? Isn't he the same as he was, so far as education is concerned? The fact that he may not steal again, or that you may not see him when he steals, doesn't prove that he has been placed on the proper foundation for citizenship. If he is undeveloped then we haven't done anything for him, and our probation and our Court has failed. Now, I appeal for those children in whose case it develops that one of the causes of their delinquency is the fact that they have not been properly educated, mentally and morally, and physically, that they should be educated and the State and the schools of the State should do it.

If it were not that I am on record in print, many years ago for saying some such things, I would be afraid of saying what I am about to say, for fear of being accused of joining in the hue and cry against the public schools. A good many years ago I publicly stated that the graded school system of the United States was a mere fetich that we

worship as a savage in Africa worships a bunch of bones or a whisp of hair. To prove the virtue of the system, we pick out the few children who have gone to college and forget the great multitude who have never gone far, because the education hasn't been furnished of the kind that will attract because it is adapted to the child; the great multitude have dropped out, simply because, as a teacher said to me once when I was advocating the breaking down of standards, "Where would be our standards, and what would become of our grades?" Not, "what would become of our children." The public schools should furnish this kind of proper education to our children. Don't speak of what they call the special grades in the public schools. Anyone who has investigated them will not put them as a solution of this problem. If the schools would do their work we wouldn't have to have schools that are adapted to doing the work of taking these children, that come untaught to fifteen years of age, and that have been out of school because they couldn't keep up with the grades.

My appeal is that something must be done so that these children in our schools may be educated so it won't be necessary for them to go away from home and away from tneir friends in order to be educated at all. Now, I will take a moment to make one more appeal: I think the highest crime committed against the juvenile delinquent, whom it is found necessary to send to a hospital, or a special school like mine, after every remedy has been prescribed and the surgeon's knife has proved too dull, and every experiment has been tried, I say it is crime in the people of this State to brand them because the State and society couldn't take proper care of them at home (Applause).

Because your homes, the result of your political and social systems—they are your homes; your body politics makes them what they are. Because your homes have failed, because your schools have failed to supply the needs, because your churches have failed to hold the character true, and your boys' clubs have failed to fill the life, because your Juvenile Courts have failed to check unfortunate tendencies, and everything in society has failed to do what this child had a right to expect of you; you have sent him to a hospital, then put the iron on his forehead and brand him, and the school, so that he never can get away from it.

I haven't much patience with those bearing official positions for the betterment of delinquents, who, after their amateurish efforts have failed, and they can no longer hide their failures, will brand the means that must take up their lost hope and correct the cause of their failures. These same, when all is lost, will place a danger warning on the plank and throw to the all but lost child, and make it to appear that life may be saved, but be blasted by the means of the saving. It is for the juvenile delinquent that I accept the retainer of love of justice, and stand at this bar to plead for justice.

If only the one saved, but cursed in saving, were to suffer, it were bad enough, but when you consider that every pupil who has gone before, and every one who is to come after, the enormity of the crime and injustice grows as the nations grow—by multiples. I hope God forgives those who brand the only instrument of hope that is left to them, and at last other influences than their own justice force them to use when they themselves have failed utterly. I say, I hope God forgives them for I have not yet reached that lofty height of perfect charity that can forgive anyone for any injustice that does not touch myself.

I have other pleas for the juvenile delinquent that the lateness of the hour compels me to allow to go unmade to-night.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Secretary of the Association extended a very cordial invita-

tion to Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, to be present at our Convention in West Chester, Penna., or if his onerous and official duties would not permit him at this time to be present, to contribute a paper that we could insert in our reports, expressing his views on the question of "Child Labor."

The following letter was received from the President expressing his regret at not being able to be with us on the occasion, and contributing a paper expressing his views on the subject, which is taken from his message to Congress at its convening in 1907, which we have the pleasure of inserting in our reports.

"The White House,"
Washington,
September 24, 1908.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 21st instant has been received and in reply the President requests me to express his regrets that he will be unable to accept the kind invitation of the Associated Charities of Pennsylvania for October 13-15, 1908.

The President feels that he can not write such a letter as you request, especially in view of the fact that he has already expressed his views on the subject to which you refer in his last annual message to Congress, a copy of which I enclose herewith. The paragraph on page 23 on Child Labor may be of service to you in the direction you indicate.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. L. C. Colborn, Somerset, Pa.

"CHILD LABOR."

It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the overworking of women, as the failure to protect employes from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the States will correct these evils, well and good; but the Nation must stand ready to aid them.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive States. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various States, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The National Government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering

into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the Territories under its own immediate control. * * *

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes submitted the following report of the Committee on Officers for the following year:

OFFICERS FOR 1909.

E. A. BOYNE President
JAMES McN. ROBB, Allegheny.....Vice-President
OLIVER P. BOHLER, Philadelphia.....Vice-President
MRS. FLORENCE CAMERON, Chester.....Vice-President
MRS. M. E. H. SOWERS, Elk.....Vice-President
WALTER BOWDITCH, Germantown.....Vice-President
W. C. GRUBE, Lancaster.....Vice-President
ANNA BERTELS, Wilkes-Barre.....Vice-President
THOMAS CASSIDAY, Luzerne.....Vice-President
E. D. SOLENBERGER, Philadelphia.....Vice-President
DAVID EMMERT, Huntingdon.....Vice-President
COL. E. P. GOULD, Erie.....Secretary
L. C. COLBORN, Somerset.....Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer

MRS. J. H. McLEAN,
FLORENCE D. CAMERON,
JACOB S. STRINE,
CHARLES STILL, JR.,
J. LEWIS SRODES.

Upon motion the report of the Committee on Officers is adopted.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning, to meet at the Chester County Hospital for the Insane, after assembling in front of the Court House for the purpose of having a group picture of the delegates taken.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15—9 A. M.

The members of the Association assembled at the Court House and in front of the east porch a picture was taken. After which through the kindness of the Committee on Arrangements automobiles were provided and the members taken to the County Home and Hospital. The ride across the beautiful country and over splendid roads with a bracing air a distance of seven miles was most thoroughly enjoyed by all. Chester county has an ideal Almshouse, and one of the finest Hospitals in the State with a splendid farm of over 300 acres. She can well boast of the provisions made for her poor and unfortunate people. On our arrival we were met by a Reception Committee of the Children's Aid Society and the genial and very efficient Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Garrett. The members were then conducted through the Almshouse Hospital and over the farm of this well-equipped and well-managed Almshouse and Hospital. It is the model farm of the county. The stock are all thoroughbreds and are the finest in all the country. Just back of the Home is a large hill upon which Washington camped and used as a lookout in the strug-

gle of the Revolution at Valley Forge and Brandywine. Upon this hill the Daughters of the Revolution have planted a flag staff from which floats Old Glory silently but with a world of meaning in its folds and stars and stripes. As we gazed on this scene involuntarily all hats were raised and a salute given over this impressive scene. On returning to the home a most bountiful luncheon was spread and all did justice to it. After luncheon an informal meeting was held in the chapel when the President-elect, Hon. E. A. Boyne, was presented and made a few appropriate remarks, and again cordially extended an invitation for all to be present at Bradford, McKean county, next year.

The President was authorized to appoint the Program Committee and Legislative Committee as well as Delegates to National Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report which was adopted and ordered to be printed in the report, after which all took automobiles and from there visited Cedarcroft the home of Bayard Taylor, Valley Forge and Brandywine Battlefield, and in the evening many visited the State Normal School and Sharples' Separator Works and other places in and about the city.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the Legislative Committee to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed to codify the school laws of the State and to see that such provisions are enacted which will give authority to the School Boards or others to furnish proper and necessary clothing for children who are too poor or parents profligate by which they are deprived of them, and thus deprived of the schooling the law desires they should have.

Resolved, That this Convention learned with sadness of the deaths of Wm. H. Guy, Col. William Glenn and Thomas Hughes, who for many years were members of the Convention and who devoted much of their time to the ameliorating of the condition of their fellowmen in their institutions and their suggestive aid in our Conventions for so many years.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy is hereby tendered to the relatives of the deceased and that a proper memorial be placed in our proceedings of them, and a copy of the proceedings be sent to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to John L. Smith, our President; Col. E. P. Gould and the Corresponding Secretary, L. C. Colborn, for their untiring efforts in working out the details of the Convention and for the full, complete and beautiful programs, and for their constant efforts to make the convention a success.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Association has never decided upon a proper badge for the members, and inasmuch as there is at every convention a variety of badges represented, it is believed the time is here that the Convention should adopt a permanent badge.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee is hereby empowered and authorized to select and have prepared a proper badge for this Convention.

Resolved, That the sincere appreciation and thanks of this Association are extended to the generous Directors of the Poor and the

Children's Aid Society of Chester County for their unbounded hospitality and their untiring efforts in behalf of the members of this Convention.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Commissioners of Chester county for the use of the Court House for the sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That much of the inspiration of this Convention came from the fine music furnished by the boys of the Elwyn Institute, the Boys' Industrial School, of Glen Mills, and the High School students of West Chester.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention hereby tender their thanks to the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of West Chester for their kindly welcome and generous hospitality.

Resolved, That we express our highest appreciation of the excellent and instructive addresses delivered by the speakers at the various sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention is due to the editors of the "Daily Local News" for the full and generous space in their paper and correct accounts of the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due to the Directors of the Poor of Chester county, for the uniform kindness and hospitality on the visit to the Home and Hospital. The good citizens of Chester county are to be congratulated of having a Board of such efficient Directors and for the substantial, convenient, comfortable and beautiful buildings, and provisions for the care of the poor, insane, and the homeless children.

Resolved, That we hereby express our disapproval of the action of delegates who are commissioned to attend this Convention at the expense of their several districts and fail without cause to be present at its sessions.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislative Committee to again present a bill to the next session of the Legislature for the appropriation of two thousand dollars for the two fiscal years, to this Association to enable the Association through its officers to carry on the work of the Association to greater aims and purposes, and that all the members of the Association use every endeavor through their representatives to secure its passage in the House and Senate and approval by the Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. YOST,
DR. W. A. PAIN,
DR. MARTIN W. BARR,
MRS. ADALAIDE COMFORT,
THOMAS CASSIDY,
MRS. E. S. LINDSEY,
MRS. L. B. WALTON,
PROF. D. EMMERT,
O. P. BOHLER.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

A number of the members upon a very cordial invitation from Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, took the train for Glen Mills where they were graciously welcomed and most royally entertained. Mr. Nibecker is a host within himself and nothing was spared to make the visit of each one pleasant and a surprise. This is an ideal place and an ideal institution. Superintended by one who is a master in the art of training and caring for delinquent boys.

All were doubly repaid for this visit. From thence a few stopped at Elwyn to visit the Feeble Minded Institute, superintended and presided over by Dr. M. W. Barr. No greater institution can be found in the nation than this. The marvelous work of training these unfortunate weaklings is wonderful and surprising to all. The entertainment and reception of the members was most delightful and pleasing in the extreme. Dr. Barr is the right man in the right place, and we return our thanks to him for his kindness to us. From thence the members took their leave to their homes with the universal verdict that the convention at West Chester was the largest, most interesting and best ever held.

APPENDIX.

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to be Published in These Proceedings.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending 31st of December, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	4,623
No. admitted during year	13,091
Total No. in Home and received during year	17,714
No. died, discharged and eloped	12,637
No. remaining at close of year, December 31, 1907	5,077
Average No. in Almshouse during year	4,700

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, institution	$900,296 93
Cost of repairs to permanent buildings and improvements	197,011 70
Cost of out-door relief	not any
Cost of other outside expenses	23,859 02
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper, men's and women's outwards	142,272 65
Average weekly cost per capita	2 38
Total Almshouse expenses, institution	876,437 91
Total receipts other than county	93,210 41
Total cost to city for maintenance of Poor House, men's and women's outwards	122,741 42

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Addresses—Joseph S. Neff, M. D., Director, Department of Public Health and Charities, Bureau of Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Department of Public Health and Charities, Bureau of Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location, Bureau of Charities, 34th and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for the insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals, males, 928; females, 948. Total, 1876.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 5077.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, AT ELWYN, PA.

Report for year ending September 30, 1907:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	1086
No. admitted during year	73
Total No. in Home and received during year	1159
No. died, discharged or eloped	82
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	1077

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$246,370 10
Costs of improvements	9,738 87
Average weekly cost per capita	3 93
Total receipts	$279,544 44

Improvements—Water supply, boilers and boiler house extension.

Directors and Officers—Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, President, Upland, Pa.; Mr. Franklin Taylor, Secretary, Germantown, Philadelphia; Mr. William H. Miller, Media, Pa.; Mr. Benj. H. Smith, Treasurer, 4704 Chester avenue, West Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, 427 City Hall, Philadelphia; Mr. Henry Palmer, Avondale, Pa.; Mr. Amos Bonsall, 906 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Joseph R. Rhoads, 514 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Norris J. Scott, 1217 Filbert street, Philadelphia; Dr. Samuel D. Risley, 1827 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Mr. Charles E. Heed, 119 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.; Mr. John B. Parsons, 1036 Land Title Building, Philadelphia; Mr. Charles Carver, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas S. Butler, West Chester, Pa.; Mr. W. Graham Tyler, 3638 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas R. McDowell, Elkview, Chester county, Pa.; Mr. Charles S. Forsythe, 304 Thompson street, Philadelphia; Dr. William T. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Martin W. Barr, chief physician, Elwyn, Pa.; Mr. Nathan Dewees, steward, Elwyn, Pa.

Location, Elwyn, Delaware county, Pa.

Number of acres, 337.

Value of real estate, including buildings, $770,000.00.

REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania is beautifully located on a plateau among the hills of Venango county. Polk—post office and railroad station on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway six miles west of Franklin—is but a few minutes' walk from the institution.

The Trustees of the Institution are: President, Hon. W. T. Bradberry, Allegheny, Pa.; Secretary, Gen. John A. Wiley, Franklin, Pa.; Mr. O. D. Bleakley, Franklin, Pa.; Dr. G. W. Magee, Oil City, Pa.; Hon. S. H. Miller, Mercer, Pa.; George F. Davenport, Esq., Meadville, Pa.; Mr. Anderson H. Walters, Johnstown, Pa.; Mr. J. N. Davidson, Allegheny, Pa.

Superintendent—Dr. J. M. Murdoch.

The aim of the institution is to provide suitable training for all children in Western Pennsylvania, who, by reason of mental deficiency are incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools, and to provide a home and suitable employment for those who, after passing through the school department, have not developed mentally to a degree to make it possible for them to take a place in the outside world without detriment to themselves or others.

The institution is primarily for children. The training is carried along about the same lines as are pursued at the older institution at Elwyn, and as the Association is to visit Elwyn it would be needless for me to go into a description of the method of training pursued. The western institution is in fact an offshoot from the parent institution at Elwyn. It was established and opened its doors for the reception of children in 1897. The institution is now caring for 1300 inmates, is very greatly crowded and has a large number of applications for admission on hand.

The movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1908, was as follows:

Number in Institution at beginning of year	1273
Admitted during year	120
Discharged	93
Living in the Institution at the end of year	1300

Of the ninety-three discharged fifty-four were more or less improved; three were transferred to hospitals for the insane and thirty-six died. Of the one hundred and twenty admissions, twenty-two were re-admissions.

The average cost of each inmate per week is $3.50.

There are 1260 acres of land connected with the institution.

The estimated value of real estate, including buildings, is $857.463.

There are now under course of construction four buildings which will materially increase the capacity and efficiency of the institution. One custodial building, which will accommodate 250 children; one industrial building which will make possible more effective training of the children along industrial lines; two large barn buildings which will make it possible to largely increase the excellent herd of cattle and production of milk and provide storage for produce from farm and garden.

We expect the new custodial building will be ready for occupancy about April 1st and at this time the institution will be able to admit all children for whose admission applications are now on file.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	500
No. admitted during year	221
Total number in and admitted during year	721
No. died, discharged and eloped	216
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	505
Average No. in hospital during year	509

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$166,818 57
Cost of buildings and improvements	89,610 87
Cost of other outside expenses	1,983 36
Total cost of maintaining hospital proper	75,224 34
Average weekly cost per capita	2 83
Total receipts other than county	46,803 03
Total cost to county for maintenance of hospital	120,015 54

Improvements—Completion of new cottages and dining room; cistern; addition to power house; carriage shed.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Addresses—Directors, H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Secretary,

Braddock, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. Medical Superintendent, J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Woodville, Pa.

Location, Woodville, Pa., ten miles from Pittsburg on the Washington Branch of P. C. C. & St. L. R. R.

Value of buildings, $537,411.14.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

Report of Almshouse for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	317
No. admitted during year	427
Total No. in Home and received during year	744
No. died, discharged and eloped	420
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	324
Average No. in Almshouse during year	315

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$77,764 50	
Costs of buildings and improvements	$ 6,562 03		
Cost of out-door relief	22,572 10		
Cost of other outside expenses	7,604 90	36,739 03	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		41,025 47	
Average weekly cost per capita		2 49	7-10
Total Almshouse expenses		77,764 50	
Total receipts other than county		14,981 47	
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House		62,783 03	

Improvements—New cistern.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, H. W. Osche, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. Superintendent, S. W. Lea, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa., P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. (Chartier's Division).

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $147,700.00; value of farm, $112,200.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

We render separate account of our Department for the Insane, the Allegheny County Hospital.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	69
No. admitted during year	38
Total No. in home and received during year	107
No. died, discharged and eloped	39
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	68
Average No. in Almshouse during year	87

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$15,649 10	
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 449 94		
Cost of out-door relief	3412 73		
Cost of other outside expenses	704 21	4,566 88	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		11,082 22	
Average weekly cost per capita		1 89	
Total Almshouse expenses		15,649 10	

Total receipts other than county	634 46
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	15,014 64

Improvements—Fire escape.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, D. R. Smith, Wolfsburg, Pa.; J. B. Cessna, Rainsburg Pa.; J. B. Teeter, Loysburg, Pa. Steward, M. I. Diehl, Bedford, Pa. Attorney, H. C. James, Bedford. Treasurer, J. L. McMullin, Bedford.

Location—Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa.

Number of acres, 240; value of buildings, $75,000.00; value of farm, $10,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 11. Total, 22.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 47.

During 1908 twenty-four insane were transferred from the insane department of the Bedford County Almshouse to the State Hospital at Harrisburg and the insane house converted into a hospital.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Blakely Poor District Almshouse for year ending September 30, 1908:

No. inmates at close of last year	42
Number admitted during year, males	17
No. admitted during year, females	6
No. born, males	1
Total No. in Home and admitted during the year	66
No. died, discharged and eloped	18
No. remaining at close of year	48
Average No. in Almshouse during year	44

EXPENSES.

Total expended for all purposes	$25,308 23
Cost to buildings and improvements	6,332 95
Out-door relief	4,758 27
Paid to hospitals and asylums care insane	3,770 11
Cost of maintaining Poor House	5,374 92

Average weekly cost per capita, $1.03 36-100.

Board of Directors—Thomas Grier, President, Dickson City; Jas. W. O'Brien, Treasurer, Olyphant; Jas. W. Smith, Secretary (Blakely Borough), Box 195 Peckville, Pa.

Officers—J. F. Ackley, Superintendent, Green Grove, R. F. D.; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, matron, Green Grove, Pa., R. F. D.

Location—Farm and Almshouse, Green Grove, 12 miles from Scranton and five miles from Blakely Borough.

Building and farm valued at $41,000.00.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Asylums, males, 68; females, 36. Total, 104.

THE BLAIR COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Report of Almshouse for the Blair County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	111
No. admitted during year	111
Total No. in Home and received during year	251
No. died, discharged and eloped	109
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	140
Average No. in Almshouse during year	104

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$26,515 31
Costs of buildings and improvements	936 56
Cost of out-door relief	7,103 79
Cost of other outside expenses	2,577 33
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	26,515 31
Average weekly cost per capita, board and clothing only	1 05
Total Almshouse expenses	21,187 73
Total receipts other than county	9,256 72
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	15,269 03

Improvements—Machine shop, planing mill and blacksmith shop combined, entire interior of almshouse and contagious disease hospital repainted.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, A. Lee Flick, President, Lynn, Pa., R. F. D.; H. H. Pensul, Altoona, Pa.; Simon Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg. Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Brown, Hall, Pa. Steward, R. W. Robinson. Matron, Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

Location—One mile from Holidaysburg.

Number of acres, 288; value of buildings, $70,000; value of farm, $25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 3; females, 2 Total, 5.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospitals, 269.

BUTLER COUNTY HOME.

Report of Butler County Home, located at Butler, Butler county, Pa.:

Salaries, wages and labor	$ 3,121 80
Provisions and supplies	2,524 52
Fuel and light	1,230 06
Clothing and other dry goods, etc	431 41
Medicine and medical supplies	277 01
Ordinary repairs	26 27
Traveling expense	87 10
Farm expense	1,042 96
Incidental expense	111 09
Total current expenses	8,852 22
Other ordinary expenses	72 25
Total Home expenses	$8,924 47

OUTSIDE EXPENSES.

Outdoor relief	$ 5,149 17
Insane in State Hospitals	6,707 89
Children in homes and private families	98 65
Feeble-minded in training schools	604 55
Other outside expenses	18 00
	$21,502 73
Total receipts not tax receipts	3,741 82
Net cost of poor to county	$17,760 82

Number of days support given inmates and vagrants, 28,686.

Average weekly cost per capita, $2.19.

Report of O. W. Stoughton, Supt. of County Home and Farm for 1907.

Average of inmates at Home per quarter, 64 men and 40 women.

Products of farm—	
Hay	85 tons (estimated.)
Oats	450 bushels
Ear corn	600 bushels
Potatoes	300 bushels
Wheat	280 bushels
Cabbage	3000 heads
Dressed pork	3000 pounds
Products sold—	
Hay	$ 542 11
Butterfat	1306 66
Calves	81 83
Pigs	45 50
Miscellaneous items	17 60
	$1993 70

Live stock—	
Work horses	5
Cows	19
Bulls	2
Heifers	13
Brood sows	3
Boars	1
Pigs	33

Poor Directors—William Siebert, N. S. Grossman, G. F. Easley.
Superintendent—Oliver W. Stoughton.
Matrons—Mrs. Permelia A. Stroughton.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of the Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville, Pa.:

Since last report the Home and Hospital have received the repairs necessary to keeping the buildings in good condition. The Hospital for the Insane has had a ward for excited men begun, and at present writing under roof. In August the Commissioners purchased a farm of 189 acres, which adjoins the county farm.

Officers—Directors, John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Levi S. Thomas, Malvern; Chas. L. Huston, Coatesville. Superintendent of Hospital for Insane and Physician to Home, Jane R. Baker, M. D. Superintendent of Home and Steward to Hospital for Insane, Davis Garrett. Housekeeper at Hospital, Phebe P. Chandler. Matron at Home, Esther S. Garrett.

Home—Admitted, 118 men, 68 women, 72 children. Discharged 83 men, 55 women, 70 children. Died, 23 men, 12 women, 7 children. There remained at the Home, September 30, 1908, 94 men, 80 women, 15 children. Born during year, 4 girls, 1 boy.

Hospital for Insane—Admitted, 40 men, 33 women. Discharged, 42 men, 30 women. Died, 20 men, 17 women. There remained under care September 30, 1908, 129 men, 109 women, 14 on parole.

Produce of Farm—Wheat, 457 bushels; rye, 38 bushels; Potatoes, 1360 bushels; corn, 1950 bushels; cornfodder, 6480 bundles; ensilage corn, 13 acres; hay, 165 tons; 7288 pounds of butter; 31,506 pounds of beef; 591 pounds of mutton; 9878 pounds of pork; 2218 pounds of chicken; 592 pounds of duck; 14,304 eggs.

Fruit—6413 boxes of strawberries; 400 boxes of currants; 620 boxes of gooseberries; 149 boxes blackberries, etc.

Garden—Beans, peas, sweet corn, asparagus, cabbage, turnips, to-

matoes, beets, celery and a great abundance of all minor vegetables sufficient for the use of the institution.

EXPENSES.

Orders drawn on County Treasurer		$65,139 10
Paid to County Treasurer for board of insane	$23,960 87	
Cash on hand	755 77	24,716 64
Net cost of poor to county		$40,422 46
Outside expenses—		
Children's Aid Society	$3,662 31	
Paid to other institutions	1,155 24	
Aiding poor families	215 51	
Outside medical relief	776 45	
Paid to undertakers	90 25	
Total outside expenses		$ 5,899 76
Cash on hand September 30, 1908		755 77
Cost of maintaining Home and Hospital		34,522 75
Receipts from board of insane		$23,960 87
Receipts from board of inmates		1,430 93
Receipts from farm		6,811 33
Total receipts		$32,203 13

Average net cost of all cared for in Home and Hospital per capita per week, $1.50.

Total expenses of Hospital for Insane	$34,109 84
Transferred to County Treasury	23,960 87
Net expenditure Hospital for Insane	$10,138 97
Hospital purchased from county farm	$3,897 10

Per capita cost per week in Hospital for Insane, gross, $2.73.
To county treasury, net, 81 1-2 cents.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Central Poor District of Luzerne county for the year ending December 30, 1907:

	Almshouse.	Hospital for Insane.
No. of inmates at close of last year	236	544
No. admitted during year	324	162
Total No. in Home and received during year	560	706
No. died, discharged and eloped	310	112
No. remaining at close of year, Dec. 30, 1907	250	594
Average No. in Almshouse during year	216 5-12	547

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$161,060 19
Costs of buildings and improvements	$ 363 92	
Cost of out-door relief	16,227 89	
Cost of other outside expenses	35,628 22	52,220 03
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		24,802 25
Average weekly cost per capita	$1.77 17-100	
Total Almshouse expenses		24,802 25
Total receipts other than county		66,658 48
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House		19,940 60

Improvements—Construction of hot house, additions and alterations to almshouse building including porches and rooms designed for care of tubercular patients, reconstruction of lavatories in Hospital for Insane.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Abram Nesbitt, Kingston, President; S. W. Davenport, Plymouth, Treasurer; Thomas Cassidy, Ashley, Secretary; George W. Mitchell, Plains; Geo. H. Butler, Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertner, Wilkes-Barre; Chas. A. Wersfield, Wilkes-Barre. Clerk, J. M. Shappert. Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Charles B. Mayberry, M. D., Retreat, Pa.; Superintendent of Almshouse, D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Pa.

Location—Retreat, Pa.

Number of acres, 142; value of buildings, $562,751.25; value of farm, $7,400.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Females, 1; total, 1.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 844.

Office of Central Poor District, 20 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of the Almshouse for the Erie County, Pa., Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	203
No. admitted during year	126
Total No. in Home and received during year	329
No. died, discharged and eloped	131
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	198
Average No. in Almshouse during year	184

EXPENSES.

Total amount for all purposes	$50,651 10
Costs of buildings and improvements	5,934 41
Cost of out-door relief, including insane in State Hospitals	18,311 53
Cost of other outside expenses	3,658 35
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper, less improvements	22,543 71
Total Almshouse expenses	25,506 09
Total receipts other than county	7,614 40
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House, Almshouse credits, $4,221.62	21,284 47

Average weekly cost per capita, gross, $2.66; net, $2.22.

Improvements—$2,962.38.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Levi H. Roland, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, R. F. D. 1, Erie county, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Erie county, Pa., R. F. D. 7.

Location—West Mill Creek, Erie county, Pa.

Number of acres, 136 3-4; value of buildings, $100,000.00; value of farm, $35,000.00.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 90; females, 66; total, 156.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 198.

Remarks—Twenty children of feeble mind at Polk Hospital; seven children in homes.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor and Almshouse for the Delaware County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	128
No. admitted during year	232
Total No. in Home and received during year	360
No. died, discharged and eloped	209
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	151
Average No. in Almshouse during year	132

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$42,408 53
Costs of buildings and improvements	2,934 41
Cost of out-door relief	3,209 42
Cost of other outside expenses	17,474 28
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	15,494 42
Average weekly cost per capita	2 30
Total Almshouse expenses	15,794 42
Total receipts other than county	3,088 41
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	12,706 01

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, James M. Smith, President, Lima, Pa.; William H. Jones, Upper Darby; Arthur Martin, Chester. Steward, John H. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.; matron, Mary E. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.

Location—Lima.

Number of acres, 96; value of buildings, $60,000; value of farm, $15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 116; females, 100. Total, 216.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 367.

The Children's Aid Society of our county, comparatively a new organization are working energetically and their efforts are highly appreciated.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	104
No. admitted during year	68
Total No. in Home and received during year	172
No. died, discharged and eloped	58
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	114
Average No. in Almshouse during year	85

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$19,064 85
Costs of buildings and improvements	1,099 46
Cost of out-door relief	4,345 88
Cost of other outside expenses	2,547 22
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	11,072 29
Average weekly cost per capita	2 29
Total Almshouse expenses	19,064 85
Total receipts other than county	3,926 63
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	15,138 22

Improvements—Slate roof on the Poor and Insane Departments.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Davison Greenwalt, John R. Pilgrim and Jacob W. Lehman, all of Chambersburg, Pa., R. F. D. Jacob Lehman, Steward, and Alice M. Lehman, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa. H. X. Bonebrake, Physician. W. O. Nicklas, Attorney and Clerk. John L. Black, Treasurer, all of Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 210; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $15,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 7. Total, 18. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 114.

GERMANTOWN ALMSHOUSE.

Report of Almshouse for the Germantown Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	67
No. admitted during year	79
Total No. in Home and received during year	141
No. died, discharged and eloped	75
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	62
Average No. in Almshouse during year	59 1-2

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$37,339 91
Costs of buildings and improvements	2,225 55
Cost of out-door relief	2,716 77
Cost of other outside expenses	5,482 03
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	10,903 60
Total Almshouse expenses	17,026 61
Total receipts other than county	2,986 40
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	20,606 86

Average weekly cost per capita, $2.49 16-100

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Chas. E. Emes, 5430 Green street; Jos. V. Dirvin, 913 East Woodlawn avenue; Walter Bowditch, 423 High street; S. Mendelssohn Meehan, Dorset street; Pringle Boothwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Charles C. Russell, 297 Grove's Lane; Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCollum street; Chas. Still, Jr., 8513 N. 27th street. J. W. Pullinger, President; P. Boothwick, Vice-President; W. Bowditch, Treasurer; Charles Still, Jr., Secretary. John F. Rosenberger, Steward.

Location—Rittenhouse street and Pulaski avenue, Germantown.

Number of acres, 12; value of buildings, $45,000.00; value of farm, $55,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 79; females, 50. Total, 129.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 67.

We regret to say that owing to the financial stringency we are caring on the outside for 2007 people and have fed during the year 1010 vagrants. Our insane are about normal.

CHAS. SILL, JR., Secretary.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of Poor Board and Almshouse for the Green County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	40

No. admitted during year	21
Total No. in Home and received during year	61
No. died, discharged and eloped	11
No. remaining at close of year December 30, 1907	50
Average No. in Almshouse during year	47

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$11,766 03
Costs of buildings and improvements	1,029 85
Cost of out-door relief	$1,940 16
Cost of other outside expenses	2,699 75
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	584 42
Average weekly cost per capita	2 06
Total Almshouse expenses	6,105 27
Total receipts other than county	1,867 14
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	4,238 13

Improvements—Built chicken house, roofed small outbuildings, painting and papering house, etc.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, John King, Treasurer of Children's Home, Jefferson, Pa.; F. M. Lemley, Treasurer of County Home, Waynesburg, Pa.; G. F. Grove, President and Secretary, Waynesburg, Pa. S. N. Kuhn, Attorney. H. H. Hughes, Steward, Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 147 1-2; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $45,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 15; females, 13. Total, 28.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 94.

The total number, 94, includes the feeble minded.

Report of the Children's Home, Greene County, Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

At beginning of year, 22; received during year, 21. Total number in Home and received during year, 43. Indentured, 9; left, 2; remaining at end of year, 32; average number, 30.

Board of Directors—T. M. Lemley, Waynesburg, Pa.; Frank Grove, President and Secretary, Waynesburg, Pa.; John King, Treasurer, Jefferson, Pa.; Charles King, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.; M. Shriner, Steward, Waynesburg, Pa.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$5,172 42
Cost of buildings and improvements	908 50
Total cost of maintaining Children's Home proper	4,253 92
Average weekly cost per capita	2 92
Receipts other than county	1,150 11
Total Children's Home expenses	3,113 71

Number of acres, 80; value of farm, $24,000; value of buildings, $30,000.

Location—Four and one-half miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the County of Huntingdon Poor District for the year ending, December, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	58
No. admitted during year	19
Total No. in Home and received during year	77
No. died, discharged and eloped	22
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	55

Average No. in Almshouse during year 49

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$13,775 22
Costs of buildings and improvements	129 78
Cost of out-door relief	4,075 59
Cost of other outside expenses	5,806 65
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	3,763 20
Average weekly cost per capita	1 60
Total Almshouse expenses	13,775 22
Total receipts other than county	458 01
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	13,317 21

Improvements—Electric light plant, power furnished by gasoline engine.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Geo. W. Zeetrick, Union Church; J. Q. Dell, Mapleton Depot; John C. Bare, Shade Gap. Steward, J. S. Appleby. Clerk, R. P. Smith.

Location—Aughwick Valley south end of Shirleysburg.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $15,000; value of farm, $10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 14. Total, 33.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 82.

The Electric Light Plant was installed in the month of May, 1908.

J. S. APPLEBY, Steward,
Shirleysburg, Pa.

JENKINS TOWNSHIP, PITTSTON CITY, PITTSTON TOWNSHIP.

Report of Ransom Almshouse for the Jenkins Township, Pittston City, Pittston Township, Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	89
No. admitted during year	14
Total No. in Home and received during year	103
No. died, discharged and eloped	9
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	93
Average No. in Almshouse during year	91

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 311 66
Cost of out-door relief	3,087 66
Cost of other outside expenses	22 28
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	21,590 32
Average weekly cost per capita	1 54
Total Almshouse expenses	17,075 12
Total receipts other than county	6,536 49
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	24,333 96

Location—Ransom, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Number of acres, 267; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of farm, $10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 64; females, 44. Total, 108.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 190.

Directors—Thomas J. Llewellyn, President; John P. Thomas,

Treasurer; P. H. Durkan, Secretary; J. H. Mullin and Thomas Maloney.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Montgomery, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	237
No. admitted during year	217
Total No. in Home and received during year	454
No. died, discharged and eloped—31 died, 186 discharged; total	217
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	237
Average No. in Almshouse during year	222

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$45,320 62
Costs of buildings and improvements	$4,617 74	
Cost of out-door relief	8,970 13	
Cost of other outside expenses	8,274 51	21,862 44
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		18,028 15
Average weekly cost per capita		1 56
Total Almshouse expenses as above stated		45,320 62
Total receipts other than county		5,430 03
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House		39,890 59

Improvements—The Webster Heating System.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, John R. Kendig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; George F. Longaker, Wm. Penn, Pa. Steward, J. K. Leidy, Royersford, Pa. Physician, M. P. Weber, Evansburg, Pa. Secretary, Freas Styer, Norristown, Pa.

Location—Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa.

Number of acres, 298; value of buildings, $110,000; value of farm, $20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 168; females, 140. Total, 308.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 545.

All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Report Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	193
No. admitted during year	141
Total No. in Home and received during year	334
No. died, discharged and eloped	143
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	193
Average No. in Almshouse during year	192

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$51,565 24
Costs of buildings and improvements	13,288 53
Cost of out-door relief	10,750 75
Cost of outside expenses	16,387 76
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	64,853 77
Average weekly cost per capita	1 72
Total Almshouse expenses	4,062 85

Total receipts other than county 3,491 12
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House 17,219 91

Improvements—New boiler house and boilers, new laundry and machinery; new floors in buildings, new pig pen.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address at present—Directors, Dr. J. E. Mauger, Frank White, Wm. S. Leib; Steward, S. W. Gangwer; Secretary, Franz Mackl; Solicitor, W. G. Thomas.

Location—Rockport.

Number of acres, 781; value of farm, $157,292.77.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 126; females, 75. Total, 201.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 193.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1908:

No. of inmates at close of last year 148
No. admitted during year 170
Total No. in Home and received during year 318
No. died, discharged and eloped 151
No. remaining at close of year, September 30, 1908 167
Average No. in Almshouse during year 174

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes			$38,579 57
Costs of buildings and improvements	$ 677 75		
Cost of out-door relief	11,093 32		
Cost of other outside expenses	7,913 79	19,684 86	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		18,894 71	
Average weekly cost per capita		2 31	
Total Almshouse expenses		19,572 46	
Total receipts other than county		7,771 73	
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House		11,800 73	

Improvements—Ten-thousand gallon elevated water tank 68 feet high; one hospital of eight rooms for tuberculosis and painting of administration part of main building.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, J. T. Hoover, Secretary, Sandy Lake, Pa.; Samuel T. Bell, President, Sheakleyville, Pa., and A. I. Baker, Sharon, Pa. Steward, T. C. White, Mercer, Pa. Matron, Mrs. Amanda White, Mercer, Pa. Attorney, T. C. Cochran, Mercer, Pa. House Physician, M. G. Yeager, M. D., Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles from Mercer.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, $135,000.00; value of farm, $18,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 18; females, 25. Total, 43.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 210.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 23; girls, 26. Total, 49.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Mifflin County Poor District for year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year 39
No. admitted during year 43

Total No. in Home and received during year	82
No. died, 4; discharged, 34; in families, 1; hospitals, 2	41
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	41
Average No. in Almshouse during year	82

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	6,540 39
Costs buildings and improvements, included in Poor House proper	146 61
Cost of out-door relief	1,303 83
Cost of other outside expenses	1,637 67
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	3,598 89
Total Almshouse expenses, including salaries	3,598 89
Total receipts other than county	2,349 39
Total net cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	1,538 56

Average weekly cost per capita, 74 4-10 cents.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, David Rhodes, President, McVeytown, Pa.; Sylvester Brought, Lewistown, Pa.; Jas. B. Smith, Reedsville, Pa. Steward, Lewis H. Ruble, Lewistown, Pa.

Location—Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $8,000.00; value of farm, $16,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; females, 10. Total, 15.

PITTSBURG, NORTH SIDE.

Report of Almshouse for the Pittsburg, North Side, Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	313
No. admitted during year	313
Total No. in Home and received during year	739
No. died, discharged and eloped	315
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	424
Average No. in Almshouse during year	409

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 99,116 94
Costs of buildings and improvements	425,000 00
Cost of out-door relief	19,168 11
Cost of other outside expenses	9,143 54
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	53,623 34
Average weekly cost per capita	2 46
Total Almshouse expenses	63,623 34
Total receipts other than county	18,707 97
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	33,575 23

Improvements—New barn, silo and pig stys, $10,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Simon Kirschler, Deputy Director; Jas. F. Bailey, Deputy Chief Clerk; Chas. Young, Deputy Examiner.

Location—Warner Station, West Penna. R. R., Post Office, Hoboken, Pa.

Number of acres, 97; value of buildings, $325,000; value of farm, $150,000.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Females, 1. Total, 1.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 424.

Our institution is in very good condition.

ROXBOROUGH.

Report of the Overseers of the Poor of Roxborough Almshouse for the Roxborough Poor District for the year ending, December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	32
No. admitted during year	8
Total No. in Home and received during year	40
No. died, discharged and eloped	6
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	37
Average No. in Almshouse during year	40

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$5,122 35
Costs of Buildings and Improvements	50 81
Cost of out-door relief	840 75
Cost of other outside expenses	139 50
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	4,239 14
Average weekly cost per capita	2 03
Total Almshouse expenses	4,676 30
Total receipts other than county	1,290 00
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	3,386 30

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—President, Nathan L. Jones, 5639 Ridge avenue, Roxborough; Treasurer, Harry A. Markly, Manatawna avenue, Roxborough; Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.

Location—Shawmont avenue, Roxborough.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, $14,000; value of farm, $28,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 3; females, 6. Total, 9.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 40.

SCRANTON.

Report of Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pa., Almshouse and Hospital, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year	601
No. admitted during year	327
Total No. in Home and received during year	926
No. died, discharged and eloped	311
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	34
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year	599

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including bonds paid and interest		$144,645 00
Costs of buildings and improvements and repairs	$22,604	
Cost of out-door relief	18,517	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,250	46,371 00
Total cost of maintaining Hospital and Almshouse proper		78,579 00
Average weekly cost per capita		2 70
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		80,272 00
Total cost of county for maintenance of Hospital and Poor House		80,272 00

Improvements—The ground wards for male and female patients have been converted into dining rooms, access to same by corridors, connected with all departments, will accommodate 400; male being separated from female, exclusively.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Timothy Burke, Fred Fuller, Esq., F. I. Dickert, Samuel Williams, Thomas Shotton, W. A. Paine, M. D., Willard Matthew, all of Scranton, Pa. W. G. Daniels, Secretary; Oscar Grambo, Treasurer; C. S. Seamas, Collector; John F. Scraag, Attorney, Scranton, Pa.

Location of farm and buildings, nine miles north of Scranton. Post Office, Clark Summit, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, $572,320; value of farm, $51,500; other improvements, etc., $43,500. Total, $758,943.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 206; females, 195. Total, 401.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 601.

Our institution is named "Hillside Home," of Scranton Poor District. George W. Beemer is Superintendent; Mrs. Jennie Beemer, Matron; Frank S. Iinkseller, Resident Physician; Miss Josephine Beemer, Secretary. Address, Clark Summit, Pa., care of "Hillside Home."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of inmates at close of last year, including Hospital	126
No. admitted during year, including hospital	74
Total No. in Home and received during year, including Hospital	200
No. died, discharged and eloped, including hospital	56
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907, including hospital	144
Average No. in Almshouse during year, including hospital	138

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$14,447 03
Costs of buildings and improvements	282 00
Cost of out-door relief	1,000 00
Cost of other outside expenses	432 13
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper	10,530 20
Average weekly cost per capita	1 93
Total Almshouse expenses	12,431 95
Total receipts other than county	7,464 02
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House	6,983 01

Improvements—No new buildings were erected. Several new concrete walks laid, and the porches of main building and the entire barn were painted.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, J. F. Reiman, President, Berlin, R. F. D., No. 2; William Baker, Somerset, Pa.; J. C. Deitz, Listie. Secretary, C. L. Shaver, Somerset, Pa. Superintendent, J. J. Emmens, M. D., Somerset, Pa. Attorney, H. F. Yost, Somerset, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of farm, $35,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—None.

Number of males at Polk, 5; females, 2. Total, 7.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 144 at end of year, 1907.

Arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a new Hospital for the Insane under the Act of April 17, 1866, P. L. 110 and as soon as plans are approved by State Board of Charities, the contract for the erection of the same will be let.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Westmoreland County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1907:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	212
No. admitted during year	310
Total No. in Home and received during year	562
No. died, discharged and eloped	316
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	246

Average No. in Almshouse during year, 212 1-2.

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$50,458 52
Cost of out-door relief	$17,755 13	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,005 33	20,760 46
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		29,698 06
Average weekly cost, per capita		2 68
Total Almshouse expenses		29,698 06
Total receipts other than county		10,506 05
Total cost of county for maintenance of Poor House		19,192 01

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Daniel Bierer, President, Greensburg, Pa.; R. D. Wolf, Secretary, Greensburg, Pa.; I. N. Dixon, Branch, Pa.; J. W. Armbrust, Armbrust, Pa., John O. Martin, Ruffsdale, Pa. Attorney, M. N. McGary. Physician, Dr. John Portser. Superintendent, A. P. Darr, Greensburg, Penna.

Location—Two and one-half miles south of Greensburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, $120,000.00; value of farm, $60,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 115; females, 62. Total, 177.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospitals, 423.

CHILDREN'S HOME FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent of Children's Home, for Washington County Poor District, for the year ending December 30, 1907:

Location—Three miles north of Washington, at Arden station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Washington County Poor Farm.

No. of inmates at close of last year	52
No. admitted during year	53
Total No. in Home and received during year	105
No. died	1
No. remaining at close of year, December 30, 1907	53
Average No. in Home during year	53

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 8,421 36

Costs of buildings and improvements..... 60,000 00
Average weekly cost per capita..... 1 50

Improvements—One brick building, 2 1-2 stories with basement, containing 52 rooms; heated by steam and gas, lighted by gas and electricity, hot and cold water throughout the building.

No. of acres, 22; value of farm, $3,000.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address—Directors, Wm. Courson, President, Washington, Pa.; James A. Emery, Secretary, Eighty-Four, Pa.; John Irwin, Claysville, Pa. Superintendent, Mary A. Rockey, Washington, Pa. Physician, J. W. Burns, Washington, Pa.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY, From October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908.

Number of children in boarding homes, October 1, 1907..... 65
No. of children received from Superintendent of County Home.. 56
No. of children received from other sources..... 44
Total number received from all sources during year..... —100
Total number received and in boarding homes during the past year..165
Number returned to parents and friends..... 58
Number returned to their own counties..... 1
Number placed on other counties 9
Number released to support themselves 2
Number married 1
Number adopted 1
Number died in boarding homes..... 21
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School at Indiana..... 4
Number placed in Hospitals and Institutions..... 11
Number returned to our county 2
Number received from other counties..... 1
Number working for wages and under our care..... 4
Number placed in free homes 20
Total number passed from our care during the year..... 84
Total number of parents assisted 32
Total number of letters and postals written.....596
Total number of letters and postals received.....498
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages sent.....490
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages received.....451
Total number of visits made in interest of the Society.....174
Total number of visits received in interest of the Society.....634
Total number of children visited.....348
Total number of children in boarding homes, belonging to last year's report 32
Total number of new children in boarding homes, this year..... 30
Total number of children in boarding homes, October 1, 1908..... 61
Total number under our care during the year.....396
Total number in our care at present.....180
Total number since we organized.....887

Although we have not received as many children this year as last, our work has increased to a greater extent as we have had more to do with larger children, some that have been turned over by the Court to our Society to give them a better chance than if sent to a Reform School. We have not regretted taking charge of these, that might be called "Juvenile cases," as we have, through Children's Aid Societies of other counties, been able to place them in good homes, where they are kindly treated and trained to take care of themselves, in many cases getting wages. These girls are not bad, but belong to foreigners, who, because the child does not want to do as much work as they

wish, will bring them before the Justice to be sent to a Reform School to make them mind. The parents, not understanding that when they put their girl in jail, that is not what they wish. The Court, about two years ago, had a mother and stepfather commit a girl saying "they wanted her sent away for one year to make her a good girl." The Judge committed her to our Society. We found that she was not bad, but they did not understand how to manage her. Through another county she was placed in an excellent home. At the end of the year, the mother commenced to annoy us to return her girl, saying "If she is not good send her again back." We left the girl in the home that had been provided for her until the two years were up, when we allowed her to return to her mother, under our care, so we could protect her. She told me she was glad she was under the care of the Children's Aid Society, now she knew if her people didn't treat her right she would be protected by us.

We are still no nearer a temporary home for our children than last year and are having some trouble about boarding homes, as we are not able to get people that will take them for the small amount we can pay. It means a great deal of work, feeding, washing, ironing and giving these children the care they all require, especially as so many of them are babies. We have been and still are perplexed to know what to do with so many little ones and so few boarding homes for our children.

All of our county officials encourage us and tell us how satisfactory our work is to them; they appreciate all we are doing for these helpless little ones and think we are doing too much, but they do not know how they can relieve our work at present. If it were not for the kind words of encouragement we receive from our Judges, Commissioners and Directors, in fact from all our county officials, as well as all that know the great amount of work and the good we are doing, when we become discouraged and wish we could give up this charge, we think what is to become of this work that has taken so much time, patience and a great deal of worry to build up—what is to become of these innocent children that have been so neglected by their own families?

I am feeling the burden of these duties as I am getting up in years and in our county there are so few to do this immense work—in fact, about six or seven—but the greatest responsibilities come upon the Secretary, Mrs. Bowie, and myself. The young have too many pleasures to give up to undertake these heavy burdens and responsibilities, so the problem is "what are we to do with so many children?"

We are thankful and appreciate all that is done for our Society by our Directors, Superintendent and Matron, as well as by all our good friends. Our attorney, as well as any of our county officials and lawyers, are willing and ready at all times to assist us in a charity that is considered the best charity in the State—that of taking care of the little ones that, in many cases, are worse off than orphans—for by the Children's Aid Societies, they are being trained to be good men and women and take a place among honorable people in the world, when, if it were not for the Children's Aid Societies, in many cases, they would become criminals and a greater expense to the State as we claim, by training children, we are lessening the criminal list.

Again thanking all the friends that assist us, if only by kind words of encouragement, and to show appreciation of this work that is done by so few of us, and let us all remember what our Saviour said: "Whosoever shall receive one such little child, in my name, receiveth me."

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY

OCTOBER 12, 13 AND 14, 1909

BENSHOFF PRINTING COMPANY
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HON. E. A. BOYNE

BRADFORD, PA.

Who presided so efficiently at the Convention.

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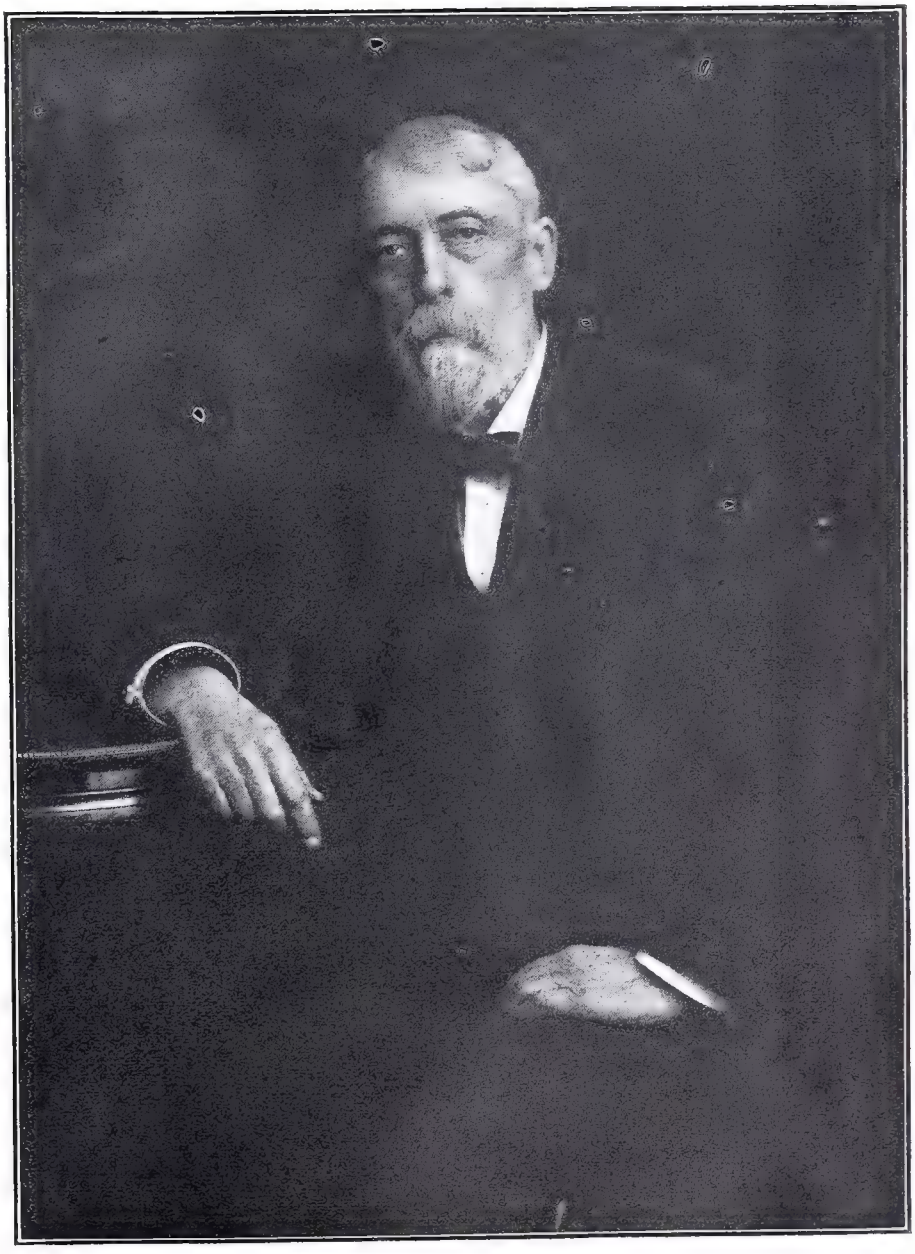
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N. BOYD WILSON

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

PRESIDENT ELECT FOR 1910

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY

October 12, 13 and 14, 1909.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania met at Lyceum Hall, Bradford, Pa., on Tuesday, October 12th, 1909, and after thirty minutes spent in greetings, etc., the Convention was called to order by the President, Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Chas. Luce, of Bradford, favored the Convention with a beautiful vocal solo, responding to an encore by singing a very pretty negro lullaby.

The invocation, by Rev. H. W. Bieber, of Bradford, was given with the delegates all standing.

The freedom of the city was extended to the delegates by Hon. R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of Bradford, who was introduced by President Boyne and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I arise with no little pleasure to welcome the delegates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania to our city. We have just had a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of our city, and a great many of the visitors are yet with us and with these two events coming in the same year our citizens are proud of it. We want you to feel that the people of Bradford are in hearty sympathy with your work. We have looked forward with pleasure to your coming. The different Associations represented here are among the most important in the several communities that you represent throughout the State, and therefore your people have selected representative citizens to fill these positions and we feel that we are entertaining delegates who have a far greater knowledge of the various branches of this great work of charity than we have and that we will be benefitted by your meeting with us. We are proud to have you within our gates. We hope that you will all have occasion to remember the Convention at Bradford with pleasure. The city is yours. We are going to show you the best that we have, and try to make you wish that Bradford were your home. Once again we welcome you, and I now turn you over to your worthy President and his Committee, who will now take care of you.

Applause.

Hon. R. B. Stone of Bradford, Trustee of the Warren State Hospital, was here introduced by President Boyne and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Childrens' Aid Socities, in the following happy manner:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have been invited to this city by your President, one of our leading citizens, and have been welcomed by our Mayor, whose word goes; you have received the freedom of the city, but after all, if I understand the situation, you are not quite certain, yet, that you haven't taken us by surprise. Let me say, then, ladies and gentlemen, and delegates to this Convention, let me whisper the fact that old Father Time and Dame Nature have conspired and have been at work for centuries to make this welcome to you what it should be, wet and warm. They have lifted up the hills and formed them about you into the petals of a beautiful flower; and see how the petals have been tinted into bloom for the hour of your coming. (Applause). It is little, in comparison, that we who are thus doubly blessed can do to celebrate your visit, but I assure you that you will not need to fumble for our latch strings. Five thousand doors will open at your approach and twenty thousand people will bid you welcome, and the best people on earth, gathered from all the States of the Union and the nationalities of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, you have touched here one of the high places of the Commonwealth, but I assure you, no matter how fast you may be traveling, you will need nothing more evhilarating than the nectar of our mountain springs, and if it doesn't rain all the time you will get an enormous appetite in this ambrosial air.

We are 1500 feet above the level of the sea and the trolley cars run to 2100 feet. I sleep on a mountain top every night and hitch my aeroplane to a star.

There are no poor people in Bradford, except the Poor Board, and we think they are entitled to high credit. We are all rich, but we don't deny our debts. We all have a share in these beautiful hills and the bubbling springs and the invigorating air. Help yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, and while you stay among us I hope you will all feel like Columbus, as though you had discovered a new world and that it was yours.

Applause.

In behalf of the people of Bradford I welcome you all to the chief city of the hills of Pennsylvania.

Applause.

Mrs. S. E. Vantine, President of the McKean County Childrens' Aid Society, responded to the Address of Welcome, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

This morning I am very much in the position of a friend of mine who gave an address recently at a womans' convention in this city. I am so much more accustomed to attending womens' conventions and gatherings than a convention of this kind that I am surprised that I did not address your Honorable President as "Madam." (Laughter.)

This friend of mine was fourth on the platform, and she stated that before she left home she prepared what she considered a pretty impromptu speech, but that the first speaker used part of her material, and the second some more, and the third finished it.

After the beautiful Addresses of Welcome you have listened to I fear that my impromptu speech would cause someone to give me the advice that was recently given to a young and aspiring authoress. She sent her story to the editor of a magazine and not receiving any reply wrote for a speedy decision; for, she said, "she had other irons in the fire." The editor replied that after reading the story and giving it careful considera-

tion he advised her to "put it with the other irons."

The Childrens' Aid Society of McKean County gives you a most hearty and cordial welcome. We have been living in anticipation of the pleasure of your coming for months.

This Society is the youngest, with one exception, of any in western Pennsylvania; but we have known for years of the grand work being done in the State by the Directors of the Poor and by the women of the Children's Aid Society. We are glad to sit at your feet and learn. It is not so much for our personal benefit, but that we may go out and do better service for the poor and dependent children that come under our care. I don't know that we can give you anything of benefit to carry away with you, but we do hope to add a little to your pleasure and entertainment while you are with us. In the years to come I trust that you will remember these few days in Bradford with pleasure, and will remember us as you would remember friends.

Applause.

Mr. F. H. Nibecker, Superintendent House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa., was received with applause and responded to the Address of Welcome as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I suppose the time of greatest pleasure to the prima donna is when she is prevented from singing and giving a rousing welcome before she has electrified her audience by the first note, on the ground of her great name and her previous performances. That is our position today; we haven't done anything yet and we feel all the more pleased to have received so excellent a welcome upon the ground of reputation made by previous good work.

It is very fortunate, I think, that Bradford is one of the high places, because this Association, as they say, we are "going some" and only touch the high places, and we congratulate Bradford that it is one of the high places. I don't think there is anyone here who has not felt the inspiration of the high places in this beautiful country, and the intoxication of this bracing air. We all come here hoping to turn all of this intoxication and this uplift by the aesthetic surroundings that Nature spreads out before us, to some good use, in furtherance of the ends and purposes that bring us together, and in which we expect to co-operate with the people of Bradford and Bradford with us, in the improvement of those matters that can be improved in our work.

There are two great principles recognized in modern life in everything, whether in business or philanthropy. These are the principles of specialization and association. There are some who are like the quacks and charatans in medicine; who can do more than all the specialists, and who receive a large clientage because of their own supreme nerve and the credulity of the public. There are some such in the work of philanthropy and charity; but we believe the fact is recognized that there is but one way to do anything in this day and that is to do one thing. That no one is wide enough and none are large enough to do all things and do them well.

This Convention is an exemplification of that specialization; of the bringing to bear of the thoughts of many minds and the study of many years upon one subject, and that is the subject that engrosses the attention of those that are engaged by public behest in caring for the many that cannot care for themselves, and oftener for those who will not care for themselves, but ought.

There should be nothing that may in any way interfere with this specialization in philanthropy, in charity and in correction; nothing should allow us for one moment to diverge from that purpose, of bringing our efforts to bear upon one special line of work, whatever that work

may be that we are doing.

You cannot go into any great association where capital has been brought together and find one man doing all kinds of work. You cannot go into anything that involves complicated effort but you find specialists dealing with each part of that work. It is just as true in the work of charity as it is done in this day. It is no longer simply making another's need an excuse for the effort on our part, and feeling so satisfied with ourselves because we have done something, whether good or bad, and often as much harm as good.

It is as true in this as in any other line, that for this work to be done well it must be done by those who have learned by experience how to do it. It would be as foolish for us, with all our mathematical education, to begin where every child begins.

We must start with all the accumulation of wisdom that has come to the world by the efforts and failures of those who have gone before. But it is also equally true that in order that the work for humanity may be as a whole, not a fragmentary work, in no way correlated, but made a real living entity in itself, that all this specialization should be associated, just as the specialization of great productive corporations are associated in their central head.

Now we are here because we believe in these things. If we did not we might as well have lost this great uplift that comes from Nature's prodigal hand in Bradford, and stayed at home. We might as well have never come together.

It is because of this necessary association of effort that we are here in Bradford, and if we fail to get results, from the action and reaction of one mind upon another, I fear it will be our own fault, because there must be some reaction from the attrition of active minds.

I wish to thank our friends at Bradford for their kind and generous welcome to us.

Applause.

Mrs. E. S. Linsley, of Warren, responded to the Address of Welcome as follows, on behalf of the Children's Aid Societies.

I think that you must feel the same despair, in seeing my familiar face once more, that the old lady did at the meeting held by one of the great evangelists. He was describing the awful day of wrath and his description was intensely vivid of the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. An old lady in the gallery leaned over and exclaimed: "I haven't got a tooth in my head." "Madam," said the evangelist, "have no fear. In that awful day of wrath false teeth will be provided, both upper and lower sets." (Laughter.)

I feel that the reason of my being present in a conspicuous position today might be summed up in the response of the Democratic party to William Jennings Bryan's speech, the title of which was "Watchman, what of the night," and the Democratic party responded: "The night is dark and I am far from home; you led me on." (Laughter.)

I shall offer no apologies for my remarks, because as you well know —those of you who have had the inestimable privilege of knowing me for a number of years—you may nail Dr. Cook to the pole and you may nail Peary to the pole, but you can't nail me to anything.

We of the Children's Aid Society have come to Bradford with the feeling that we shall gain inspiration for the work. Of Bradford it may be truly said that there need be no homeless child, since the beautiful Home of the Children's Aid Society and the mother-love is awaiting every little waif in the city of Bradford. No word is needed to express our appreciation of the kindness of the people of Bradford. Its reputation for cordiality is too well known to need dwelling upon, but certainly no response of welcome can be perfect, on the part of the

Children's Aid Society, unless it includes this Convention, which has welcomed the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania as its guest for many years. This Association has been our inspiration and our help on all occasions, and we thank them most heartily for always including us on the programmes.

After a careful study of old English chronicles I find that Bradford, and many other fords, owed their origin to gentlemen, knights, who were out hunting lost and at that moment a deer always sprang out of the woods and led the way.

The deers are here, and if you need us we are ready. (Laughter.)

I have often wondered whose inspiration it was to call this Society the Children's Aid. Whose life work is to bring "the motherless babe and the babeless mother together, to love one another." Surely it is the most beautiful work that has ever been given to woman to do.

In conclusion I would like to quote a little of that old German legend that refers to the time in early days when heaven's gates were barred against earth. A little child died and went to Paradise, and all the time mourned for its mother. Finally praying the Mother of Heaven that light might stream in and God commanded that the key should be given into the hands of the child and safe in the little hands was the key, "and the gates forever ajar." And so it is in this work, to those who understand it, the key is in the hands of a little child.

Applause.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BOYNE.

I am sorry to say that it has come down to me now. I was in hopes I could keep you interested until adjourning time, and adjourn for dinner, and not come back after dinner. (Laughter.) You have listened to what our worthy Mayor has said. He has extended to you, willingly and cheerfully, the freedom of the city. Mr. R. B. Stone, one of our leading attorneys, and one of the trustees of the State Hospital at Warren, has given you a hearty welcome. Mrs. Vantine, President of the Children's Aid Society, has been generous in welcoming you. I would have to throw a boquet at Mrs. Linsley to do her justice. If you will promise not to throw any bricks at me I have a little conglomeration of my own. I will try and give it, but I am ready to stop now. It makes me feel like the fellow who was going to be married the first time (and for most of us it is the last time). He was nervous and waiting for the time of the ceremony and he looked out of the window for the orchestra and couldn't see them coming and he came out on the veranda and couldn't see them and he came back into the house and says to his friends: "I don't know what to do; if I had someone who could play or sing a piece it would help pass the time," and one of his young chums spoke up and says: "I can sing a piece," and he says "all right. I will be glad to have you sing anything you want to; anything will do, I a mso nervous." (He was about as nervous as I am now). (Laughter.)

He says: "I will tell you. I will go upstairs and bring my bride down and when I come down and am ready to come in I will nod my head, and then you commence to sing." And he went upstairs and brought his bride down and nodded his head to his chum and the fellow commenced and sang like this (singing) "Oh, you are up against the real thing now." (Laughter and applause.)

Now that sounds better than a brick would feel.

(Reads)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of this the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

I am more than gratified at seeing so many here and I sincerely hope that nothing will happen to mar the pleasure of your stay while within our limits. I assure you it is a great pleasure to us to think you have so honored us in choosing this city for holding the convention in. It will be another bright spot in the life of the city of Bradford and let us hope that all our doings will tend towards the relief of suffering humanity wherever found, to prove that we are all

"for the cause that needs assistance
and the wrongs that need resistance,
And the future in the distance
And the good that we can do."

If it would not be out of place here I would like to offer a suggestion that the Committee on Legislation do their best to have an act passed into a law to make it an extraditable offense for a man or a thing calling himself a man to desert his family and then go into the next state, leaving them to suffer the pangs of hunger when the children become dwarfed mentally, physically and morally. I would recommend as punishment the whipping post. In the State of Delaware the whipping post is the law and the punishment for wife beating. It is hard for me to say which is the worst crime, wife beating or wife desertion. Desertion of family is becoming so common that there should be something done to prevent it. Therefore I recommend the whipping post and a good husky woman to apply it, one who has suffered desertion herself. It would seem that she could do a first-class job. After the punishment he should be made to give bonds for the support of his wife and children or be locked up. I believe we should be kind in doing charity. Give what we have to give with an open hand and not with a clinched fist. I have seen people give charity in so grudging a way that it looked almost like stealing to take it. It may not be our fault for being poor and needing charity. Circumstances over which we have no control are the circumstances that control us, so we should be charitably inclined to all who stand in need, for—

"It is not to pause when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
It is not to ask what made him poor,
Or why he help demands.

The voice of charity is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong,
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she places faith,
Hope smileth at her door
Relieve him first, then softly say,
Go brother, sin no more."

The remarks of President Boyne were received with applause.

Mr. L. C. Colborn moved that the various Committees be made up at the noon adjournment. Adopted.

The Convention here adjourned until 2 p. m.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Bradford, Pa., October 12, 13 and 14, 1909:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, Etna; F. T. Redman, Braddock; James McRobb, Oakdale; Dr. W. D. Barry, Woodville; Dr. J. Lewis Shroades, Woodville, Physician in charge.

BEDFORD COUNTY—John A. Henderson, Mrs. John A. Henderson, J. B. Kettler, J. B. Sessny, John C. Bower.

BUTLER COUNTY—J. C. Kisskaddon, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Conrad Bader, Johnstown; Miss Jennie Bader, J. A. Gray, Ebensburg; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Phillip Hartzog, Mrs. Phillip Hartzog, John Cunningham, Mrs. John Cunningham.

DELAWARE COUNTY—

CHESTER COUNTY—Levi S. Thomas, John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Kennet Square; Chas. L. Huston, Coatesville, Mrs. L. Huston.

ERIE COUNTY—E. P. Gould, Assistant Secretary, Erie; Ira E. Briggs, Stenographer; Chas. F. Loesel, J. A. Henry, Clark McAllister, Union City; J. O. Smith.

FAYETTE COUNTY—James J. Barnhart, Elijah Crossman, Thos. Love, Marshall Dean, Mrs. Marshall Dean, Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Mrs. H. L. Rankin.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chatman, Waynesburg; Frank Grove, F. M. Lemley, Waynesburg; Directors—M. Shrivler, steward; Mrs. M. Shrivler, matron; Harvey Hughes, assistant steward; Mrs. Harvey Hughes, assistant matron; Ruth Kent, matron of Children's Home; Chas. H. King, solicitor.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—Geo. W. Detric, Huntingdon; Mrs. Geo. W. Detric, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, steward; Mrs. W. W. Wilson.

BLAIR COUNTY—Dr. H. J. Sumer, Jr., Hollidaysburg, superintendent of Hospital; Mrs. Emily E. Sumer, R. W. Robinson, steward; Mrs. R. W. Robinson.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Jacob W. Leiman, John Pilgrim, director; C. M. Funk, director; P. H. Hollar, John L. Black.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue Willard.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—John McCabe, director; Isaac P. Rogers.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Blakely Poor District—James W. Smith, James W. O'Brien, Thos. Greer, Directors; J. F. Arcley, superintendent. Mrs. J. W. Smith; Mrs. J. F. Arckley, matron.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Fred Fuller, Scranton; F. J. Decker, Scranton, directors; Geo. W. Beamer, steward.

CARBON COUNTY—Middle Coal Field District—W. H. Gibson, S. W. Gragwer, Mrs. S. W. Gragwer, W. S. Lieb, Hazleton; Mrs. W. S. Lieb, Frank White, Mrs. Frank White.

LANCASTER COUNTY—W. C. Grube, steward; Mrs. W. C. Grube, matron; Shaffer Worst, Mrs. Shaffer Worst, A. B. Sweigart, Mrs. A. B. Sweigart, Esbey Boyd, Columbia; F. B. Bausman, president, Lancaster.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Thos. Cassedy, Ashley; A. P. Childs, Alden, directors. T. A. Mackin, steward, Retreat.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, Centralia Poor District—Thos. M. Mumford, Centralia, director.

LYCOMING COUNTY, Williamsport Poor District—N. Boyd Wilson, Mrs. N. Boyd Wilson, E. E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl, John R. Kupp, Esq., solicitor.

MERCER COUNTY—S. T. Bell, director; Clarks Mill; Mrs. R. L. Camel.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Geo. F. Longaker, John Kindig, John H. McDowell, Redhill, directors; Mrs. Geo. F. Lonaker, Mrs. J. H. McDowell, Jacob K. Leidy, steward, Royersford; Mrs. Jacob K. Leidy, John J. Kenny.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Germantown Poor District—Jacob J.

Pullinger, Pringle Borthwick, S. Mendelshon Meeker, William Coupe, Walter Boudich, Nathan Adams, Chas. Still, Jr., John F. Rousenberger.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Roxborough Poor District—Nathan R. Jones, H. A. Markley, Wm. W. Umpstead.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Oxford and Lower Dublin—Chas. Snyder, Frankford; Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Benjamin Benner, Foxchase, director.

McKEAN COUNTY—R. J. Hoffman, Mayor of Bradford; E. A. Boyne, President of Association; Geo. F. Guy, director; E. R. Sherman, treasurer; Mrs. Ada Cable, Gertrude Wheeler, Mrs. I. R. Zook, Dr. W. DeBarry, Geo. Martin, Ada L. Weldin, Parsons; Dr. Percus R. Straight, Mary E. Richmond, Smithport; G. M. Clark, J. M. Sloan, Wm. Dobie, Geo. Dobie, M. D. Harris, Rev. H. W. Bieber, Hon. R. B. Stone, Mrs. S. E. Vantine, Hon. Joseph W. Bouton.

SOMERSET COUNTY—W. W. Baker, J. C. Dietz, J. F. Raymond, directors; Dr. J. J. Emmens, superintendent; H. F. Yost, solicitor; L. C. Colborn, Secretary of Association, Probation Officer.

VENANGO COUNTY—M. P. Hesley, Franklin, county commissioners.

POTTER COUNTY—C. D. Austin, F. J. Lent, Geo. Sutton, Jr.

WARREN COUNTY—Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Mrs. Leon G. Ball, F. M. Downing.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—J. A. Emory, Wm. Courson, directors; Mrs. Mary A. Rockey, Mrs. Wm. Courson, John W. Quivey, steward; Mrs. John W. Quivey, superintendent of County Home.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—H. H. Brownmiller.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, director, Branch; Mrs. I. N. Dixon.

CHILDREN'S AID OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Leon G. Baugh, Warren; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Uniontown; Mrs. H. L. Rankin, Uniontown; Mrs. S. E. Vantine, Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. Jennie R. Cody, Mrs. Mary C. Lonsdale, Mrs. Edward A. Boyne, Mrs. Adda L. Melvin, Mrs. Ada Cable.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Prof. W. N. Burt, Edgewood Park.

VENANGO COUNTY—FEEBLE-MINDED TRAINING SCHOOL—Dr. J. Irvin Zerbe, Polk, Assistant Physician.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA—F. H. Nibecker, superintendent, Glens Mills.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia—Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennet Square; Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Lincoln University; Adelaine D. Comfort.

Elliott P. Kisner, Hazleton, Pa., President Board of Visitation, Luzerne Co.

BRADFORD CITY—Hon. R. B. Stone, Dr. M. J. McKallan, Hon. R. J. Hoffman, Mrs. J. Bovaird, Mrs. S. R. Dresser, Robert P. Hapgood, Mrs. Grace Emery Martin, T. P. Wilson, F. P. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Kate Berry, A. J. Bond, Mrs. L. E. Mallory, Rev. H. W. Bieber, Rev. J. W. McGarven, Rev. D. E. S. Perry, Rev. W. M. Courson, Rev. J. M. Walters, Rev. J. H. Yaggey, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Dora Miller, Mrs. Emma C. Roy, Matie G. Ash, Mrs. Ella Boyce Kirk, Mrs. Phoebe C. Holbrook, Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler, Mrs. Carrie B. Wood, Hon. R. B. Stone, Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, Pres. Judge.

Dr. H. H. Hart, New York, Member of Russel Sage Foundation Fund.



JOHN S. STRINE

COLUMBIA, PA.

Memorial

JACOB S. STRINE

Jacob Smith Strine, for more than twenty-eight years a member of the Board of Poor Directors of Lancaster County, died at his home in Columbia, Penna., on January 9th, 1909, aged seventy-eight years. At the time of his death Mr. Strine was serving his ninth consecutive term of election.

In 1881 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board and at the expiration of his appointive term was elected for the full term of three years, succeeding himself at each subsequent election. He always took an acitve interest in Poor work and was honored by his own Board as well as the State Board of Charities and the State Association of Poor Directors. Mr. Strine was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Penna., on April 10th, 1831 and was a son of John Michael Strine, an early settler and a prominent resident of Columbia in his day. He received a common school education and in early life took an active interest in the politics of his county and was frequently honored. He was sheriff of his county from 1878 to 1881, and served his home town as Mayor, in Council and upon the Board of Education and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company and a Director at the Columbia Hospital.

He was an ardent Republican and a leader in his locality, besides being one of the best known men in the county as well as one of the hardest workers in the ranks of his party. He was especially strong at primaries and his influence was eagerly sought after by the leaders and candidates. He was ever popular with every one who knew him and was a useful citizen. He was generous and kind to every one and was ready to extend a helping hand or do a favor for those asking him. He was a good citizen and is greatly missed by the poor of Columbia, who he was always ready to assist in time of need. He read the news of the day with great avidity and was keen in his recollection of the local history of the past. To his latest day he cherished a great fondness for little children. He was beloved by his family, admired by his friends and respected by the community in which he lived and died.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 P. M. by President Boyne.

Mrs. Cameron and Mr. Robb were invited to the platform by President Boyne, as he said "to support him," as "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

President Boyne:—You remember at the adjournment I thought I had lost my hat, and I thought it was bad taste, in a Meeting of this kind, for anyone to steal the President's hat; but I have found my hat, and I had it all the time, but my head wasn't in its normal condition, and didn't fit my hat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Colborn, at the request of President Boyne, announced the following Committees as having been appointed by the chair:

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Scranton; Frank Redman, Allegheny; Charles Still, Germantown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester; J. F. Yeckley, Lackawanna, F. B. Bausman, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—F. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Charles Loesel, Erie; John McDowell, Montgomery; J. S. Gray, Cambria; John L. Black, Franklin; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Fayette; Mrs. E. S. Vantine, Bradford.

AUDITING COMMITTEE— H. W. Osche, Allegheny; H. F. Yost, Somerset; Frank Grove, Green.

RESOLUTIONS—Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, Allegheny; Elliot P. Kistner, Hazleton; W. C. Gruber, Lancaster; F. H. Nibecker, Glen Mills; Mrs. E. S. Linsley, Warren; Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford; Mrs. J. N. Nixon, Westmoreland; F. P. Schoonmaker, Bradford.

Following the announcement of the Committees Prof. W. N. Burt, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb School at Edgewood, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause: ,

"REPORT OF DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL OF EDGEWOOD"

The benevolences of the people of our country are as numerous and varied as the misfortunes of mankind. One of the glories of our civilization is the care bestowed upon those who are handicapped in the race of life. No form of misery has been left out in the ministrations of our various benevolent organizations. My life has been among a class of unfortunates concerning whom little is known by the general public and in point of numbers is one of the smallest—namely the children of silence. It is perhaps unprofitable to make comparisons between the various ills of life. All are hard to bear and each has its particular hardships. The question: "Would you rather be blind than deaf, insane than feebleminded, should rather give place to thankfulness that we are not afflicted in any of these ways but that a kind Providence has given us the full use of our senses and complete control of all our bodily and mental powers. But I will say in passing that deafness is a terrible calamity, the magnitude of which cannot be realized without experiencing it. Most people think that a deaf child is like his hearing brother in all respects except that he lacks hearing, but they fail to appreciate the deep significance of the loss of this sense. It is the severance of the medium through which human intercourse is possible and causes isolation from the intellectual affairs of the world around him as complete as that which separates the Indian from the civilization of the Twentieth Century. A child born deaf in the family of the most devout Christian minister allowed to grow up without attending a school for the deaf would know no more of the truths of the Christian religion than a heathen in darkest Africa. Fortunately the number of the deaf is very small. The most reliable statistics shows but one to every 1800 of the general population. Of this number one-third are born without hearing and two-thirds lose their hearing from sickness or accident usually in

infancy. The only reason for the existence of institutions for the deaf is that there are so few deaf children in any community that it is necessary to gather them together in some central place from a large territory in order to have enough to form classes to make their education an economical possibility. The Institution over which I have the privilege of presiding is situated in the suburbs of Pittsburg. It is known as the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and has for its purpose the education of all the deaf children living in the western counties of our State. We have an enrollment this year of 267 boys and girls and an average attendance of 228 pupils. It is not a "Home" or "Asylum" but a school. The text books used are nearly the same as those used in our public schools. There is one essential difference between our school and the schools for hearing children. The first years of the school life of our children are spent in acquiring a knowledge of language. They come to us without any means of communication except the crude signs that they have invented to make known their most elementary wants at home. They do not know the names of the objects about them and in point of mental development fall far short of normal children. There are two methods of teaching the deaf, one is known as the sign or manual method, in which gestures and finger spelling are used; the other is the oral method in which speech and speech reading are substituted for the signs and finger spelling. The oral method is the one pursued in our school in the main. Nineteen of our twenty-one classes are taught by this method and two by the sign method. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of how a child is taught without the presence of the child himself, but a few words concerning the subject may not be uninteresting. He is first taught the elements of speech, which to him are utterly meaningless and inane but which are absolutely necessary as a prelude to acquiring speech, for it is by combining these elements that words are formed. A sound easily made is chosen to begin the lesson with, such as h-o-t, and their combinations. If you will pronounce the words papa and mama you will notice that the motion of the lips is the same in both cases, but in the case of papa the breath is emitted. To show this to the child various artifices are resorted to. One is to hold a lighted candle before the mouth and show that in making the sound p the candle flickers. The child enters into this sport with some zeal and tries to make the sound emphatic enough to blow the candle out. In many words of two elements only one is sounded. Take hat for instance. If you speak the word even at the top of your voice the ha alone is sounded; with the t the breath is emitted without voice. So with many other words, as "hot, hate," etc. The pupil in pronouncing words watches the motions of the teacher's lips, the position of her tongue and places his hand on her throat to feel the vibrations there. Most of us find it hard to learn a foreign language with the aid of perfect hearing, but picture to yourself the difficulty one would encounter in being compelled to learn German or French from a teacher who had lost his voice and could only move his lips in giving instruction. It would be impossible to acquire correct pronounciation from him, yet this is the task that a deaf child faces when he tries to master our English tongue, with the added difficulty that while we would approach the problem with minds developed by the possession of another language he has to learn the language first and gain his education afterwards. This road to learning is a long and difficult one, yet by industry and perseverance the pupil is able in time to tell from the motion of the vocal organs what the speaker says and to reply in speech that is intelligible, though perhaps harsh and unnatural.

The other method of teaching the deaf is easier. In it signs or gestures are substituted for the spoken word. The sign language is not an arbitrary code of motions. It had its origin in the natural signs that we

all use more or less. I know a gentleman so addicted to their use that he cannot talk into a telephone without gesticulating vigorously. We use them instinctively. I shall now describe briefly the method used by the teachers in the sign department. Here written language alone is taught. The instructor writes a short word on the black-board, say "hat"; she then points to the letters one by one and makes the signs for them. As she does so she then shows him the object, he soon grasps the idea that the combination of letters means hat. She follows this with another word containing some of the same letters, say "cat". The child promptly points to the hat, for he does not know that different objects have different names. The teacher this time shows the picture of a cat, or better still, the cat itself, and gives the class to understand that the new word means cat. This usually calls forth many wonderful statements from the members of the class, made in crude but expressive signs. Some have two cats at home, others three or four kittens. Some have kittens that play, others cats that scratch, etc. In a few days the child realizes that all the objects about him have names and his curiosity is aroused. He points to the various objects in the room and wants the teacher to write their names. Following this the adjectives may be taught. Two hats may be shown, one black, the other brown, and the teacher will write a black hat, a brown hat. The children thus learn that colors too have names. Proceeding thus step by step abstract ideas are soon introduced, such as good and bad, ugly and pretty, etc. The teacher usually has material in her class to illustrate these qualities, for there is always sure to be a bad boy in the number against whom all have a grievance and when he is compared with some gentle child the difference is quickly noted, much to the dispargement of the offender. So that when you write "John is bad" there is instant and enthusiastic acceptance of the statement, for they know that there is something wrong with John.

An ever-present obstacle to the acquisition of language to the deaf is the fact that the English language is highly artificial in its structure. The deaf child thinks in the natural order of words, the order of the primitive languages. To him a black cat is cat black, a tall man, a man tall. If he were to say in his own language "That boy is my brother," it would be "boy that brother my is." In writing he has to study how to transpose the words to bring them into the English order. Some of their efforts to write correct sentences are amusing and ingenious. A little fellow had seen some people at a political meeting shouting for their candidate and asked for the word expressing the action. He was told that it was hurrah. The next day after an exciting play with his dog he came into school and wrote: "My dog ran and hurrahed with his tail." Being told that the sentence was incorrect another lad went to the black-board and amended it thus: "John's dog ran and hurrahed with his wag." As this did not pass muster a third child took the chalk and with much confidence wrote: "John's dog ran and waved his tail."

The question may be asked what, after all, are the net results of this patient labor of the teacher and the no less patient efforts of the pupil. Does it pay? Yes it pays. It pays the State that generously appropriates the money to support the schools, for from them go forth young men and women who are equipped intellectually, morally and industrially to take their places in society as self-supporting, law-abiding and useful citizens, who, uneducated, would be a life-long charge upon her bounty. It pays the teacher, for she finds her reward in the grateful appreciation of her pupils. As it is on the afflicted child that the mother pours forth all the love she is capable of, so it is the afflicted child that calls forth the devotion of the conscientious teacher. It pays the child, for it brings him from the darkness of mental barbarism into the glorious light of the present day. Yes, again I say, it pays.

In the absence of Dr. Murdock, Dr. John Irwin Zerbe, Assistant Physician at the Institute for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, addressed the Convention as follows:

Dr. Murdock hasn't written any paper. I will try and give a little idea of what has happened at Polk within the past year. I presume Dr. Black reported to you at your last meeting that we were building new barns and an Industrial building and a Custodial building. The barns have been practically finished except one cow barn, and that will make it possible to have our own milk supply. The industrial building has been finished. The lower floor is used for sewing and mending rooms, one room for a school room, and the second and third floors as dormitories for the nurses.

The Custodial building has been turned over by the contractors and about two weeks ago we started to admit into that building. Our population up to the time of the completion of that building was 1350. Yesterday afternoon when I left we had 1397.

It doesn't mean that the cases we can admit now must be custodial cases. We also use that building for certain classes of helpless cases. Whenever a representative of the Children's Aid Society or from one of the Poor Districts comes with a new boy or girl we don't have to play checkers to find a place for that child. We have room.

In the next two weeks we expect to clear up our entire waiting list, and we will then be able to consider applications other than those on the waiting list. We admitted during the last year about 150 cases. Our death rate was a little more than last year. This year it has been 34 or 35 cases. Next year we fear a higher death rate. We will admit more new cases than before, and the probability is that many of them will be low-grade imbeciles and idiots, and very often that class doesn't stand the change of season and a change of food very well.

Of the 1400 children we have only about 250 in school. We have about 105 working on the farm at present, 84 or 85 in the kitchens and dining and vegetable rooms, about the same number in the shops, and a few about the dairy and a few on the lawns and some in the sewing rooms, and the remainder that are able to work are helping in taking care of those who are not able to look after themselves.

It may seem queer that we have only about one in five in school; but we are teaching boys and girls to do things about the cottages and about the farm and in the industrial departments. We are doing something to make them worth a little more, at least, than they have been before.

Last winter, for the first time in the history of the Institution, there wasn't a sufficient amount of cold in our locality to give us an ice supply. Heretofore we have had plenty of ice, and ice to sell. We now have a splendidly-equipped cold storage, in every way sufficient for our needs.

What we are planning to do now is to build a little mortuary, to connect up with a certain spring, and to install two new dynamos and two new engines.

In sending children to us there are two classes I wish you wouldn't send. That is, we get cases that should go to a Home for the Insane. Last fall we had to transfer about eighteen to Dixmont, six to Warren and one to Mercer. You must remember that our institution is on the cottage plan and we cannot possibly look after cases of insanity.

Another thing: We receive old people that their only form of mental impairment is a little senile decay. Of course we can look after that class, but we prefer that you send us the other classes of cases, and we will do the best we can with them.

Mr. Nibecker:—What percentage of your children can be returned to their homes with advantage to themselves and to society?

Dr. Zerbe:—I would rather see ten low-grade children discharged than to see one high-grade boy or girl leave our institution. We have every reason to believe that the principal factor in feeble-mindedness is heredity. If we let a low-grade boy or girl go out there is no possibility, or little possibility, that they will be responsible for the bringing into this world of more feeble-minded children; but if we let a high-grade boy or girl go out there is that possibility. If we could put into institutions all the feeble-minded boys and girls in the land and keep them there there would come a time when the proportion of feeble-minded children would be much lower than it is now.

In England the proportion of feeble-minded is a little more than one to six hundred. I think it is about the same in this county. I know a Township in this State, of one thousand, where there are to my knowledge six feeble-minded children. Of course that is an exception.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie):—What proportion of the feeble-minded children sent to Polk do the parents and relatives take an interest in, and do not make you feel that they are unloading a charge upon you?

Dr. Zerbe:—The other day the mother of five of our children, every one of them an idiot, came back and announced the fact that she had been married again. In reply to Col. Gould's question I will have to approximate that, but I fancy that about thirty to forty per cent. I will make it forty per cent of the children that have parents living—the parents will either visit them from time to time or send letters of inquiry. There are some that I feel are showing more affection to those of their children that are our charge than they do to those at home. I think that is natural.

Mr. L. C. Colborn:—Do any of the feeble-minded children that come to you have proper training; do they ever become self-sustaining?

Dr. Zerbe:—We get a number of children, called high grade, that can be taught a trade. I have in my care now half a dozen boys that make the shoes used in the institution, and about twenty-five boys in the tailor shops.

There was one we sent to Lakeside that has charge of the tailor shop there. Quite a number make good farm hands, and a number that know more about chickens than I could ever know. But even though they can do enough to make their living they will need someone to help them out at times. In plain language, they cannot develop a normal sense of responsibility. They haven't an exact sense of right and wrong, not the sense of self-control or of personal judgment, and you might add, initiative.

Col. Gould:—Do any of them have a very high moral sense?

Dr. Zerbe:—Some of them. Most of the higher grade have the sense of right and wrong fairly well developed.

A Voice:—Are there an appreciable number that come to the realization that they are not like other people?

Dr. Zerbe:—Quite a percentage of them, the higher grade. Quite a number feel that they have arrived at the stage where they think they can go out like other boys and girls. They all want to work.

Mr. Smith (Chester):—What percentage of them are due to the fact of intemperate parents?

Dr. Zerbe:—About five to ten per cent. of the history papers mention tuberculosis and intemperance, or delicate health. A vast majority of the papers will mention that when the child was a little fellow he had a fall. What child hasn't had a fall?

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—What number would you say was due to social disease?

Dr. Zerbe:—Very few. I know, personally, of less than half a dozen, among 1400, that have the ear marks of hereditary disease.

Mr. F. P. Schoonmaker, City Solicitor of Bradford, here favored the

Convention with the following interesting paper, "The Administration of the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania," which was received with applause:

ADMINISTRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA POOR LAWS.

I doubt whether I should undertake to discuss this subject before an assembly constituted as this one, of persons trained and experienced in the actual workings of the Pennsylvania Poor Laws. You are doubtless much more familiar with this subject than I am. You consider and deliberate upon these questions daily. My attention is called to them only semi-occasionally when some question is up for consideration as to the removal of a pauper having a settlement in another district or as to securing the property of some poor charge.

However, your honored President is a friend of mine, and when he stated that I was to address you upon this subject I could not resist him. I consented, too, with an easier feeling in my mind when your President told me of the kindly audience that I would face. Accustomed, as you are, to looking at persons and things from a charitable point of view I hope that you will view my effort from that point.

In reading the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania and considering the very numerous decisions of the courts in regard thereto I was early impressed with the idea that the Pennsylvania Poor System was so very complex as to need a great volume of court interpretation to read the law aright; but when one delves more deeply he finds that the general purpose of the Poor Laws is very simple indeed, that of caring for those unable to care for themselves, and that the great mass of poor litigation clogging the law books arises, in a great measure, over the contests between different poor districts as to the removal and settlement of paupers.

The Settlement Laws have by late Act of Assembly been so changed that a bona fide residence in a given district for one year constitutes a settlement. This, I believe, is a move in the right direction. I never could see the sense in the seven or eight kinds of settlements for poor relief, provided for in the Act of 1836. I even believe that the law should have gone further and put a stop to all the fuss about settlements. In my judgment the district where the person is at the time the first necessity for relief arises should bear the burden of the care of such person. The resultant cost would not, in my opinion, be greater for any given district than it is now, for I venture to assert that, owing to the migratory character of our people, the general result would be about the same. There is no district now but that is called upon frequently to pay for poor relief by another district where the applicant at the time of needing relief had not been living for the statutory year in such district, and vice versa, where the first district is now receiving from some other district about an equal amount of money expended in relief for persons legally settled in that other district. Abolish, then, the one year rule and you would expend no greater amount of money for poor relief, but would save the money now spent in serving notices, investigations as to settlement and litigation frequently arising in disputed cases.

If the settlement rule is abolished the law should also make it a misdemeanor to send an impending pauper out of the district. I am sorry to assert that even now there are cases where overseers of a given district have tried to lose an impending pauper by sending him into another district. Then, too, the time of our overseers, instead of being taken up in investigations and petty squabbles over settlements, could be devoted to the more worthy object of relieving the poor and distressed.

The sole aim and purpose of the Poor Laws are the care of those unable to care for themselves, either through lack of work, accident or disease. How is the purpose of the law to be fulfilled? Those entitled to poor relief are defined by statute: "It shall be the duty of the overseers of every district, from time to time, to provide * * * * * * * * for every poor person within the district, who shall apply for relief." Sec. 1, Act of June 18, 1836.

By the 6th Section of the same Act, no person can legally require assistance from the poor district who has not obtained a relief order from two justices. (This section is now amended so that the relief order is issued by one Justice, Act of 1905). Formerly the overseers could grant no relief until this relief order issued, but by recent act, relief may be granted without the formality of such relief order, and I think it is time that we repealed the entire provisions of the statute as to relief orders, for surely the question of whether relief should or should not be granted in a particular case is better left to the judgment and discretion of the poor overseers, who are usually better qualified by training and experience to pass judgment on that question than one or two Justices of the Peace, who perfunctorily pass an ex parte judgment without opportunity or inclination to give such a case the investigation which it needs. The present statute authorizing the overseers to grant relief without a relief order does not go far enough. The mandatory provisions of the statute should be repealed and the whole matter left to the overseers, with power on the part of any one to appeal to the courts if a proper subject for relief has been refused relief.

Now, if you have before you the proper subject of relief, how is that relief to be granted? The statute is largely silent as to the manner of granting relief. It authorizes the constructing of poor houses in which to care for paupers, and provides: "If such poor person be able to work, but cannot find employment, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide work for him, according to his ability, and for this purpose they shall secure suitable places and a sufficient stock of materials." Sec. III., Act of June 18, 1836, P. L. 541.

"If such poor person by reason of age, disease, infirmity or other disability, be unable to work, it shall be the duty of the overseers to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence." Sec. 4, same Act.

The evident purpose of the foregoing statute is to provide work for those who are not able to work, to the end that pauperism be discouraged. How can this best be done? At the poor houses, or privately by weekly stipend?

The statute has said who shall be entitled to relief, but has very little to say as to how this relief be accomplished. The statute says: "Find work for the poor charge." How should you do it? How can you do it? It would be impracticable to take an applicant for poor relief to a certain shop and say to the owner of that shop: "Put this man to work." But it would be well for the overseers to keep in touch with the places where men are employed, so that if workmen are needed they may be supplied by applicants for poor relief, if of sufficient ability to work. The only real practical way in my judgment to provide work is at some public institution where those able to work may be given something to do, having in view always some outside employment for such of them as are from time to time able to undertake it.

Having in view the evident purpose of the statute to discourage pauperism, private relief should be discouraged, except in cases of temporary necessity arising from lack of work, sickness, accident or quarantine regulations. The general applicant for poor relief should be compelled to be cared for at a public institution. Many people will accept private aid when they can secure it without notoriety, when they would rather get out and work than make public acknowledgment of,

their inability to take care of themselves by becoming an inmate of a public institution. Outdoor relief should not be granted without a thorough preliminary investigation, nor continued without close scrutiny from time to time as the absolute necessity for such continuance.

A person can draw a weekly stipend privately from the Poor Fund without their neighbors generally being aware that they are a public charge. Yet these same persons would be ashamed to be cared for at a public institution and would exert proper efforts to secure a means of livelihood themselves, if informed by the overseers that relief could only be administered at the public institution provided for that purpose.

Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, next read the following Paper,

"Almshouse Amusements, Character and Frequency of Them."

Received with applause.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I have been called upon by the Association to read a paper on the subject of "Amusements, Character and Frequency of Them." Our Institution, that is, the Germantown Almshouse, which I have the pleasure of representing here in this Convention, of the Directors of the Poor of our State, has always taken a great interest in the furnishing of amusements for the inmates, particularly during the long winter evenings, the character of which varies according to the talent that we are able to secure, which is always furnished to our institution free of any expense, by the many organizations in our vicinity.

One of the many amusements that always pleases our people is the graphaphone, which they certainly enjoy to the full measure. It seems to give them a new lease of life to hear the different kinds of music, such as band selections, comic songs, recitations, and, in fact, a little of everything that is reproduced by a graphaphone. This form of entertainment is not only amusing but instructive, and I repeat that I know of no amusement that more thoroughly pleases the people in our Institution than the graphaphone. We furnish this music about twice a week, sometimes oftener.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the different churches, also give our people entertainment of various kinds, such as readings, recitations, slight-of-hand performances, singing, etc., and generally wind up with a gastronomic treat to all, consisting of ice cream, cakes and candies. These occur about four or five times during the winter.

Once a year our Board of Directors makes an appropriation of $25.00 for the entertainment of our inmates. This takes place during the month of July, and the sum so appropriated is expended in giving a picnic to our people; for instance, a trip to Willow Grove Park and a substantial lunch, and I can assure you that this is enjoyed to the fullest extent by all who participate in the festivities.

Thus you see that the Directors of our Institution have in view the happiness as well as the comfort of the people, and carry into execution that which affords pleasure to the unfortunates for whom they have to care and try to make them feel that life even in its saddest phases is not a failure.

I have now given you a brief idea of just how the inmates of our Germantown Almshouse are entertained by the Directors and the Superintendent, and others connected with the Institution, all of whom take genuine pleasure in giving these entertainments to our inmates.

I thank you very kindly for your interest and I hope that I have suggested some little thought, that you may take away with you to your several Institutions, to help smooth the way for those whom you have under your official care.

President Boyne:—I never knew anyone to go crazy having a little fun. Fun is a good thing.

A discussion on the advisability of changing the name of the Association so as to include Corrective work of the State, and call it:

"THE ASSOCIATION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS"

was led by Mr. Fred Fuller, of Scranton, who said:

You have me down here for a speech, but this was not my subject at all. The Committee notified me of an entirely different subject than is printed here. It reminds me of the time when I was in school and a public exhibition was about to take place for examination. Of course my teacher, a lady, assigned me certain subjects. I prepared myself on the subject assigned, and exhausted it; and before a large assembly I was called out and began to be questioned by my teacher on a subject I never had heard of.

That is about my condition today on this subject. Mr. Colborn notified me that I was to prepare myself to give the statistics of appropriations of the State of Pennsylvania for the care of children. If you can identify that subject with this I will go ahead.

A boy was called up by his teacher to be flogged and the teacher commenced to flog him and he commenced to laugh and the teacher flogged him all the more severely and he kept on laughing harder than ever and the teacher says: "What are you laughing about?" and he says: "I have a good joke on you; you are licking the wrong boy." (Laughter.)

I don't know whether it was Shakspere who said:

"Who steals my purse steals trash
* * * But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

Now the idea of changing the name of this Association. You know this Association was christened thirty-five years ago. If we have due respect for the memory of the dead and for those who are living, who organized this Association under this title we should not think of changing its name. I have the authority of Mr. Colborn that we are known, under this name, all over the world, and all the world is clamoring for our Reports. Now we are broad enough to embrace any subject (I know Colborn can embrace any subject that presents herself to him) and I don't believing in changing the name of this Association except in case of marriage of course. If the Department of Charities and Corrections wants to marry us, all right. We are not going to marry them. We have built up all our reputation and character under the name we have. If you want to take in the Department of Charities and Corrections, all right. I would suggest the name of The Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

And now as to the subject that was assigned to me. It is a great subject but a dry subject. When I read this list of the appropriations that the State has so liberally given to every Department in the care and interest of children I think you will be interested. These are the appropriations as actually approved by the Governor.

Mr. Fuller here read the following List of Appropriations:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TWO FISCAL YEARS, BEGINNING JUNE 1st, 1909, FOR CHILDREN, BY LEGISLATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Act No. 302—Children's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia—$40,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 307—Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty,

of Philadelphia—$7,500 for Maintenance.

Act No. 311—Children's Industrial Home at Harrisburg—$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 312—Home for Friendless Children in City of Reading—$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 315—Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School of Philadelphia—$20,000 for Maintenance; $5,000 for Building.

Act No. 328—Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania—$12,500 for Maintenance and Prosecution of its Work.

Act No. 329—Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, Children and Aged Persons—$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 330—Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania—$30,000 for Maintenance and Prosecution of its Work.

Act No. 343—Williamsport Training School—$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act No. 346—Northern Home for Friendless Children of Philadelphia—$12,500 for Maintenance.

Act No. 353—Oral School for Deaf, 100 Pupils of Pennsylvania—$55,000 for Maintenance and Education; $1,500 for Scarlet Fever Expenses.

Act No. 354—Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb—for Education and Maintenance of 500 Children (Resident of the State) and Chapel and Gymnasium—$300,000. For one Pupil who is Deaf, Dumb and Blind—$2,000 for his Education and Maintenance.

Act No. 355—Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Pittsburg—$84,000 for Education and Maintenance of 120 Pupils; $30,000 for one-half expense in erection and equipment of Separate Kindergarten Buliding; $5,000 for Furniture, Repairs, etc.; $500 for Pipe Organ. $500 for Pipe Organ.

Act No. 357—Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind, of 170 Pupils (Residents of the State)—$93,500.

Act 358—Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster City and County—$10,000.

Act 377—Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital of Pittsburg—$12,500 for Maintenance; $7,500 for Buildings, etc.

Act 379—News Boys Home, Pittsburg—$15,000 for Maintenance.

Act 381—Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Ellwyn—$270,000 for Maintenance of 750 Children.

Act 389—Benevolent Association Home for Children, of Pottsville—$2,000 for Maintenance, Education and Support.

Act 390—Philadelphia Home for Infants—$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act 392—Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, City of Pittsburg—$5,000 for Maintenance.

Act 394—Home for Colored Children of Pittsburg—$10,000.

Act 399—Temporary Home for Children, North Side, Pittsburg—$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 412—House of Refuge for Girls, Darlington, Delaware County—$100,000 for Additional Cottages and Buildings.

Act 413—House of Refuge, Eastern District of Pennsylvania—$240,000 for Maintenance.

Act 418—Children's Aid Society at Greensburg—$9,000 for Maintenance.

Act 419—Children's Aid Society, Franklin County—$1,000 for Maintenance, etc.

Act 434—Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Montgomery County—$25,000 for Maintenance; $25,000 for Building.

Act 436—St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital, Scranton City—$8,000 for Maintenance.

Act 437—Home for Friendless, Scranton—$12,000 for Maintenance; $3,000 for General Repairs.

Act 446—Berean Manual Training and Industrial School—$15,000 For Maintenance

Act 448—Avery College Trade School of Allegheny, An Eleemosynary Institution for Industrial and Domestic Training and Education of Colored Youths—$8,000 for Maintenance.

Act 451—Friends' Home for Children, 4011 Aspen St., Philadelphia—$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 463—Messiah Home Orphanage, Harrisburg—$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 464—Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls at Harrisburg—$6,000 for Maintenance.

Act 465—Children's Home, South Bethlehem—$1,800 for Maintenance.

Act 470—Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, Allegheny County—$15,000 for Maintenance.

Act 477—Nursery Home, Harrisburg—$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 480—Easton Home for Friendless Children—$6,000 for Maintenance.

Act 486—Pittsburg Hospital for Children, Pittsburg—$20,000 for Maintenance.

Act 487—Pittsburg Home for Babies—$5.000 for Maintenance.

Act 488—St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia—$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 497—Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia—$3,000 for Maintenance.

Act 536—Auxiliary Society Western Pennsylvania, Meadville—$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 538—Boys' Industrial Home, Williamsport—$4,000 for Maintenance.

Act 539—Industrial Home for Colored Girls—$2,000 for Maintenance.

Act 543—Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburg—$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 544—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Tacony, Philadelphia—$3,000 for Maintenance.

Act 545—Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth—$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 546—Hebrew Sheltering Home and Nursery for Children, Philadelphia County—$2,500 for Maintenance.

Act 558—Pennsylvania Industrial School at Paoli—$5,000 for Building and Maintenance.

Act 562—Downingtown Industrial School for Colored Youths, Chester County—$10,000 for Maintenance.

Act 563—Institute for Colored Youths at Cherry, Delaware County—$6,000 or Maintenance and Education.

Act 571—Associated Charities and Humane Society, Scranton—$5,000 for General Work.

Act 572—Children's Home of York—$1,000 for Maintenance.

Acts 606 and 607—Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon—$270,961 for all Purposes.

Act 618—Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before School Age, in Philadelphia—$42.900 for Maintenance and Education of 60 pupils; $2,500 for Repairs; $1,500 for Furnishings, etc.

Act 622—State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Western Pennsylvania—$540,000 for Maintenance and Training of 1,500 Children; $93,000 for Other Improvements to Buildings and Grounds.

Act 623—Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, Chester Springs—For Education and Maintenance of 700 Destitute Orphans of Deceased Soldiers and Mariners and Destitute Children of Permanently Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Mariners, and Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland,

$250,000; $50,000 for Improvements and Repairs; $16,000 for Other Incidentals.

Act 639—Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza—$318,580.

Total Appropriations for Children—$3,224,741.00.

Compiled by Fred K. Fuller.

Mr. A. P. Childs, of Luzerne, here introduced and read the following Resolution:

"Whereas: Some of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections recently held at Buffalo have united in a call for a Meeting in Harrisburg, December 6th next, of the representatives of the State and local charity and relief agencies and citizens interested in the work of such agencies, to consider the advisability of organizing a State conference of Charities and Corrections; and, whereas, the members of this organization recognize the necessity as well as the desirability of united action in this great field of work by all Societies and Associations of the State, therefore

Resolved: That this Convention authorize and empower the President to appoint a committee of seven members to meet with the delegates of the late National Conference of Charities and Corrections and others acting with them, at the Harrisburg Conference, and to act for this Association in negotiations intended to establish a State Conference of Charities and Corrections to include the field of work of this Association and also the field of preventive and correctional work, under one form of organization; and to report at the next Meeting of this Association."

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie):—I move you that this Resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report at this Convention so we may act upon it after that consideration and Report.

Mr. Chas. Snyder (Philadelphia):—I second Mr. Gould's motion.

Mr. Mackin:—I move as an amendment that the Committee report at the beginning of tomorrow morning's session.

After considerable discussion the motion of Col. Gould, with the amendment that the Committee report at tomorrow morning's Session, was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:45 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:45 P. M. as per adjournment, and was called to order by President Boyne.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Perry, of the Episcopal church of Bradford.

President Boyne announced that Dr. Karl Kelsey was not present and introduced to the Convention Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, President Judge of the 48th Judicial District (who was received with applause) and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject:

"SHALL CRIME INCREASE?"

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I once heard a story to the effect that a certain minister found himself on a Sunday morning in the pulpit having forgotten his manuscript. He sent his boy to the house for it, and he said: "My dear people, I trust you will be patient. I have forgotten my manuscript, but have sent my son, who will bring it shortly." The boy returned with a book under his arm and said: "Father, mother couldn't find the manuscript, and so she sent the book from which you copied it." (Laughter.)

I fully realize tonight that procrastination is the thief of Time. When my good friend Mr. Boyne invited me to speak upon this occasion it was sometime ago and I have no apologies to make on account of not having had ample time in which to prepare myself, except that when I was too busy I could make no preparation, and when not too busy I was too tired; hence I find myself here tonight without either book or manuscript and I trust you will pardon me if my remarks seem ungrammatical or any quotations which I may attempt appear incorrect. No doubt there will be those in the room who can correct me.

A subject that has been much discussed; discussed from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary is, whether the world is growing worse. It has been discussed pro and con. Those taking the affirmative, seeking to substantiate their position, produce statistics and figures showing that the numbers in the penitentiaries and in our penal institutions are increasing from year to year; while on the other hand those who take the negative say that that is true, but they explain by saying that when we consider the great influx of ignorant foreigners to our shores and the natural increase of population, that the proportion of evil doing is less than it has been formerly. I am not aware that this question has ever been settled, and unless the question be settled in the affirmative, in order that we might come to a realizing sense of the situation and do something to reduce the evil, then all of this discussion is of about as much avail as the fight now going on between Perry and Cook as to who discovered the north pole, or the question as to whether Bacon Shakspere wrote the work that is attributed to the latter.

A question of much more importance is the one which is made the subject of the few rambling remarks with which I have been invited to bore you tonight, namely, "Shall crime decrease?"

This may seem a singular question and one which everyone would say may be readily answered. You would all say that that question should be answered in the affirmative, but after all, an affirmative answer to the question is merely an expression of your wishes upon the subject, and your wish will not be realized unless something be done to bring it about, and the question is, how shall that be done? It is up to you and to me and to every citizen of the Commonwealth. Crime will decrease if we, as true American citizens, do our best to bring about that end. I am not here as a politician or to make a political speech, and I trust you will not put me down as a moralist. I am here in neither capacity, but I want to say one thing in regard to politics. We do not pay enough attention to politics; not that we do not familiarize ourselves with the platform of the party with which we are affiliated, or with the policy of that party, but we fail to familiarize ourselves with the character of the particular candidates who are put forth by that party for our suffrages. That is where we fail in politics.

You may think this question is remote from my subject, but I will tell you what it has to do with the subject. How many men today in our State who have occupied responsible political positions are languishing behind prison walls? How many more have gone unwhipped of justice? Who is to blame? We are the ones to blame, because we have not familiarized ourselves with the character of those men before placing them in positions of responsibility. Many a man, through weakness, unable to stand temptation, who had a good reputation, has been placed in a position of responsibility where the temptation was too strong for him, and has fallen and become a criminal.

Did you ever stop to think what the consequences may be if we fail to familiarize ourselves with the character of the candidate we are asked to vote for, taking it for granted that any man that the party puts forth must be immaculate? If we fail to know the kind of a man we vote for,

or worse, if knowing him to be a man not of integrity, we cast our vote for him and elect him, and he becomes a criminal, how near do we come to being accessories to his crime? That kind of men are not the kind of men we want in public office. We want honest, God-fearing men, truth and justice-loving men; men who dare to stand up for the right and to condemn what is wrong. Who, placing principles above party, dare to do right in all places and upon all occasions.

As Holland said:

"God gives men, the time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men who the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking."

That is the kind of men we want; and when we get such men in public office it has its influence upon all others and helps to reduce crime in the higher places as well as among the lowly.

Too many are apt to think that this matter depends entirely on the courts. The courts can only enforce the law as the cases are brought before them. It is the duty of every citizen to see that crime committed —no matter by whom—is not to go unpunished. and when I speak of punishment I do not mean punishment in a vindicative sense or its severest sense, but that every man who commits a crime, no matter how small, shall be brought to answer for it. In many of our cities crime is left unpunished. There are persons who, perhaps through political influence, are suffered to commit small crime; to engage in a business that is contrary to law and contrary to public morals and public decency, because to interfere with them would be to interfere with politics. Some body would suffer from a political standpoint and they are also permitted to go on and on with their illegal business, because to interfere with them might perhaps lessen the profits of merchants and others who make a profit by supplying that class of people with their wares.

And again, we are apt to say that when a man of prominence commits a little depredation, a small offense against the law, that it is only a mistake and that we ought to overlook it, while on the other hand if some person occupying not so prominent a position commits an offense that he should be punished. It is the little faults that, allowed to go unpunished, grow into larger ones and finally become crimes.

Shakspere says: "If little faults, proceeding from distemper, shall not be winked at, how shall we stretch our eye when capital crimes, chewed, swallowed and digested, appear before us."

And Pope says:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too often, familiar with its face
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It is the small faults that ought to be checked, that they may not grow and grow until the offender finally becomes a criminal. Knowing that he is immune from the smaller vice he will presume that he is immune from the larger.

A man who occupies an exalted position in society is deserving of greater punishment when he offends the law than the man who lacks education and knowledge and is ignorant of the law.

I was in court in one of the counties of this State where a man had been convicted of selling liquor without a license. It appeared that in one

of the townships there was a certain prohibitory law. A Fair was being conducted there and this man, a man of intelligence and education, had deliberately rented some ground on the fair grounds and engaged in the sale of liquor in a tent there. He was tried and convicted, and to my astonishment nearly every lawyer in that County volunteered to make a speech in his behalf. Several Hungarians had been convicted at the same term of court; but no one volunteered to speak for them. The Judge gave this offender the extreme penalty of the law, remarking that the offense, when committed by him, was greater than when committed by ignorant people. If anyone deserves the extreme penalty it is such a man.

In relation to penalties you have often heard the expression "Justice tempered with mercy." There is no such thing as justice tempered with mercy. Deserved punishment tempered with mercy is justice, and it cannot be justice unless tempered with mercy. No matter what the offense, no matter what the penalty be for that offense, unless the punishment be tempered with mercy it is not justice.

Now this is a subject which might properly embrace a series of lectures which would occupy weeks. There is room for dozens of lectures upon this subject, but not having made preparation—and I know you are glad I have not—I will only notice a few of the questions that pertain to this subject.

Charity is a matter that has to do very largely with my subject. Charity can do more to decrease crime than any one thing that I know of. You may place prisoners in the penitentiary—and the term "penitentiary" is a misnomer—it is supposed to be a place for penitence, but I fail to know where many have really become penitent and reformed. The feeling of a man who goes to the penitentiary is that he is an outlaw and can never amount to anything thereafter.

This question of Charity is the subject that is uppermost in my mind. The Great Lawgiver said: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper call not thy friends nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again and a recompense be made thee, but call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind."

Too apt are we when we make a dinner to call our rich neighbor, expecting that we may also be bidden, but how few of us call the poor, the maimed, the lame and the blind. You would think it strange, perhaps, if some of the wealthy people in this vicinity should make a dinner and call the poor and the maimed and the lame and the blind, knowing of course that the recompense would not be in this world, but if they would realize that the recompense would be upon the resurrection day perhaps that is the kind of a dinner they would make. How many men are there if they meet a man in rags and tatters and he asks for a dime will at once give it to him without question, but will rather look at him and undertake to read his inmost soul and try to ascertain for themselves whether or not he be worthy and pass him by, saying: "If I only knew that he was worthy I would gladly give him the dime." Better give a dollar to ninety and nine unworthy ones than to refuse a dime to one in need who is worthy. The blessing is not because of the fact that the object of your bounty is worthy, but it lies in the spirit in which it is given.

Do you realize how much we can do to decrease crime? A poor wanderer, with no money and perhaps with an invalid wife and a family of starving children goes out to beg a few pennies with which to buy bread, and the first man he meets walks by, thinking in his own heart, "I wonder if he is worthy." He meets another who refuses to give him the dime that is necessary to keep the wolf from the door. I say again, better give a dollar to ninety and nine unworthy ones than to refuse the dime to the one who is worthy. What is the result? He fails to get

aid, his family in hunger, the necessity of the occasion compels him to steal in order that his family may not starve, something that he otherwise perhaps would not do, and whose fault is it? Is it his fault, and should he be punished? No, it is the fault of you and I.

Charity does not consist alone in the giving of money or goods or things of value, but there is another kind of charity far above that kind. It costs you nothing, doesn't take a cent out of your pocket, does not impoverish you but makes the recipient richer by far. You see a man and the world has gone against him; he is down at the mouth; he thinks his friends have all left him; he is disheartened and thinks the only thing left for him is to join the lower class and become a criminal. As he toils up the hill with his weary load who is there to assist him? No one. You know how easy it is when a man is down to give him a kick rather than to raise him up. How natural it is. All that he needs is a cheery word; all that he needs is a little moral help, a little kindness, and that little will help to brace him up and may prevent him from becoming degraded and from committing crime.

Somebody wrote, years ago, a little poem which I have never forgotten, and which always seemed to me to be a sermon in and of itself:

"When you see a man in woe
Walk right up and say, Hello!
Say Hello, and how do you do!
How's the world been using you?
Slap the fellow on the back,
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Waltz straight up and don't go slow,
Shake his hand and say, Hello!

Is he clothed in rags? Ho! Ho!
Walk right up and say, Hello!
Rags are but a cotton roll,
Just for wrapping up a soul,
And the soul is worth a true
Hale and hearty, How do you do?
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
But walk right up and say, Hello!

Large vessels when they meet, they say,
They salute and sail away,
Just the same as you and me,
Lonely ships upon the sea,
Each one traveling his own jog,
To the port beyond the fog.
Let your speaking trumpet blow,
Raise your horn and say, Hello!

Say Hello! how do you do!
Other folks are good as you.
When you wander far away,
When you leave your house of clay,
When you travel through that strange
Land far beyond the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you are and say "Hello!"

If ever an eloquent sermon was preached it was preached in those few lines. It covers the whole subject of charity almost, and if we would live up to the precepts of that sermon we would be better men and women.

Now this question of the children—and I do not undertake to tell

anyone how to bring up their children—but I think it was Sam Jones, perhaps, who said: "There is little Johnnie. He comes home and goes into the house and walks into the parlor and mother says, 'Johnny, get out of here, you will spoil that rug,' and he goes into the sitting room and someone says, 'Johnny, your feet are dirty, don't sit down on that lounge,' and the boy goes down town and in the middle of the night a noise is heard and they open the door and Johnnie falls in on the floor and two forms are seen sneaking away in the darkness, and Mr. Jones says: 'If I had the best of furniture in my house and it was too good for my boy I would take an axe and chop it up and use it for firewood.'" That was also an excellent sermon on the question of rearing your own children. But let us talk about the children that do not belong to you and to me as natural parents. The children who have no natural parents worthy of the name. The children who are walking the streets; whose fathers are drunkards and whose mothers are still worse; who have no home, and who subsist on charity, living from the crumbs that fall from the tables of the more opulent, and who find it necessary finally to commit a petty theft, and not being caught, and becoming bolder, finally become before reaching majority, hardened criminals, when they might under different circumstances have grown up honored and respected citizens.

What is the remedy? We want legislation that will give us homes for these children. We want homes and schools, where these children may be taught and trained in the same manner as they ought to be by natural parents.

Applause.

We have men who give thousands upon thousands of dollars to churches—and it is a laudable cause—who endow libraries, also a laudable cause, but what we want is men who will recognize that institutions of this kind are far beter for the present and the coming generations than free Libraries. More good can be done by the endowment of Homes and Schools for these boys and girls than in the establishment of Public Libraries, although I am not here to say that a Public Library is is not proper and commendable. We need legislation that will establish as many of these places as are necessarw in order to take care of the children, no matter whether it be twenty, or a hundred, or a thousand, in the State.

Applause.

If we had those our work-houses and penitentiaries, in a few years, would not be crowded. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If you can keep the boy right you will make the right kind of a man of him, but if he is allowed to go wrong in his youth you cannot straighten him up in later years without great difficulty. No one ever suddenly became wicked and no one ever suddenly became good. That is my doctrine. You have in this City, under the auspices of some of the best citizens, an institution of that kind which I understand subsists entirely upon charity. If you cannot get it by charity let us have a law that will compel the erection of these Homes. The man who leaves to his memory an institution of that kind has left more than riches to his heirs; left more than a pile of granite to his memory. When he dies he may not have a great monument of marble or granite erected to his memory, neither may those others of whom I have spoken—those that have exercised the kind of charity that I have said is pre-eminent. They may not leave a magnificent monument to adorn their graves, but there will be a monument erected, a monument erected by forms unseen, of such magnificent proportions that its pinnacle shall kiss the cloud; a monument around whose shaft will entwine the ivy of Love and at whose base will grow the roses of Faith, Hope and Charity, the fragrance of which by whomsoever breathed will be a stimulant and an inspiration to high-

er and nobler deeds. A monument whose inscription needs not the skill of mortal poet to write or mortal sculptor to carve, but away up towards its top, upon its shining snow-white surface, so near the top that it may be read by the saints above, in letters of shining light, the light which radiates from the Great White Throne, by angel fingers will be traced "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me." I thank you for your attention.

Applause.

Following the able address of Judge Bouton, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Woodville, Pa., read the following paper, "Progress in the Care of the Insane," which was received with applause. Following the reading of the paper Dr. Shrodes gave an interesting and instructive illustration of the condition of the brain of epileptics, and in cases of softening of the brain, etc., showing how in certain conditions, portions of the brain had become diseased and wasted away, and explaining why in such cases operations were impossible. This was illustrated with lantern slides, and was very instructive and interesting. The Paper was as follows:

PROGRESS IN CARE OF THE INSANE.

The advance in the care of the Insane has been "Para Passu" with the socialistic evolution of modern society. It must be remembered that we have to compare the present condition of the mass of the population not with their state under some ideal organization of society but with their actual condition in the past. And the early history of the care of the Insane is not conducive to the pleasure of an audience whose object is the betterment of all mankind.

The spirit of local pride will be pardoned in citizens of Bradford when I quote from the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1888, in which your neighbor, the late Dr. Curwen, said in reference to a report submitted by a committee of the Medical Society.

Dr. John Curwen of Warren, said:

"I would call attention to two points in this address. In the first place, a committee appointed twenty-five years ago by this Society reported in favor of a number of institutions throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the care and treatment of the Insane. Sometime afterward the institution at Danville was established, and then Warren and next Norristown. This Society has been earnest in its efforts to have the necessary institutions established, but other things have interfered.

"A word in relation to one other point—the care of insane criminals. In 1870, I think, an effort was made in favor of hospitals for the care of insane criminals. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and a bill was presented to the Legislature. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means put it in his pocket, and that was the end of it. In 1873 the matter was again brought up, and gave rise to a good deal of contention. A resolution passed the Legislature appointing a committee to investigate the condition of insane criminals, and to report on the proper mode of treatment, and the construction of a hospital. A plan was drawn up, and a report presented. This was placed in the hands of the Committee on Legislation, and the Chairman pocketed that bill. The next year it was again introduced, and again pocketed. There we stand. It is not the fault of this Society. It requires pushing in other directions to have the matter set right."

If the spirit of Dr. Curwen is with us today we can see that the in-

fluence in those directions has been secured and Pennsylvania has added several State Hospitals and a number of County Hospitals to the list of which she has no reason to be ashamed.

This has been the result of a gradual growth from the crude methods which obtained in the past, and is in harmony with and a sequence of the general social evolution, the loss of self, the sacrifice of the individual for the general good, has been its active feature. Many of us have been engaged in the work long enough to view the remains of exploded theories and in some instances have over-reached the mark, yet the general result has been an improvement in the conditions which existed in the past.

The cry for help in the past was not intended entirely for the victim of insanity. To a great degree it was a desire to be relieved of the responsibility for his care, and the custodial asylum followed as a natural result. Very little thought was given to the individual as soon as the community had been relieved of his presence and care. Should we wonder that the impressions of our youth have left us with a horror of what was literally a living death.

But we have lived to learn that the human mind diseased is the human mind still and the approach of insanity does not mark the appearance of a new entity or new force. The old entity or the old force simply goes astray. The common expression that every one is insane on some point or other is silly and untrue. Sanity is the condition of the great bulk of mankind; but the impulse, the mood, the failure of judgment, the lack of coherent thought—the various symptoms which constitute the chaos of disturbed intellection find their counterparts, or rather their germs, in every healthy mind. So long as these impulses, moods, etc., can be dominated by the will of the individual, just so long are they simply the weakness of humanity, but when the will of the individual is powerless before them then is that individual insane.

The necessity of the custodial asylum for the Insane in the past proved to be the corner stone of the present Hospitals for the same class, and the present Hospitals are now developing the Psychopathic Hospitals of the future.

The idea that the care and treatment of the Insane is largely a medical problem now dominates the policies which are followed in the extension of the State's attitude toward the Insane. The Pathalogical Laboratory is now a necessary adjunct to every well equipped Hospital for the Insane. These Laboratories are yielding a harvest of information and while they have not yet produced a cure for insanity any more than they ever produced a cure for typhoid fever, their signboards of progress clearly indicate the direction toward its prevention. The future must indicate the distance to the desired goal. Boards of Trustees of State Institutions and Directors of the Poor having charge of Hospitals for the Insane are awake to the necessity of making provision for skilled medical care and treatment for the patient of the present just as much as they were in figuring out the number of bushels of beans and potatoes it took to keep a certain number of victims from starving to death in the past.

The methods of administration employed in the modern Hospitals furnish a theme of never-ending discussion and contention and was far from settled when the Legislature enacted a law that the Superintendent should be a physician of experience, for immediately following this law and up to the present moment we hear the despairing wail that even though we must tolerate a physician as Superintendent, we should have someone to manage the business. And this in face of the fact that the doctors are nearly all married men and their wives run the business and keep a watchful eye on the doctor while they are doing it.

The trained executive medical officer is as necessary to the modern

hospital as the oculist surgeon or gynecologist and I verily believe that the future will prove that most of the troubles that beset all classes of hospitals are due to the fact that the medical management is inadequate. This does not mean that we do not have excellent physicians or skillful surgeons, but rather that young men coming into the profession from year to year lack in hospital training, the amphitheatre or surgical clinic comprising the extent of their field of observation during their entire course. It has been the custom in almost all our hospitals to ask the recent graduate to serve a year for the experience he gets, and at the same time pay thirty-five or forty-five dollars per month to the man who drives the ambulance.

The cottage system in Hospital construction affords excellent opportunities for classifying our Insane. And medical care is simplified by placing them in charge of recent graduates, who in turn report to a central medical executive and thereby applying those methods that prevail in all affairs that keep in step with the progress of modern times. The State of Pennsylvania is expending enormous sums of money in the care of her Insane. And pennsylvania is not alone in this line of endeavor, for in almost every State we hear the people speak of their institutions of this kind with no small degree of pride. And in answer to the accusations that the expenditures by the Government and States for the support of these Hospitals has been unwise, we need only to point to the success attained in the prevention of disease. It would be impossible to compute the loss to the public due to epidemics of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis and other acute diseases that have been the scourges of the past.

The control, or rather the prevention, of these has been in a great measure due to the research and pathological work done in our Hospitals and to demonstrate that our Hospitals for the Insane are giving a good account of themselves in this direction, I will ask your indulgence while presenting some plates of specimens of Brain Pathology.

No. 1. These plates are photographic reproductions of specimens from the collection obtained at the Government Asylum at Washington, and represent the changes that actually occur in the brains of those who die insane. This plate I present for the purpose of showing the shape and appearance of the normal brain and with the exception of some slight venous engorgement is about normal.

No. 2. In contrast with it is this one in which extreme cerebral atrophy has occurred. In the first you will observe the convolutions of the brain well rounded and the symetrical appearance of the brain preserved, and in the second the shrunken convolutions showing clearly the appearance of atrophy.

No. 3. This is a view of the brain in a case of meningitis of childhood with arrest of development of the brain placed with a brain of normal size and weight. I will not attempt to give the anatomical description of these views, for the very good reason that I am certain it would prove very tiresome to most persons, and we should be democratic enough to believe in the greatest good to the greatest number.

No. 4. We are all more or less familiar with the expression "softening of the brain" and physicians are often urged to open the skull of those who are mentally affected for the purpose of removing points of pressure and hemorrhagic spots supposed to exist therein.

No. 5. Here is a view in which we have a condition that presents a train of symptoms entirely different from those you find in softening, and many cases are recorded of successful operations for tumor in the brain.

No. 6. Three or four cases have come under my observation recently in which the skulls of patients have been trephined with the hope of curing them of mental disease, in which there existed paralysis

in one case and in the others only those symptoms of well advanced sclerotic conditions.

No. 7. The epileptic must not be overlooked in our study of these conditions and though this view only indicates a sclerotic condition it is to be hoped that future research work will develop some relief for this terrible affliction.

Dr. H. H. Hart, of New York, Member of the Russel Sage Foundation Fund, was next introduced by President Boyne, and was received with applause, and addressed the Convention as follows:

CHILD CARING WORK OR THE UNITY OF CHILD HELPING WORK.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After this very full and interesting program I shall not occupy your time at any considerable length. In 15 minutes I shall be through. This Conference, which is the oldest Conference of Charities in the United States, stands for something. It stands for what I believe to be the most important thing in the whole field of philanthropy and charity. It stands for the intelligent study of the problems involved in dealing with the insane, the poor and the dependent.

During the past year and a half, in the service of the Russel Sage Foundation, I have been making a special study of the work of the care of dependent and delinquent children in six States, one of which is Pennsylvania. The State of Pennsylvania was one of the Pioneer States in the modern method of caring for children. Through the Children's Aid Society your State, many years ago, adopted the method of using the family Home. The Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society followed the same method, in a unique manner, because it avails itself for the work of the volunteer beyond any Society I know of in the world, with the assistance of a single paid officer in the City of Pittsburg, and the Allegheny Society also employs a paid officer.

In your State this work is more difficult than it is in any other State with which I am familiar. The work of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society ranks with the best work that is being done for children in the United States.

Take your work for delinquent children—your institution at Glen Mills and the Girls' House of Refuge rank among the very best in the United States. Your institution at Morganza is coming to the front. It is improving in its methods of organization, and bids fair to ultimately take rank with the older institutions.

Your work for defective children, especially for the feeble-minded, has for many years ranked among the best organized Institutions in the world.

Pennsylvania is developing the Juvenile Court, which is becoming very valuable in this work. You gentlemen perhaps know the situation here better than I do. You have two ends of this State that are almost like separate Commonwealths. In the eastern end the Counties work largely through the Children's Aid Society. The Counties provide the funds for the Society to board children out in family homes.

It also makes an allowance for their clothing. There is an allowance for watching over the children after they are placed in homes, which is a most important part of the work. Now the thing that astonishes me is this, to find that although you give the Children's Aid an allowance as long as the child is boarding out, as soon as they get the child into a free home the allowance for supervision is stopped. When I first found this out I couldn't believe it. It seems to me as though you should say to the Society: "As long as you have this child in the boarding home we will make you an allowance of, say 25 cents a

week, for supervision, but if you will get that child into a free home we will allow you fifty cents a week. I commend this to your careful consideration. I don't think I am mistaken in regard to the situation.

The same situation prevails to a considerable degree in the western part of the State. The Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society is doing a beautiful work. I employed a competent man, sometime ago, and sent him through the western counties, and by the courtesy of the officers of the western portion of the State he was allowed to visit children who were placed in homes, and they were nearly all well placed. But the time is coming when it is no longer practicable to do this work entirely by the aid of volunteers. I believe in the volunteer, and it is wonderful what has been accomplished in that way. There is an inequality in the efficiency of these Societies. Where the best work is done is where there is some woman who gives a large amount of her time and energy to the work. By and by that good woman's health begins to fail, or some other circumstance happens. Perhaps she dies, and the work falls upon some new person. That woman is carrying a great deal of valuable knowledge in her head. There ought to be perfect records kept, but it is exceedingly difficult to get them. I find that the people who are most efficient in execution are almost always deficient in making records. The facts that need to be known, to do the best for the child, are not available.

I think what ought to be done is to establish a co-operative system of visitation, whereby you will pay competent visitors to supplement the work of the volunteer. You will never perfect your work until you supplement it with this aid. There is an annual State appropriation of $12,500 distributed among the 23 County Childrens' Aid Societies. I learned of one county where there are 100,000 people and where the amount allowed from the State appropriation was $100 a year, and the Secretary of that Society said to a friend of mine: "We have a deficit this year of $3.50, and we don't know where it is coming from." The tendency is for people to say: "The State is supporting this and we don't need to do it." You must foster the liberality of the people where this work is being done.

These dependent children are cared for in some portions of the State by the Directors of the Poor. There is a great difference in the efficiency of the work as done by them. The general practice is not to re-elect the Directors of the Poor. It seems to be regarded as some thing that ought to be passed around, and when a man has served three years he is generally superceded by another man. I find that almost invariably the Records of these children are very imperfect. The Directors carry that knowledge largely in their minds, and the consequence is that when a change of Directors takes place the personal knowledge and interest that that man has in the children that he has placed is lost, and every once in a while the child is lost sight of, or his principal need is lost sight of. I don't think that the handling of this work, by the Directors of the Poor, with all their other work, is practical. I think that the plan of co-operation with the Children's Aid Society is a better plan. I would prefer a Public Agency, but you will have to go to New Jersey or Massachusetts to learn to run it.

The County unit isn't large enough. You can't employ a man or woman who can give his or her whole time to it.

It is coming to be recognized that this is an exceedingly technical work. That it needs wisdom in selecting homes. If you will examine the work being done in Philadelphia you will be interested in seeing the quality of the men and women put into that work, and the quality of the work they are doing. You have in the central part of the State a very interesting man—Prof. Emmert—he has, what seems to me, the most important idea in regard to children's work of anyone in Penn-

sylvania. He has the idea of creating an Endowment Fund of $25,000 for visitors for children placed out in private homes. I am watching that with great interest. This is the most important question you have to consider. The most difficult work you have to do, and the thing that makes most for staying the tide of pauperism and vice and crime.

I want to tell you of some of the encouraging things that look to the improvement of this work. One is the course of study about to be undertaken in Washington County, under the auspices of the women of Washington County. A series of lectures on this question.

One of the best things you can do is to make a detailed and faithful and careful study of this most important subject. I thank you.

Applause.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until tomorrow morning.

In the evening a most delightful reception was tendered to the delegates at the home of Hon. and Mrs. S. R. Dresser, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. Refreshments were served and an opportunity given to the delegates to enjoy this beautiful home, a treat that was appreciated by all.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1909.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M. by President Boyne.

Rev. W. M. Courson, pastor of the Baptist Church of Bradford, offered prayer.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes:—The committee held their meeting this morning and are ready to report on the Resolution offered yesterday, with the modification as suggested.

Mr. Srodes reads the resolution, as modified, as follows:

Whereas. The delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections recently held at Buffalo have united in a call for a meeting in Harrisburg Dec. 6 next, of the representatives of the State and local charity and relief agencies and citizens interested in the work of such agencies, to consider the advisability of organizing a State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and

Whereas. The members of this organization recognize the necessity as well as the desirability of united action in this great field of work by all societies and associations of the State, therefore

Resolved. That this Convention authorizes and empowers the President to appoint a committee of several members to meet with the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections at Harrisburg Dec. 6, 7 and 8, and to act for this Association in negotiating for the affiliation of the Association of the Directors of the Poor with the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections and to report their recommendations at the next meeting of the Association.

Mr. Colborn moves that the Report of the Committee be received and the modified Resolution adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould:—It is a good deal of expense for delegates to go to Harrisburg and attend a Convention of that kind. Is there, accompanying this, an agreement that this Association is to pay the expenses. If there is we ought to cut the number down.

Mr. Smith (Chester):—I think three or five would do as good service as a Committee of seven. That large number is unweildy.

Dr. Srodes:—I think the members of this Association have enough interest in their work to take a large part of that expense upon themselves. They have been coming to these Conventions, at much greater expense, and some of them have been bearing their own expenses absolutely. As this will probably mark an epoch in this Association I

rather feel like supporting the Resolution of seven members. I wouldn't care to take the responsibility with two others. It is too small a representation of a body like this. I don't think the expense will hurt this Association at all.

The motion of Mr. Colborn is carried and the modified Resolution is adopted.

D. A. Mackin, Chairman of the Committee on place of next Meeting, reported as follows:

"The Committee on place of Meeting unanimously recommend that the next Convention be held at Williamsport, Pa."

(Signed) Committee on Place of Meeting.

Upon motion the Report is adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) moves that the Constitution of this Association be printed in the Report.

The Motion is agreed to.

Mr. Colborn: There is hardly a month passes that I am not called upon to give a list of the charitable institutions of the State. I have a complete list of them, and I would move that they, also, be printed in the next report, together with the names of officers.

The Motion of Mr. Colborn is agreed to.

Mr. John L. Smith (Chester) here read the following Paper:

"THE TREND OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF AND VAGRANCY."

The Paper was received with applause.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

I come before you at this time with a subject that is old. One that has been threshed over and over again until, I fear, those who have been in attendance at these Conventions in past years will hardly find much to interest them in what I have to say. But, hoping that those present who are new in the work may receive some benefit, I will try to revive this very important phase, or department of our work, namely, Out-door Relief, or the Care of the Poor. Outside of our County Homes the first and most important step is to be sure to select the right person to take charge of this work.

He should be God-fearing, intelligent, honest and kind. Fearless of man and firm as a rock. One who dares to do right because it is right, and one who will carefully, intelligently and patiently investigate all calls for relief. Our experience leads us to feel that many, yes, very many, calls come from the unworthy and undeserving. To help these is wrong—a wrong not only to the family and the applicant, but wrong to our constituents as well. These people are usually human leeches who suck their existence from the worthy members of society. They raise their families in ignorance, crime and pauperism. Far better to withhold the hand of charity in these cases, and to break up these families, if possible, and receive the members into the County Home, and then place the children in good Christian homes where, if they are normal children, they will in most cases be trained into good citizenship.

In this work we need the help of our good women. If, in your County, the women are not organized into Children's Aid Societies, do not lose any time in getting them to so organize, because their aid is invaluable. Particularly in the care of children you need the earnest, intelligent, sympathetic help of the best women of your community in this splendid work of caring for the unfortunate little ones, who are sure to come to you mutely, but none the less, certainly pleading for some of the comforts that belong to childhood, and at least a partial release from the unfortunate conditions into which they have been born, and a chance to grow into intelligent, useful men and women. Organize the good women of your County.

Place the children under their supervision. Then aid and encourage them in their work, and you will find that many of the boys and girls who come into their care, and who, otherwise, would grow into paupers and criminals, will lead good and useful lives as men and woman.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as widows left with a family of children. These, and such as these, should be helped for a short time, at least. She should be visited and her confidence won, if possible. She should be led to see that her children would be better off if put into good homes, where they could be cared for better than she could care for them, and where they will learn to be useful. She should be helped by the Aid Society to find the right kind of homes for her children and some useful occupation for herself.

We help those best whom we help to help themselves. Idleness leads to vice and crime, while useful employment leads to happiness and prosperity.

Another class of deserving poor is the industrious working man who has met with misfortune through sickness or otherwise. He needs the kind and thoughtful helping hand and should be given it. He deserves special effort in his behalf, not only in the support of his family during his sickness but in the way of getting those of his children into useful employment who are old enough, under the Compulsory School law, to quit school and go to work. Help him and his family if possible into a better way of living than that to which they have been accustomed, and thus tide them over their trouble. Our experience leads us to believe that, as a rule, people who need aid are at fault themselves. Oh! if we could but put a good mother into every home, what a marvelous transformation would be wrought in this class of homes in less than a generation. And then, if in addition to this, we would but banish the rum traffic there would be few calls and little need for charity, for I am thoroughly persuaded that a careful study of this subject by an unprejudiced mind, will convince anyone that this is the cause of nearly all our crime and pauperism.

Again, I believe there is much real harm done by indiscriminate out-door relief. It has been found that in counties where much money has been spent in the past in outside relief that, when they changed their method and practically shut off outside relief, they had but few additions to the number under their care in the County Home.

Most of those who seek outside relief will not come to the County Home, but will live, and in many cases, live better without this aid than with it.

Many families continue paupers generation after generation when allowed to receive charity they do not deserve. Many good men and women permit their sympathy to get the better of their judgment and recommend individuals and families as proper objects of charity when it is entirely wrong for them to do so.

Allow me again, if you please, to urge that very great care be exercised in granting outside relief. To counties doing much of this work I would recommend that they reduce the amount they have been so distributing. I believe that to keep families of this class together is wrong, and only tends to multiply our dependent classes. Let us aim only to help those families to help themselves; aim to get the children away from these homes, out into homes of good farmers, where they will be taught to be useful, even if we have to pay a small amount for them for a time till they become self-supporting. Let us force, so far as possible, delinquent parents to fulfill their obligations to their offspring and to their fellow men. Let us aim more definitely to prevent pauperism and, as a result, I feel sure less will be required of us in the work of taking care of the needy.

Discussion on the subject is called for.

A Voice:—I understand you to say that many families remain paupers for generation after generation. Will you tell me how that is, if the children remain in the homes?

Mr. Smith:—By their improvident methods. The children will take after their parents, and will grow up as their parents did. If they are put into good homes the pauperism will cease.

A Voice:—I have known children in our County to remain right in the institution. Should that be allowed?

Mr. Smith:—Not under any circumstances. The law forbids and provides that a child shall not be kept in a County Home, after they are two years old, more than sixty days. In our County we always find a home for such a child.

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—The law ought to be so it wouldn't take so much red tape to take children away from the parents. The ladies of the Children's Aid have a difficult problem to overcome.

Mr. Childs:—What amount of out-door relief do you extend to these deserving families?

Mr. Smith:—Outside of quarantined families and medical relief last year we spent $467.25. We don't have a single family that expects permanent relief.

If your family become needy we will find a good neighbor of yours and give them $10 or $20 and tell them to use it as judiciously as they can.

Mr. Childs:—Suppose you have a widow and several children, and she is a first-class woman, what do you do?

Mr. Smith:—We try to persuade her to put the children into the Home.

Mr. Childs: We don't. We try to have her bring up the children and not break up the family. I think the Poor Districts are putting too much on the Ladies' Aid Society, in not taking care of their own.

A voice:—You take a woman with four or five little children and you have to give her what is proper to keep her. I claim that the law gives the Directors the right to give what is necessary.

Mr. Smith:—In nine cases out of ten those children will grow up not self-supporting. But you put them into a good home and they become self-supporting and tax payers in after years. We believe it is not best to measure a case by the immediate expense. We are doing better work in our county than if we allowed the children to stay in the Home.

A Voice:—We ought to work in harmony with the Ladies' Aid Society. We are in a mining district, and we have a great many widows and orphans there. They come to the Directors of the Poor for out-door relief. We find it cheaper and easier to support them outside of the almshouse than in the almshouse. We find it is better and more humane not to separate a mother from her children. It is the duty of the Directors of the Poor to aid these dependent children.

Applause.

Mr. Smith:—No doubt of that, but we think we aid them best by turning them over to the Ladies' Aid Society. Of course there is a difference in localities. You are in a mining district; we are in a farming district. You cannot find homes for the children in the mining district as easily as we can in our County.

Mr. Barnhart (Fayette Co.):—This is an interesting question. All the way they will get me not to help support these children is to vote me out of office. Some of the Directors say: "We will not take care of these children," but they are God's children and should be taken care of. I never had a man who paid a big tax say that it wasn't right, but you come to the small taxpayer and they will find fault with us poor devils.

Our Ladies' Aid Society should have great credit for the work they

are doing in our County, and our Directors are working in harmony with them.

Mr. Smith:—If you will come to Chester County I can assure you that you will find that we take care of our widows and children as well as any County in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnhart:—I don't mean to say that you do not. All I mean is that we should take good care of these children. All we want is to determine the right plan.

Mr. Brownmiller (Schuylkill County:—In our County, where we have 230,000 people, we pay as high as $42,000 a year for out-door relief. Last year the Commissioners cut us to $20,000. We have 600 people in the almshouse, with 99 in the Hospital and 109 in the Insane Department. It is a sad state of affairs.

Sometimes people ask for out-door relief when they do not need it. A woman will go to a store and say: "I want a woolen blanket. You charge up so much meat and bread." You have to be careful all the time not to be defrauded.

President Boyne:—A person who is kept warm can stand it without eating for sometime. Now wasn't that blanket as good to that woman as so much groceries? They have to keep warm as well as to eat. In our County we give them an order for shoes, and at the Poor Farm we keep them all clothed. It is as necessary to keep their feet warm as their belly full.

Mr. Brownmiller:—If people were all honest it would be all right. But we have a class of foreigners who live from hand to mouth, and we want to teach them to live differently. If they are out of work for two weeks they want the tax payers to support them. And when they get blankets they sell them and get beer and whisky.

Mr. Yost (Somerset):—I am not in favor of taking children away from their mother. It is a mistake, if the mother is able and a fit person to take care of them.

Mrs. Berry (Bradford):—The Directors of the Poor are all right, and the Children's Aid are all right. But in days gone by they didn't work together. The Directors of the Poor, every man of them, has business of his own. They cannot and do not give their personal attention to these cases that they ought to have. The ladies can give more of their time, and they can find out whether a woman needs blankets more than she needs bread. The men of the Poor Boards cannot give their time to this, but they should arrange some plan. They should have a man that they pay, to find out these things.

Mrs. Dickson:—In Westmoreland County the limit is $8 for out-door relief. They give an order on the store keeper and allow them just the necessities. They generally leave it to the store keeper to judge what is best.

As to the children. They don't keep children in the Home after they are two years old. Then they take them to the Children's Home in Greensburg, and pay to the Children's Aid $2 a month for the support of the child.

Mrs. Lydia B. Walton here presented the Report of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County, as follows:

The Report was received with applause.

REPORT OF CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

We find at the close of our year's work there is cause for renewed hope, inspired by the faithfulness of our earnest, tireless workers. The Chester County Children's Aid Society was founded in 1884 and in 1891 a Charter was granted. The plan of our work is an oft-told tale before

this Association and we will avoid repetition. Many of us have been active in this organization since its outset, and have grown gray in the service, but under the guidance of the Great Ruler of the Universe, who called us to this field of labor, we hope to so continue, doing what best wisdom directs towards the uplifting of our weak, defenseless boys and girls. We also trust through the exchange of thought, personal contact and silent waiting, we may better understand how to spread the right influence over those who are so dependable. In all these by-gone years the work of finding homes and fitting children into them, then the quiet tilling and seed planting, have been cheerfully and generally successfully performed. Garfield said "that he always felt like taking off his hat to a boy in a ragged coat when he thought of the responsibilities within." Our aim has been to make our young people upright, inright and outright. Time has brought us changes in our line of work. Many of our children have grown to men and women, and stand upon the threshold of untold responsibilities. The world with its many avenues of usefulness open before them. Some are in homes of their own, with families reared; some shopkeepers; others house-maids, thus pursuing various occupations. True, a few have failed to reach the standard hoped for and have drifted back into the old channels from whence we gathered them, but the greater per cent have rewarded our anxiety and toil. Also their kind, patient caretakers for their love, sympathy and service. It is well said: "If we save the children of today, we save the nation tomorrow."

The active membership of our Society at present is 205. Within the year 36 County wards have been added to our number. In free homes at present 140; in boarding homes, 36. As the older County children come to our care they are placed in free homes, receiving practical training. The little ones in boarding homes, but soon form part of the family life and enter into the affections of their caretakers, thus very frequently permanent homes are the outcome.

Our Directors of the Poor and Officials of our County Home have always extended their loyal co-operation in this work. With their humane, kindly feeling toward the indigent and helpless every true effort to uplift the dependent class meets with their hearty approval.

We are convinced no struggle for human betterment can be more important than child-saving, nor demands more thorough vigilance in its administration.

May God bless the children and the children's helpers everywhere.

Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie, of Uniontown, read the following Report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, which was received with applause:

Also the Report of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County.

Also the Report from the Industrial School for Girls, at Indiana.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After the remarks of one of the speakers last evening you may be surprised at my assurance in appearing before you, but realizing that Western Pennsylvania is still on the map, and trusting to the ladies of the McKean County Auxiliary to protect me from the wrath to come I venture to read the last annual report of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania:

Number of children under care of the society at last report ... 921
Number of children received from almshouse since last report .. 102

Number of children received from other sources	267
Total	1390
Number of children placed in boarding homes	176
Number of children placed in free homes	693
Number of children placed in institutions and hospitals	117
Number of mothers assisted	434
Number of children transferred to various Counties	98
Number of children returned to friends	211
Guardian appointed	12
Number of children died	35
Number of children of age	19
Number of children adopted	24
Number of children married	5
Number of children in care of the Society at close of month	986
Letters and postals written	6036
Letters and postals received	5199
Number of children visited	1438
Visits in interest of work	3722
Total number of children in care since organization	5857
Total number passed from care during year	404

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to represent the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania and to read the report made at its last annual meeting.

Who or what is responsible for the fact that we have in our care nearly 1000 children, almost 500 having been received during the past year? Is it lack of parental love, is it the stress of modern life, is it the number of charitable organizations ready to care for the child? All three causes are probably contributary to the result. In former years, when people lived simply, ate plain food, and women wore calico, it was not so hard for a widow, left with half a dozen children, to keep them together. In fact, neither she nor the neighbors ever thought of anything else and everyone respected her efforts and gave her a helping hand. Of course she did almost literally "work her fingers to the bone," and probably wore herself out in the effort. But she succeeded in raising a family of honest, dutiful, industrious sons and daughters, many of whom have become steel kings and coal barons in later days. But in those days a mother was not left to work alone unless death had claimed husband and father. Men didn't then, as now, get tired of the struggle and disappear; nor were they sent to jail for "non-support" and allowed to loaf there in idleness while the mother or the community cared for their children. Nor did mothers, forgetful of faithful husband or helpless children, go off with a handsomer man, or at least a richer one, as, alas, occasionally happens now. But nowadays there are Children's Homes, Asylums, Orphanages, etc., on every side, ready and anxious to come to the rescue and relieve the forsaken one of all care and responsibility for his own offspring. Are they too ready and too anxious I wonder? Some people say, in criticism, that it really encourages vice—that it is too easy for an unmarried mother to get rid of her child. But is it better to let her drag it from place to place, feeble, underfed, until it sinks or is hurried into an unwept grave? The Children's Aid Society makes a sincere effort to keep families together, but in many cases home influence for good seems lacking and we find it necessary to remove the child entirely from its home in order to keep it off the streets or away from bad associations. Strangers seem to give better care and wiser training to Young America of the Twentieth Century than can mothers, worn out by hard work, constant hurry and the ever-harder struggle for daily bread. So on the whole we feel that we have a right to be what we claim to be, a Children's Aid Society. Our

aim, as you hear each year, is a good home for every child, where he may become one of the family circle and receive the loving care and training which an unkind fate has denied him in the home into which he was born. It requires, often, great patience and several trials to find that ideal home and we sometimes fail in the end. But our good women willingly give the time, money and wisdom required. The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is almost unique in its work, from the fact that it is all volunteer work. We have one paid worker, our actuary in the Pittsburg office, and for the last few years we have employed a Trust company to care for our money, as it was so difficult to find a woman willing to have the responsibility of handling such large amounts. But in all the twenty-three County Auxiliaries the work is the free-will offering of devoted women, many of whom have been more than twenty years in the service.

According to the annual report of the treasurer these children have been boarded (for longer or shorter periods), clothed, visited (once or many times) and in some cases buried, and the general work of the society carried on for about $21,000. Of this amount $6250 came as a State Apropriation, the remainder came in various ways, personal gifts, through entertainments, membership dues, board paid by friends and in many counties from the Dnrectors of the Poor for board and clothing of children legally committed. We realize that our accomplishment falls far short of our aim, but we feel that with no Children's Bureau, no Seybert Institute, no large bequests, and a State Appropriation very little larger than that received by one of the counties having an independent society, we have yet no reason to blush for our report.

Mrs. Alonzo P. Bowie, Uniontown, Pa., Delegate from Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

From October 1st, 1908, to October 1st, 1909.

Number of children in boarding homes, October 1st, 1908	61	
Number of children received from Supt. of County Home	56	
Number of children received from other sources	31	
Total number received from all sources during the year		87
Total number received and in boarding homes the past year		148
Number returned to parents and friends		45
Number returned to their own Counties		12
Number placed in other counties		12
Number released to support themselves		3
Number married		0
Number adopted		3
Number died in boarding homes		10
Number placed in Girls' Industrial School in Indiana		3
Number placed in Hospitals and Institutions		2
Number returned to our County		1
Number received from other Counties		0
Number working for wages under our care		3
Number placed in Free Homes		15
Total number passed from our care during the year		73
Total number of parents assisted		29
Total number of letters and postals written		400
Total number of letters and postals received		325
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages sent		379
Total number of telegrams and telephone messages received		280
Total numbr of visits made in the interest of the Society		79

Total number of visits received in interest of the Society 381
Total number of children visited 96
Total number of children in boarding homes, belonging to last year's report 39
Total number of new children in boarding homes this year 40
Total number of children in boarding homes October 1st, 1909 79
Total number under our care during the year 267
Total number under our care at present 176
Total number since we organized 1035

We were told last year that on account of hard times we were apt to have many more children placed in our care; instead we had 13 more the preceding year. Our larger boys and girls give the most trouble, as it is hard to find employment, so as to keep them out of mischief—not having a Juvenile Court or schools in our County to assist us in caring for them. Our Judges are always kind and help us in our work whenever they can, and depend upon us when a boy or girl is brought before them, for us to give them a trial, under our care. Our County Officlais encourage us and tell us our work is satisfactory to them, and that they appreciate all we do for these helpless little ones, and are surprised that we do so much. We are in hopes that the day is near when we shall have a Temporary Home, and can look after the children better, as our boarding homes are in different parts of the town. We are thankful for and appreciate the assistance given us by the Directors of the Poor, Superintendent and Matron of County Home, our Attorney, the County Officials, as well as that of all our good friends.

Again thanking the friends of our Children's Aid Society for their assistance in the past, and trusting they will continue to give us encouragement this coming year.

MRS. HUGH L. RANKIN,
President.

MRS. ALONZO P. BOWIE,
Secretary.

Mrs. Willard wishes me to say that the Children's Aid Society Industrial School is in a flourishing condition. Various needed repairs have been made and a member of the State Board of Charities who went over the place a few weeks ago congratulated her upon its excellent condition. Our property there has tripled in value in the twelve years since we bought it.

We have room for eighteen girls and the school is usually full. Forty girls have been placed in homes during the year, sixty having been cared for at an expense of $1725.00

E. D. Sollenberger of Philadelphia here presented and read the following Report of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

Following the reading of the Report of the Children's Aid Society Mr. Sollenberger also read the Report of the White House Conference on the care of dependent children.

The two papers here follow:

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A total of 1766 children were in the care of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania during 1908. There remained in the care of the Society, at the close of the year, 1428 children. Of this number 615 were boarding in private families. Some of these are children whose parents

are responsible for their partial suport, either under direct agreement or by order of Court, so that they cannot be given out for adoption or permanently placed in free homes. Others are children who must be boarded because their physical condition is such that desirable free homes cannot readily be found for them. A number of them are boarding temporarily until the right home is found, where the child will be taken as a member of the family and raised as an own child. The remaining 813 children whom we have in our care, in addition to the 615 who are boarding in private families, are all given exactly the same care and supervision. Many of them may become permanent members of the families in which they are placed, but they are subject to removal by the Society whenever the welfare of the child seems to demand it.

The extent to which the Children's Aid Society in Eastern Pennsylvania has become the authorized placing-out agent for various public and private institutions and societies is indicated by the fact that we received in the year 1908 a total of 394 children from such sources as the Directors of the Poor of various Counties, Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia, Juvenile Courts, Orphanages, Hospitals, Churches, as well as from parents or relatives found, after investigation, to be unable to provide suitable homes for them.

It is in harmony with the original purposes and objects of the Children's Aid Society that an increasing number of Poor Boards throughout the State look to the Society to provide suitable homes for the children coming into their care. A great work which the pioneers of the Society performed for the dependent and neglected children of the State of Pennsylvania was to secure the enactment of a law preventing the keeping of normal children over two years of age in any almshouse longer than sixty days. Following the enactment of this law, the Society became the placing-out agent of a considerable number of Poor Boards. The Children's Aid Societies in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania now have in their care more children received from the Poor Board and Almshouse authorities of various Counties in the State than at any time in their history.

In my report last year to the Association I pointed out that the Society which I have the honor to represent, although the oldest in Pennsylvania, is not the only one in the State bearing the same name. You are already familiar with the fact that for convenience in administration and for other reasons, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1889 and includes over twenty counties in the western part of the State. In addition to this, in some other parts of the State, there are independent County Children's Aid Societies doing excellent work.

Last June the Lycoming County Children's Aid Society was organized as a branch of the Philadelphia office. The headquarters of this new district work has been established at Williamsport and a district agent has been secured who will devote his entire time to the work. Through the help of a generous citizen, a temporary receiving home has been opened at Williamsport, where from ten to fifteen children can be kept temporarily until they can be transferred to family homes. This Society will follow in many respects the excellent plan of the Warren County Children's Aid Society.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Franklin County Children's Aid Society will be celebrated next week by a series of public meetings at Greencastle, Waynesboro, Chambersburg and Mercersburg. The Society is in a flourishing condition and is to be congratulated upon the completion of twenty-five years of most useful work.

The Franklin County Children's Aid Society is at present engaged

in raising funds to increase its endowment to $30,000, so that the income therefrom may be used to enlarge and widen its work and provide for the supervision of children placed in family homes. When this fund is completed it will be a splendid illustration of the effective working together of a private charity and the public Poor Officials in the interest of dependent children.

It is probable that during the coming year Children's Aid Societies will be organized in a number of counties adjoining Franklin. Our County Auxiliaries in Eastern Pennsylvania are taking renewed interest and can be counted as most active and useful allies in the work of the Children's Aid Society in Eastern Pennsylvania. I hope to be able to present to the Association next year a complete report of the work of each of the counties in the eastern half of the State.

We appreciate the increasing co-operation and support of the Directors of the Poor in our efforts to provide family life for dependent children who have been so unfortunate as to become public charges.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Edwin D. Solenberger, No. 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On December 25, 1908, President Roosevelt called a Conference on the Care of Dependent Children to meet at Washington January 25 and 26, 1909. The President invited about 200 men and women, representing every State in the Union, every form of child-helping work and every phase of religious belief. In his letter of invitation to the Conference the President said:

"Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of children who are destitute and neglected, but not delinquent. Personally, I very earnestly believe that the best way in which to care for dependent children is in the family home. In Massachusetts many orphan asylums have been discontinued and thousands of children who have formerly gone to the orphan asylums are now kept in private homes, either on board with payment from public or private treasuries, or adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents."

In opening the Conference at the White House on the afternoon of January 25, 1909, President Roosevelt said:

"There can be no more important subject from the standpoint of the nation than that of the child; because, when you take care of the children you are taking care of the nation of tomorrow; and it is incumbent upon everyone of us to do all in his or her power to provide for the interests of those children whom cruel misfortune has handicapped at the very outset of their lives. I earnestly hope that the members of this Conference will take a progressive stand, so as to establish a goal toward which the whole country can work. In other words, I earnestly hope that each of you will consider not only the interests of his immediate locality, but the interests of the nation as a whole. There are, of course, several different types of conditions which you are trying to meet. I believe that we all of us have come to the conclusion that, where possible, the thing to be done for the child is to provide a home for it; and that where that is not possible we should make the conditions as nearly as possible like those which the child would have in a home. There is ample room for all existing institutions, but the work of extension should, so far as possible, be a work of extension in home-placing."

Following the introductory address by the President, the Conference held five sessions during which fourteen separate propositions were dis-

cussed affirmatively and negatively by speakers identified with practically all forms of child-helping forms of work in the United States. The conclusions of the Conference were drawn up by a Committee on Resolutions which had represented in its membership Catholics, Jews and Protestants; Juvenile Courts, Children's Societies and Orphan Asylums. The resolutions presented by this Committee were unanimously adopted by the Conference. The following is a condensed statement of the Confernce Resolutions:

1. Home Care:—Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great moulding force of mind and of character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers, who are without the support of the normal breadwinner, should, as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children. This aid should be given by such methods and from such sources as may be determined by the general relief policy of each community, preferably in the form of private charity, rather than of public relief. Except in unusual circumstances the home should not be broken up for reasons of poverty, but only for considerations of inefficiency or immorality.

2. Preventive Work:—Effective measures should be adopted to prevent blindness, disease and accidents which cause dependency.

3. Home Finding:—As to the children who for sufficient reasons must be removed from their own homes, or who have no homes, it is desirable that, if normal in mind and body, and not requiring special training, they should be cared for in families whenever practicable. The carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for the natural home. Such homes should be selected by a most careful process of investigation, carried on by skilled agents, through personal investigation, and with due regard to the religious faith of the child. After children are placed in homes, adequate visitation, with careful consideration of the physical, mental, moral and spiritual training and development of each child, on the part of the responsible home-finding agency, is essential.

It is recognized that for many children foster homes without payment for board are not practicable immediately after the children become dependent, and that for children requiring temporary care only, the free home is not available. For the temporary, or more or less permanent, care of such children different methods are in use, notably the plan of placing them in families; paying for their board: and the plan of institutional care. Contact with family life is preferable for these children, as well as for other normal children. It is necessary, however, that a large number of carefully selected boarding homes be found, if these children are to be cared for in families. The extent to which such families can be found should be ascertained by careful inquiry and experiment in each locality. Unless and until such homes are found, the use of institutions is necessary.

4. Cottage System:—So far as it may be found necessary to temporarily or permanently care for certain classes of children in institutions, these institutions should be conducted on the cottage plan as far as possible.

5. Incorporation:—To engage in the work of caring for needy children is to assume a most serious responsibility and should, therefore, be permitted only to those who are definitely organized for the purpose, who are of suitable character, and possess, or have reasonable assurance of securing, the funds needed for their support. The only practicable plan of securing this end is to require the approval by a State Board of

Charities or other body exercising similar powers, of the incorporation of all child-caring agencies, including the approval of any amendments of the charter of a benevolent corporation, if it is to include child-caring work; and by forbidding other than duly incorporated agencies to engage in the care of needy children.

6. State Inspection:—The proper training of destitute children being essential to the well-being of the State it is a sound policy that the State, through some duly authorized representative should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children.

7. Inspection of Educational Work:—Educational work of institutions and agencies caring for dependent children should be supervised by State educational authorities.

8. Facts and Records:—Complete histories of dependent children and their parents should be confidentially recorded for guidance of child-caring agencies. Every child-caring agency should—

(a) Secure full information concerning the character and circumstances of the parents and near relatives of each child in whose behalf application is made, through personal investigation by its own representative, unless adequate information is supplied by some other reliable agency.

(b) Inform itself by personal investigation at least once a year of the circumstances of the parents of children in its charge, unless the parents have been legally deprived of guardianship, and unless this information is supplied by some other responsible agency.

(c) Exercise supervision over children under their care until such children are legally adopted, are returned to their parents, attain their majority or are clearly beyond the need of further supervision.

(d) Make a permanent record of all information thus secured.

9. Physical Care:—Every needy child should receive the best medical and surgical attention, and be instructed in health and hygiene.

10. Co-operation:—Local child caring agencies should co-operate and establish joint bureaus of information.

11. Undesirable Legislation:—Prohibitive Legislation against transfer of dependent children between States should be repealed.

12. Permanent Organization:—A permanent organization for work along the lines of these resolutions is desirable.

13. Federal Children's Bureau:—Establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau is desirable, and enactment of pending bill is earnestly recommended.

14. Suggest special message to Congress favoring Federal Children's Bureau and other legislation applying above principles to District of Columbia and other Federal territory.

President Roosevelt in his closing address to the Conference on Tuesday evening, January 26th, in commenting on the conclusions adopted by the Conference, said:

"I very earnestly hope that the managers and directors of all institutions and societies throughout the United States will carefully study the recommendations of this body of experts. I hope that this study will be given alike by the men in public and the men in private life, that legislators, public officials, philanthropists, will try to apply these principles in their philanthropic work for children. I hope that they will apply not only what is good, but what is wise, in what you have recommended."

A limited number of the printed reports of the White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children has been allotted for free distribution. Copies may be secured by applying to Edwin D. Solenberger, 1506 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. S. E. Vantine:—I want to say that McKean County has a temporary Home of its own for its own children. The property is owned by

the County and held in trust by Mayor Hoffman and Mr. R. B. Stone. I want to say, as President of the Children's Aid Society since its inception, that we are working in the utmost harmony and sympathy of the Commissioners of this County. They have always helped us in every way. We are very proud of our Home. It is conducted on the cottage plan and I think it was THE Home that Judge Bouton had in mind when he said that he asked for real Homes for poor and dependent children. We encourage every mother we can to keep her child. She may not be able to keep it in her own home but we encourage her to join with us in keeping it in this temporary Home, where she can visit it and help to pay its board. If it is a Poor Commissioners' child she can assist them, in paying its board, and still feel that the child is hers. That is part of the pdeasure of our working, the satisfaction of receiving from some mother who for the time could not take care of her young child but can put it in this Home for a month or two and go out to work and get into position where she can take the child with her. It isn't taken from her because of a few weeks destitution.

We invite you all to visit this Home; and the ladies are invited to the Women's Literary Club of Bradford this afternoon.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Boyne.

President Boyne read an invitation from the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford, for the delegates to visit their rooms.

President Boyne:—I understand that some of you misunderstood the invitation to the reception at Mrs. Dresser's. I am sorry if some of you didn't get there. Tomorrow we would like to take you to Rock City. It is an interesting place and made me feel, when I first saw them, as we used to sing, "Could we but climb where Moses stood, and view the landscape o'er."

The Convention was here entertained by the Girl's Chorus of the Bradford High School, whose singing was received with applause, and an encore was demanded, to which they responded with the catchy song, "Sweet Miss Mary."

Mrs. Jane B. Ball of Warren here read the following interesting Paper, "The Mother's Relation to the School," which yas received with applause.

THE MOTHER'S RELATION TO THE SCHOOL.

The mother's relation to the school is becoming an important subject in connection with the topics of the child of today. That there is a barrier between the home and the school is evident, and how to bring a closer relationship between teacher, mother and child is the question before us.

The teacher will say the fault lies with the mother and the mother vice-versa.

Have you ever watched a crowd of children, after the school has been dismissed and listened to their conversation? Living near one of our schools I have had opportunity to watch and have heard things which gave much food for thought. The troubles in school looked at from a child's point of view assume vast proportions. He is misunderstood, the teacher is incompetent, "My mother says this, or that or the other thing" or "Why do we have to do this?" As one teacher said to me: "Looked at through the child's eyes he is probably right." His little mind cannot solve these matters and here is one place where he requires assistance from the home.

One writer has said: "Childhood has its own way of seeing, thinking and feeling, and nothing is more foolish than to try to substitute our own for them. I would as soon require a child to be five feet as to have judgment at ten."

In the ideal home the parent is intelligent enough to understand what is best for the child, discussions take place, the child is permited his view and he is thus continually learning. The child should take the same interest in the school as in the home and by discussions of school topics in the home, would it antagonize the influence that the teacher has over the child? To avoid this one way would be for mothers and teachers to co-operate so as to be of mutual benefit to both. One plan would be to have what you might call a "Mother Society."

The principal of one of our schools said to me: "Oh, if we could only become acquainted with all the mothers." Of course that is impossible. But a good plan would be to have the Mother's Club meet once a month, with the teachers, open to all of the mothers. Have the meeting conducted by one of the mothers, the teachers taking second place, ready to answer questions and take part in discussions started by the mothers. How much better it is to discuss the subject of night work, monitors, etc., with the teacher herself than among ourselves, for then we get both sides of the question. Not only does it benefit the mother but the teacher also, for the mother is very often able to demonstrate the practical side while the teacher's is only theoretical, and again the teacher is able to study the mother herself, which alone is a great help.

A teacher said to me the other day: "Do you know Mrs. So and So?" I said, "slightly." She said: "I do wish I knew her," and she went on to explain that the son is in her room and that some things must be brought to the mother's notice. "But," the teacher explained, "I know I can accomplish a lot with that boy if his mother will help me in the right way, but I am so afraid to say anything for fear my influence will be spoiled." I asked her what her impression was and she said, judging from observation of the boy and things he has said, that his mother considers him in the way, does not interest herself at all what he does. Now this teacher knows that by going at this boy in a kind, conservative way much good can be accomplished.

Luther Burbank says: "That the most sensitive material in all the world upon which to work is the nature of a little child, given ideal conditions under which to work upon this nature, and the end desired will as certainly come as it comes in the cultivation of the plant."

Now here to my mind is where the Mother's Club or Society would do good. The mother or guardian would awaken to the fact that her responsibility does not cease the day she takes her child to school for the first time.

When you stop to consider that the acquaintance of teacher and child does not commence until the child has attained the age of 6, 7 and 8 years, and the different natures to contend with, the conscientious teacher can be excused for criticising the indifference of the parent. "American parents have been criticized for taking too much for granted, that because the State instructs their children in arithmetic, geography and other things, it must teach them all the Christian and social graces besides."

I have heard several mothers at different times discuss the question of keeping children after school. The majority thought that after a child had been in school all day, that it was unjust to keep him longer. Also the question of a visiting physician and nurse. Much could be done towards answering these questions by the mothers themselves. How many mothers know that perhaps in the same room with her happy, well-

cared for child there is probably one who has not had a taste of food, and too sensitive to say so. Let there be a little fund started by those who can afford it, for just such emergencies. Let there also be lectures or talks and sometimes for the children, on public health, amusements, civics, etc.

To the child the parents stand for all that is good and wonderful. They are appealed to in nearly every case, even for decision in his troubles with other boys, they know most everything. Next to the parent comes the teacher, whose wisdom in answering questions is wonderful. Weren't you in the seventh heaven of delight when your teacher noticed you especially or deigned to come and call on your parents? Can't you see how his ideals would be shattered at any clashing between the two?

There is another point to be considered. If the child comes home with a poor report card so many are punished without an investigation having been made. Or if a complaint is sent to the home either the child is severely punished or the teacher comes in for a severe criticism. It is far better to take the little one in your arms, let him know you are in sympathy with him, learn the truth from his own lips, than to make a coward of him, inducing him to tell lies to escape punishment. They have been known to sign their own report cards when not up to the standard expected at home for fear of punishment. By a litle reasonable investigation the seat of the trouble is soon rectified. On the other hand, I believe in commending a child for any good reports you hear about him, in school or out. It is human nature to want to hear good about ourselves. Let him know you are pleased, join in being happy with him, it will bring the good out in him. He will go on trying to please you. So many children are led to believe that they are incapable of being good. I have in mind a boy whom the teachers consider incorrigible, but I say not. His home life and environment have been such that nothing has been expected of him, no thought given about his associates, where he goes or the like. I feel certain that if that boy were made to feel he could be of some use, that he is capable and could make his teacher happy, if he is handled in the right way, I feel certain that boy will come out all right and I hope soon to have an opportunity to try.

Might I make a few suggestions? Criticism has been heard of mothers visiting the school at any time convenient to them, but which would interfere with the teacher's work. Why not have certain days for visiting, when the teacher could plan the work so that she could devote some time to the mother.

Another suggestion would be for the different "Women's Clubs" in the city to devote some of their time to this subject. Let them appoint committees to visit the different schools, become acquainted with the teachers and arrange meetings between the mothers of the neighborhood and the teachers. Let these clubs devote several meetings a year to the discussion of school subjects and invite the teachers to participate.

In towns where there are no Women's Clubs to do this work a School League or an Auxiliary to School Directors could be formed to co-operate with the teachers and Directors to bring mothers and teachers into friendly and social intercourse where these subjects could be discussed.

In closing let me quote:

"The first principle of education is train yourself and the first rule to follow if you wish to possess yourself of a child's will is master your own."

MRS. LEON G. BALL,
Warren, Pa., October, 1909.

Following the reading of Mrs. Ball's Paper Mrs. Ada Cable, Director

of the Children's Home at Bradford, and Editor of the Bradford Sunday Herald, addressed the Convention

"WOMAN'S PROBLEM."

"Just take enough of good Scotch snuff,
Says the parson to his hearer,
You'll keep awake,
And grace partake
And to the truth come nearer.

Go now, forthwith, my dear good parson Herman,
And take enough
Of that same snuff,
And put it in your sermon."

There are a great many Rip Van Winkles to whom this world is a sleepy hollow. They are asleep, ears closed, they hear not the cry of the children; eyes shut, they see not the old men and old women, who have nothing, not even the little drop of oil to keep their glittering flame of life aglow. They know not the unfortunate, who have lived to see the passing of all things. One of the problems of the women of today is to rouse all Rip Van Winkles from their slumber. We propose to put enough snuff of the Scotch variety in our sermons to cause them to sit up and take notice. We are up to snuff. No strategy or persuasion will make us lose sight of our purpose. We will not be snuffed out so long as the problem of helpless children confronts us.

The brightest ray of light on the present is the effort put forth to care for the fallen leaves, blown about by the winds of adversity. So we have homes for the aged and infirm.

The star of hope for the future lies in preventive methods. Proper child culture, the care of young minds and bodies, is the ounce of prevention that will prove untold pounds of cure for the future of humanity. So we have Children's Aid Societies, Children's Homes and Mother's Clubs. The ancient idea of Children's Aids and Mother's Clubs was a hickory one wielded with vigor on the person of the child. Its constitution or fundamental principle was contained in the phrase, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." It is a long journey from the dark ages to the brilliant light of the present, and all along the way we have been gaining knowledge from contact with the rocks of experience, and gathering blossoms of sentiment from the hedges and byways, which has inclined us to kindlier methods. We have reversed the old order. We spare the child.

The women of Pennsylvania have been confronted with the problem of safe-guarding the welfare of the children who toil. The great Keystone State has been singularly lax along this line of preventive work. And this, too, in the State whose chief city is known as the City of Brotherly Love. The State where the Battle of Brandywine was fought and where thousands died that awful winter at Valley Forge for freedom. Where the battle of Gettysburg was won that liberated a million slaves. Why should we keep our own children in industrial slavery? When Divinity was on earth he reached out loving arms to little children and said: "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Who are we, that we should confine them to the dark places of the earth?

The women of this State, confronted with the problem of child labor, aroused public sentiment and the law makers from their torper, although it was necessary in some instances, where the sleepers had been drugged by factory owners to administer so much snuff that they sneezed their official heads off before better laws were secured.

This problem has not yet been properly solved. But there is a good crop of snuff and the women are wide awake. There is hope for the future.

The problems of women, what are they in these days of opportunity? There was a time when problems confronted us on every side. Maud Muller is not an idle tale, it is a picture from real live. As she stands in the sweet-scented clover fields, looking up the road (the Judge has gone) her face lit up with dreams of happiness. What a pity to spoil so pretty a picture with my unromantic snuff box. Why not let life go a-maying with love and hope and poesy for a little while? Maud Muller will waken soon enough from happy dreams to sad realities. Soon enough will her long-lashed hazel eyes be dimmed with tears, her rosy cheek whitened with poverty and care. Too soon her sweet voice join in the cry that rises from the dark places of the earth, that comes in agonized shrieks from the lost spirits in hades, that sad, sad wail, "It might have been."

I trust no one will infer from that remark about hades that I have been there. That was a flight of imagination. To be sure it is a rather disagreeable place to fly to, but I am not strong enough to pioneer for myself. I follow the great leaders, Milton and Dante. Maud Muller dreaming yet, dreaming in her humble cottage of the broad halls of the noble judge, with wrinkled brow and gray hair, still dreaming. That was a problem of environment only so far back as Whitier's day. But the modern woman is alert to her opportunities. The modern Maud Muller would let the hay go to grass. She might study stenography, get a job in one of the Judge's competitor's offices and help elect his rival Judge, or she may choose to go on the stage, marry the Judge's father and own the broad halls for herself.

Time was when the sentimental, gentle maid gazed at the heavens and said something like this: "Twinkle, twinkle litle star, How I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky."

Now that problem isn't a guess for the maid of today. She studies astronomy, knows all about the principles of refraction and parallax, follows the course of the stars through the kleroscope. She knows what the stars are made of, what they are doing and where they are going.

You are all familiar with the ancient witch doctor, an old crone, with ragged gown and unkempt hair, concocting herbs in an old kettle. Contrast that picture with the present college girl graduate, in her pleasant office, with her medical diploma, hair arranged neatly, well groomed, no problem for that doctor woman.

These old time problems have been mixed in the crucible of time and eliminated. No woman today lacks opportunity. If she has something to say and says it well she is accorded a respectful hearing. If she can write, her writings are read and paid for. If she can paint a picture, she receives fame and fortune. If her heart yearns over the unhappiness of others, she can minister to their welfare.

It is a fact that despite the large opportunity for winning the world's prizes outside the home the majority of women select the work that keeps them within its walls. They raise their sons to be good citizens and their daughters to be pure women. This is their problem and they solve it correctly.

Others are restless and dissatisfied, seeking they know not what. Spending their days in a vain quest for happiness. Surely they need an awakening, for happiness comes from within.

Many of us have wept over the sorrows of Oliver Twist at the word picture of the little, helpless, emaciated lad, a pathetic figure going with his empty plate asking for more, and the cruel result of his efforts.

Then we go to sleep, without any effort to minister to these pitiable figures in real life.

Truly there is great need for a large crop of snuff and women who are willing to work out these problems. For the kay to the solution of these problems is work. Work looks unlovely, but clasped to the heart, will prove a fair underline with a living soul that shall be a helpmeet to thee. We owe it to the world to make it a little better place to live in. The true scope of life lies in ideal regions of life, far beyond our present attainments, and woman's vocation is to live within the vision of this ideal. We women must weave the pattern given to us in the Mount of Transfiguration of our highest moment to make our life vision real. And who can doubt that social ills would be remedied. We should hear less of lives wasted by luxury and lives wasted by poverty.

I trace a resemblance in my life to the lives of great people. Christopher Columbus discovered America. Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole. He also discovered what a skeptical cuss Peary is. I have made a discovery. I have opened my snuff box for another pinch of snuff and have discovered it is empty.

The Address of Mrs. Cable was received with applause.

President Boyne:—That is the Bradford Sunday Herald for you. Don't forget to subscribe.

Mr. Fred Fuller, of Scranton, chairman of the Committee on Officers, made the following Report, which was agreed to and accepted:

Association of Directors of Poor Charities, in Session at Bradford, Pa., October 13, 1909.

The Committee on Officers for the ensuing year respectfully report and recommend the following nominations:

BOYD WILSON, Williamsport President
GEO. F. LONGAKER, Montgomery Vice-President
SAM. L. BOYD, Columbia, Lancaster Co. Vice-President
MRS. S. E. VANTINE, Bradford Vice-President
F. D. NEAL, Indiana Vice-President
THOS. GREER, Lackawanna Vice-President
I. N. DIXON, Westmoreland Vice-President
CHAS. L. HUSTED, Chester County Vice-President
MRS. SUSAN WILLARD, Indiana Vice-President
J. L. DEITZ, Lister Vice-President
L. C. COLBORN, Esq., ...Secretary and Treasurer
COL. E. P. GOULD Assistant Secretary

Respectfully Submitted,

FRED K. FULLER, Chairman.

Mr. Ocshe presented and read the Auditor's Report, which upon motion was received and adopted, and which was as follows:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the Year ending Oct. 11, 1909:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement as per Auditors Report at West Chester, 1908	$109.50
To amount of assessments received from various Directors of Poor, Childrens Aid Societies and Institutions, as follows:	
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Chester Co...	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Williamsport.....	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford Co.....	15.00

To amount received from Trustees of Bethseda Home.....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Chester Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Trustee of D. & D. School, Edgewood	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Central P. District	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Green Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Roxboro & Dublin..	15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Western Pennylvania....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Allegheny Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Butler Co.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield....	5.00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg...	10.00
To amount received from Trustees of Feeble-minded Ins., Polk..	15.00
To amount received from Children' Aid Society of Delaware	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Fayette Co....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Venango Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Cambria Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Washington Co.	5.00
To amount received from Trustee of Feeble Mind Ins., Elwyn..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Montgomery Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Middle Coal Field..	15.00
T amount received from Clarion Children's Aid Society.....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown, 1907..	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Germantown, 1908..	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Beaver Falls..	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Warren Co....	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Green Co.....	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Allegheny Co.	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Someret Co. ..	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland Co.	15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Reform School, Morganza	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Frankford, Phila...	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bradford City....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton.....	15.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Pittsburg ..	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson, Co.	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Indiana Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society of Elk Co.....	5.00
To amount received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, McKean Co...	5.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society of Penna., Phila.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.....	15.00
To amount received Children's Aid Society, Butler Co.....	5.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Philadelphia	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Erie Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Tioga Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Pittston Bor. Dist.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria Co.....	15.00
To amount received from Children's Aid Society, Venango Co.	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon Co...	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Carbondale Dist...	10.00
Total amount received by Treasurer and balance	$804.55

The Treasurer is credited for the following payments and disbursements, which are approved, to wit:

By amount paid Hon. W. H. DeLacey, expenses	$ 25.00
By amount paid Adams Express Co., express	8.10
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings of	128.05
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.	12.00
By amount paid Legislative Committee, expenses to Harrisburg and expenses to West Chester to have reports sent out and printed	65.00
By amount paid John L. Smith, express on reports from West Chester, to members	21.51
By amount paid Village Record, printing proceedings	133.75
By amount paid Bessie Crise, stenographer and typewriter	15.00
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, stationery, etc.	4.95
By amount paid expenses of delegates to National Conference at Buffalo	85.00
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Co. and U. S. Telegraph Co., telephone and telegraph messages	10.45
By amount paid Secretary's expenses at Convention and in year	50.00
By amount paid John L. Smith, expenses as President	30.00
By amount paid Somerset Standard, printing statements, circular letters, reports, etc.	19.00
By amount paid J. J. Walker, stenographer and typewriter	16.75
By amount paid Freman J. Hoffman, P. M., postage	27.16
By amount paid for stationery, envelopes, pencils and paper	4.70
By amount paid Edward Beegler, dues to National Conference	2.50
By amount paid for Treasurer's salary	25.00
By amount paid express on reports, etc., to Bradford	1.20
	$695.12
Balance in Treasurer's hands	109.43

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending Oct. 11th, 1909, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. We find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at last settlement of $109.55 and that the Treasurer has received during the year, through assessments, the sum of $695.00, making a total of $804.55 received by the Treasurer. We also find that the Treasurer has paid out for reporting the proceedings of last Convention, printing the reports, express on sending out reports, printing circular letters, statements and notices to Legislature, programs, stenographer, typewriting, telephone, telegraph, delegates to National Convention, expenses of Secretary, Treasurer's salary, and other miscellaneous expenses, the sum of $695.12, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $109.43.

We would further report that we recommend that the assessments to the Directors of the Poor, Children's Aid Societies and Institutions be the same as last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OCSHE
H. F. YOST,
Auditing Committee

Bradford, Pa., October 12, 1909.

"HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY MANAGE AN ALMS-HOUSE."

Address Delivered by R. W. Robinson.

The management of an Alms-house, as many may think, is a position not difficult to fill; neither is it regarded by the masses as being one of

much responsibility. To those of us who have been engaged in the work, we view it from a different standpoint. Although the people who supply the means to keep in motion the mechanism that controls our Public Institutions, rarely pause to consider as to whether or not the hand that holds the lever is guided by that knowledge so essential in the discharge of duty. This indifference in this respect too often places in power men wholly incompetent. When one is confronted by a great duty he should ask himself the question, "Am I fitted to do the work? Have I the knowledge, the energy, and the courage necessary to supply the demand?" No engineer would design a bridge with a capacity of ten tons, if at times a greater weight were to be borne. So it is in public life, first the duties of position should be considered, then the man to discharge them.

In the management of an Alms-house there are many and varied duties constantly confronting you. To discharge them properly a man needs to be naturally gifted. He may be a good business man; he may be kind hearted, liberal-minded, generous in many ways, and yet be a failure. Then you may naturally ask, what should the qualifications be, to successfully fill such position. I dwell upon this point, knowing it to be one of vital importance. Almost anyone could climb into the cab of a locomtive, pull the throttle and start the huge machine in motion, without knowing anything about its mechanical construction. How many are there who would care to take passage on the railroad train controlled by the hand of an unskilled man.

In public affairs it too frequently happens that men are placed in public positions, lacking the necessary qualifications to successfully fill them. Then the cry is echoed from hill-top to valley below—telling of failure, of misplaced hopes, of the betrayal of confidence—condemnation on every hand, not stopping to ask ourselves the question, to whom belongs the blame. If we hesitate for a minute and ask ourselves the question, have we acted wisely, we are apt to meet with a negative reply. Then when a man aspires to a position of responsibility, those who hold within their power the gift should ask the question, does he possess the necessary qualifications. It it chance to be the position as manager of an Alms-house, then he needs to be a business man, a farmer, a mechanic, a financier and a disciplinarian, and with these united qualifications he cannot expect to fully succeed without the assistance of a matron who thoroughly understands the management of a home. Those of you who have had the experience will frankly admit this point.

Having considered the question of qualification as relates to management of an Alms-house, we now pass to the proper care of the worthy poor. Not all counties are well equipped with modern buildings as is the case with Blair County. Our insane Asylum and Alms-house are located one mile from the county seat and on a farm of 280 acres of fertile soil. The buildings are sufficiently elevated as to afford good drainage, which insures healthy surroundings. They are heated by steam and furnished with electric light. Ample provisions are also to be found for proper ventilation, all of which conduces to the welfare of inmates and employes. With these surroundings we would naturally think that hap-happiness and contentment should reign, but not so. Among their number is to be found the grumbler, the inebriate, contentious, the tattler, the false-hod bearer and the profane all consolidated in one family. To properly govern this homogeneous class of humanity, none of whom are fit to care for themselves, is no small task. Among this number you will find those who will sometimes assume the responsibility of advising the stewart how to proceed, by the way of injecting into the work better methods through which certain conditions might be improved. Only a short time ago I had an inmate suggest to me the possibility of making the Alms-house self-supporting; he finally wound up by asking for a

piece of tobacco. Did he get it? no. I promptly advised him that I had about come to the conclusion to act upon his suggestion, and would begin by cutting off the supply of tobacco. This suggests an interesting phase in this discussion vis:—that of making an Alms-house as nearly self-supporting as possible. The two most important essentials in the way of guiding us in this direction lies in the cutting of expenses on the one hand, and the increasing of income on the other. There is no reason why an Almshouse should not be run on a purely business basis; along this line I have been working in a quiet way, paying particular attention to all the little things, as they from time to time arrest my attention, until today we are prepared to show a scale of economy difficult to duplicate in other similar institutions. When I tell you we are boarding our inmates in the Blair County Home at an expense of from 10 1-2 to 11 cents per day, you will no doubt intimate it can't be done, and furnish good, wholesome food, but will say our records are carefully kept and at the close of each day we can tell you just what the food expense bill has been for the day. In the supply of clothing and necessaries the same care is displayed. If time permitted, I would be pleased to tell you just how such stage of economy may be reached. I now pass to the question of how to increase the income, as being the next most important matter, and upon this point I can only touch briefly. Most Almshouses of the present day are vast improvements over former conditions, and they are becoming recognized as superior homes for not only taking care of the poor of our land, but in like manner most suitable places for the care of those who may be able to pay maintenance. Most people would elicit surprise to be informed that the modern Alms-house excels in the treatment of the sick that of many private homes, and if it were generally known the time would not be far distant when many private patients would be cared for in our County Homes, from which a profitable revenue could be derived.

Another source of revenue which can, in most instances, be greatly increased, is that derived from the farm. To make an Alms-house farm highly profitable much care should be displayed in not only maintaining the fertility of the soil, but at the same time increasing it. Time forbids my dwelling on this point, which is one of the most vital mportance, inasmuch as we are always in touch with cheap labor, although at times it requires much skill to not only exact it, but in like manner to properly apply it. It is a rare thing to find in our Alms-house men who know anything about farming. If they do, it is an easy matter for them to secure employment among neighboring farmers. Such conditions largely increase our burdens, and unless the management is something of a genius in his way, he will often find his pathway one not pleasant to tread.

Many things upon which I would desire to dwell must be passed over, knowing that I have already encroached upon the time of the Convention. I thank you for your attention and congratulate you upon the beauty of your city, surrounded as it is by hills on every side, dotted with oil derricks galore—mute messengers of your former wealth and prosperity—and as we turn our face homeward bound we carry with us pleasant recollections of kind treatment. Reaching the crest of the Allegheny mountains with a sense of pride we look down her eastern slopes, where, nestling close at her base is seen th hustling city of Altona, the home of the working man, wherein is located the largest railroad shops in the world, and drifting the gaze outward and beyond the eye is greeted with the green valleys wherein the hand of industry has fashioned many fertile farms and established prosperous homes.

Dr. J. J. Emmens, of Somerset, read the following Paper, which was received with applause: "Duties and Responsibilities of the Directors of the Poor in Contagious Diseases and Epidemics."

DUTIES OR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN CONTAGIOUSN DISEASES AND EPIDEMICS.

By Dr. J. J. Emmens, Superintendent Somerset County Hospital for Insane, Somerset, Pa.

The law regarding the duties and responsibilities of Directors of the Poor in contagious diseases or epidemics is definite and explicit since the passage of the Act of May, 28th, 1907. Prior to this time the duties of these officers was not clearly defined. The Act of 1893 enables the council of each borough to establish a local Board of Health, whose duty it is to look after the general health of the community and to establish quarantines in cases of contagious disease or epidemics of the same.

The Act of 1899 empowers the School Directors of each township of the State to exercise the powers of a Board of Health, to make rules and regulations to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to appoint and fix the compensation of a sanitary agent, and to require physicians in such localities to report all such cases to them.

These two acts, while fairly complete regarding the care of the public health, failed to direct who should provide for the maintenance of families so quarantined where the source of income was cut off by the establishing of a quarantine.

One interesting case was decided by Judge Lindsay of Warren Co., in 1903. It appears that there occurred in the family of one James Kibby a case of smallpox. The case was reported to the Board of Health and before the quarantine was placed on the home the doctor informed Kibby that if he remained away from home he would not be quarantined and could continue his occupation. Mr. Kibby was the sole support of his family and decided to remain away. He found, however, that because he had been exposed to the disease his fellow workmen would not work with him. He therefore returned to his family to assist with the work at home.

Mr. Kibby and his family were dependent on his labor for support and when he was quarantined and deprived of his income it left him and his family in a destitute condition; and on the 25th day of February, 1903, Dr. Ball made an application before H. S. Perry, Esq., for an order or relief for Mr. Kibby and family, making the usual affidavit. The Directors of the Poor took an appeal from the order issued by the Justice. The evidence shows that at the time Mr. Kibby and his family were quarantined in their home he was employed and able to support himself and his family, and did not need or desire any assistance. After the quarantine was raised he again secured employment and was able to and did support himself and family. Under the facts disclosed was Mr. Kibby a pauper and entitled to relief under the Poor Laws of the State?

Judge Lindsay decided in favor of the Directors of the Poor, claiming that "a person who is ordinarily employed and able to support himself and family, not needing or desiring any assistance, is not a pauper nor entitled to relief under the poor laws of the Commonwealth.

The Act of May 28th, 1907, fixes the responsibilities of maintenance as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that wherever any head of a family or a person shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infectious or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of the maintenance or treatment of himself or his family during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a 'poor person' or a 'needy and indigent poor' person within the meaning of the Poor Laws of this Commonwealth."

It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Directors of the Poor to care for any family requiring aid, where the source of income to that family is cut off by reason of a quarantine placed upon them for any contagious or infectious disease.

Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes:—I would like to present the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The Committee desires to submit the following:

Dr. Shrodes read the report of the Committe on Resolutions, as follows, which upon motion was adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be printed in the Report of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be directed to petition the General Assembly at its next session for the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Commission by the Governor of the Commonwealth to codify the Poor Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Association be extended to the Committee of Arrangements and to the Citizens of Bradford for the generous hospitality extended.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Press of Bradford, for the accurate manner in which the transactions of the Association have been printed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to Mrs. Dresser and the Children's Aid Society assisting her, for the reception extended at her elegant home.

Dr. J. LEWIS SHRODES, Chairman
ELLIOT J. KISTNER, Hazelton.
W. C. GRUBE, Lancaster
F. H. NIBECKER, Glen Mills
Mrs. E. S. LINSLEY, Warren
CHAS. S. SNYDER, Philadelphia
GEO. C. GREY, Bradford
Mrs. J. N. NIXON, Westmoreland
F. P. SCHOONMAKER, Bradford
Committee on Resolutions.

Col. E. P. Gould of Erie submitted and read the following Report on "Legislation for Charitable Purposes:"

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of 1909 was, so far as I can learn, one of the cleanest and most scandal free, of any that has met for many years, yet it was not without faults. One of the most apparent of all its shortcomings was its cowardice, or lack of courgae to face the evils that confronted it. Especially was this the case with reference to appropriations. There was no attempt, so far as the result shows, to make the amounts appropriated t the revenues. Everything that was asked for, was in the end granted, and then the whole matter was turned over to the Governor to pare down and veto to the amounts voted to bring the whole of the appropriations approved by him within the probable revenues.

In compliance with the resolution of our last Convention a bill was prepared for an appropriation of $100,000 per year, to help defray the expenses of our Association. This bill was introduced in both houses of the Legislature—in the Senate by Senator James of Luzerne County, and in the House by Asemblyman Detzel of Erie County. The House bill was

finally passed, after being reduced one-half. It was thought by those having the bill in charge that as it was a new appropriation it would meet less opposition and be more likely to succeed if it was reduced in amount. This was done, but owing to the fact that there was not enough revenues in sight to meet the appropriations, the Governor was compelled to veto and disapprove many deserving appropriations. Our little bill for this reason was slaughtered with the rest.

In this connection it is proper to state that the thanks of this Association are especially due to the Hon. Mr. Detzel, who had the bill in charge, for his faithful efforts in getting the bill through the Legislature; and it is but just to say that Senator James and Senator Sisson were watchful of our interests in the Senate.

We cannot refrain from saying, in this connection, that so long as the present system of making appropriations to the local hospitals prevails, there is little use of any organization, however meritorious, not already on the list of those receiving appropriations, to try to secure one. It has become the practice for each hospital to ask for very large sums, without reference to the actual needs or merits of the institution. The members of the Legislature are made to feel that their future political success largely depends upon the amounts they secure from the State for their local institutions. The struggle then ensues, which finally results in a log rolling match in which the members help each other to push their pet appropriations through. This cannot be remedied until the whole system is changed. No local hospital, or one not under State control, should receive a cent unless it previously furnished a true and sworn statement of the amount of free work done by that hospital during the previous year, and then the sums appropriated should be based on that free work, and not on the influence or pull which the friends of the various hospitals may have.

If the Board of Public Charities would take this matter in hand and thoroughly investigate the various hospitals and their manner of doing business, and familiarize themselves with the wants and needs of each institution, and then insist on controlling the various appropriations by giving facts in relation thereto, the present evils would greatly diminish, if not wholly disappear; but now, as one member of the Legislature recently stated: "No legislator pays any attention whatever to any recommendation made by the Board of Public Charities." This would be different if the recommendation was based upon the actual needs of the institution, as it should be.

It is a sad commentary upon our system of oversight and regulation of our charities that there is no place or organization today where one can get the necessary information that is required to take the initial steps to formulate a plan to unify the administration of public charities in the state. Unless there is a decided change in this respect soon there will be a irresistable public demand for a State Department that will have control of such matters, and that Department will be compelled to know all about the charities that receive State aid, and how they are conducted, and to furnish all necessary information about them.

There was very little, if any, legislation enacted by the last Legislature that was harmful, so far as relates to the various charities of the State.

The Acts that were passed which directly relate to the Directors of the Poor, are as follows:

Act No. 67, page 113, of the Session Laws of 1909, provides that the accounts of incorporated poor districts shall be audited by audditors elected in the district, and not by the County or township auditors.

No. 113, page 159, repeals that section of the local act of Chester County, that fixes the fees or regulates the pay of the Directors of the

Poor in that County. By the repeal of this section the Directors will be paid as provided in the general Act of 1907.

No. 151, page 241, amends the Act of 1876, providing for the erection of Poor Houses and the support of the poor, as amended by the Act of 1901 which authorizes the directors to make alterations and improvements of buildings, by extending the period of redeeming and cancelling the bonds issued therefor from 5 to 20 years.

No. 184, page 287, amends previous asts by changing the number of Directors in certain counties from 5 to 3, and lengthening the terms of service from 2 to 3 years, and provides for the election of a non-partisan board. Just what counties this act affects I am unable to state.

No. 212, page 382, amends the act fixing the salaries of Directors of the Poor in counties having over 150,000 population, and authorizes the Directors to employ counsel. The counties having over 150,000 population are Allegheny, Berks, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Westmoreland—8 in all.

No. 284, page 506, regulates the salaries of County Commissioners and their employes in counties where the County Commissioners are ex officio Directors of the Poor; making the salaries in counties of over 50,000 population $1200.00; in counties of over 25,000 and less than 50,000 population $1000.00; and in counties of less than 25,000 population $800.00

No. 294, page 533, provides that poor districts which have supplied or may hereafter supply a hospital for the care and treatment of the indigent insane shall receive the same compensation from the State as is given to the State Hospitals, provided that such hospitals are equipped with all the modern appliances for the treatment of the insane and furnish the same care and attendance as the State Hospitals give. This Act relates only to those districts that provide for the care and treatment of all classes of insane.

No. 296, page 535, amends the Act which provides for the County care of indigent insane, known as the "County Care Act," by requiring the State to pay $2.00 instead of $1.50 per week for every person so kept.

Other bills which were passed which directly or indirectly affect the members of our Association, or some branch of the work they are interested in, are the following:

No. 49, page 63, amends the act for the governing of cities of the second class by changing the Department of Charities and Correction to simply a Department of Charities, and creates a Department of Health, and permits the same person to be placed at the head of both departments.

No. 66, page 113, authorizes reform schools and houses of refuge, to board out inmates unfit for indenture or hiring out, an dcount them as being in the institution, and charge the several counties for their support as long as such persons remain under the guardianship of such institution.

No. 182, page 283, provides for the health and safety of minor children in certain employments, by regulating the ages at which they may be employed, how the ages are to be proven, requiring certificates of ages to be given and by whom, and safeguarding such children against injury, etc.

This Act is the one prepared and supported by the Factory Inspector, and if rigidly enforced will do away with many of the evils heretofore complained of.

No. 73, page 119, authorizes the Juvenile Court to alter and amend its orders as to minors under its charge, and maintain its supervision until such minors are 21 years of age.

No. 195, page 302, requires Allegheny County to establish and main-

tain schools for the care and education of male children who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Courts.

No. 241, page 434, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to contribute to the delinquency of any minor to whom the Juvenile Court has attached.

No. 292, page 520, safeguards the public health by punishing fraud and deception in the manufacture or sale of food stuffs, and prohibits misbranding, etc. This act is known as "The Pure Food Act."

There were five other Acts passed, each of which protects the public against some one article of impure food or drink. The articles protected by these special bills are eggs, lard, milk, ice cream and liquors.

No. 658, page 855, safeguards human life by providing for the regulation and control of certain communicable diseases, (naming them), and provides penalties for violations of the regulations.

No. 36, page 62, declares that when a girl is committed to a reform school or house of refuge the managers of such institution shall continue to have charge of and control over her during her minority.

No. 168, page 260, provides that surety of the peace and wife desertion cases shall be made returnable to the Court of Quarter Sessions forthwith, and the Court may hear them whenever it is convenient.

And No. 128, page 182, authorizes husbands and wives to testify in proceedings growing out of wife desertion cases.

No. 199, page 307, provides for the recovery of money for the care of non-resident persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases who have residences in some other part of the State, and defines a residence for the purposes of this Act.

No. 286, page 512 amends the act which requires the county commissioners to bury any poor veteran of the Civil War, by changing the amount to be expended in each case from $35.00 to $50.00 and extending the benefit of the act to those of any American war.

No. 34, page 59, makes it a crime for any one having charge of a minor child to take or send such child to any immoral place.

No. 144, page 211, regulates the licensing of persons in Philadelphia who are engaged in boarding for pay minors under three years of age.

No. 197, page 306, makes it a misdemeanor to entice or procure, or attempt, to, any woman or girl in this commonwealth for immoral purposes.

No. 210, page 275, provides for the health and safety of minors in coal mines, collieries and breakers, regulating the ages at which they may be employed, their hours of employment, etc.

E. P. GOULD.

Under the Resolution offered the chair appoints the following persons to represent this Association in the Conference at Harrisburg, December 7th and 8th:

George H Butler, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Fred Fuller, Scranton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; L. C. Colborn, Somerset; E. P. Gould, Erie; Mrs. L. B. Walton, Chester; James McB. Robb, Allegheny.

Mr. L. C. Colborn and Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes were appointed by the chair as a Committee to escort the President-elect to the chair.

Upon escorting Mr. Wilson to the platform Dr. Shrodes said:

Mr. President, I have the honor of introducing the President-elect, Mr. Boyd Wilson, of Williamsport.

President-elect Wilson:—Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention: This is an unexpected part of the program, to me, and I will have to beg your indulgence and your help and assistance in my effort to administer the duties of this office to which you have called me. I shall

endeavor to do the best I can to make our next Meeting a success, and I can say, on behalf of our people at Williamsport, that I know they will heartily endorse this movement, and I bespeak for you a good time there. We do a considerable boosting there—or the Board of Trade does—and it will be for you people to determine whether or not we can deliver the goods.

In regard to our retiring President, it seems a pity when we have so good a thing that we cannot keep him. A little spice in life helps a great deal, and we have had some very fine doses from our worthy President, and we have enjoyed it very much; and if he comes to Williamsport I think that would be another good joke.

President Boyne:—On me or Williamsport?

Mr. Wilson:—I thank you for this honor. It is an honor to any man to preside over a Convention like this, not only as to its personnel, but also its object. I hope when we meet again we will become better acquainted.

Col. E. P. Gould moves that the President-elect be authorized to appoint the standing Committees that are not provided for, for the coming year, and have them printed in the Report.

Col. Gould:—I think many of you are not aware of the labor of making up this program. Mr. Colborn has been for years the working force of that Department. Now all take hold and assist. If therfe is any subject you want discussed and brought to the attention of the Association send word to the Program Committee and ask that someone be assigned to treat that subject.

I also move that, if there is not an opportunity for Miss Emma W. Spear, of Warren, to read her Paper, that it be printed in the Report.

The motions of Col. Gould are agreed to.

President Boyne:—I will appoint, as toastmaster for the evening, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes.

Col. Gould:—One of the old and reliable members of this Association died during the past year, Mr. Strine, of Lancaster. I would suggest that the delegates from Lancaster be requested to prepare an obituary and send it to Mr. Colborn, to have inserted in the Minutes, and if they haxe a good photograph of him to have it also in the Report.

The motion is agreed to.

Mr. Colborn:—I am on the program for a Report on the National Conference. I will ask leave to insert that in the proceedings.

Upon motion of Col. Gould, leave is granted to have it inserted in the Report.

A Voice:—As to the form of the Report we are asked to give to the Secretary, I carefully analyzed several of them last year and I think the Form isn't clear. There are no two Reports that seem to be on the same basis all the way through. I think it would be well to have the Form gone over so they can be understood. Statistics are of no value unless they are on the same basis all the way through.

Mr. Colborn: The form the Dr. has analyzed was gotten out by myself and I have tried to get another form, and this is the first time I have heard anything in regard to it. I would like very much if any brother would send me his ideas of a Form, or anyone belonging to the Association if they would write me in regard to it. Perhaps we can arrive at something that will suit all.

Mr. Smith (Erie): If there is anything in the Reports that isn't right we should know it. Our Secretaries and clerks make them out and we want them to be correct and look well. I would further say, as to my experience as President of the Board, we are all interested in the old soldiers, and we are confronted with that matter very often; some old soldier somewhere in the State concludes he will get into the Soldiers'

Home at Erie, and they start him there with barely enough money to get there. When he gets to the home they see his papers are not right and they can't take him. Sometimes the papers must go to Harrisburg. Now what is going to be done with that man? They won't give him a meal of victuals in the Soldiers' Home, and he is sent to the Directors of the Poor. We have to send him to a hotel or to the Home. I think he should be allowed to stay at the Soldiers' Home during that interval.

President Boyne: Isn't that more the fault of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home?

Mr. Smith: They claim they are acting under the Rules.

Col. Gould: The law of the Soldiers' Home requires an applicant to make application and comply with certain things before he can be admitted. Every Grand Army Post has been notified of the requirements. If there is anyone who is eligible to the Soldiers' Home you send to the Commission, or anyone of them, and they will send the blanks to make application. When those blanks are made out and he swears to them and sends them to the Board the Board acts upon them and sends him transportation to the Home, and an Order to enter. But sometimes when a man becomes a nuisance in the neighborhood they don't send for an application to send him to the Home, but they raise a little money and send him to Erie, without any proof that he was an old soldier, except, perhaps, that he has an honorable discharge, and he comes into Erie in that way and consequently is thrown upon the Poor Board.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by President Boyne.

Mrs. Emma W. Speer, Principal Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court of Washington County read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause:

"RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN."

Perhaps no class of workers for the betterment of children have as great an opportunity to observe the irresponsibility of parents of the present day than Probation Officers. I think the Probation Officers present will agree with me in saying that the result of investigations in the cases of a large number of delinquent children show a lack of parental care as the cause. What Probation Officer does not recall the pitiful little family of children deserted by parents, who should be responsible for their mental, moral and physical well being.

At this moment I have in mind a girl of fifteen, who came to my office one morning, with a fretting baby in her arms, and told me the familiar story, that her father and mother were separated. At that time she did not know where either of them were. The children, (five in number) had been sent to relatives near Wheeling, but the baby was sick and cross, and the aunt turned the girl out with the baby in her arms. She walked the streets of Wheeling until a policeman took her to a doctor, who told her that the baby was so ill that he might die in her arms. The policeman then put her on the train, and paid her fare to Washington, where she knew a family that might help her. The same trouble met the child there; no one wanted the cross baby, so they sent her to the Juvenile Court, and we sent the baby to the hospital, and found the girl a home. The mother was traced and made to return and take charge of these children. A few weeks later three others of this same family were brought to our Detention Room. The mother had gone away and left no trace and the father was in parts unknown. So nothing remained for them but the Children's Home. During the winter two of the three younger children, a boy and a girl, were

placed in a fine home together. The other boy was fast going blind, and no one wanted him. He has been cared for in the Home, and is this year to enter as a pupil the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind. In four years the father did nothing for his children, until a few months ago, when we found him living in a farm, married to a new wife, and we made him take the boys for the summer. It pleases me to think that we perhaps saved these children from delinquency. But unfortunately, we seldom get children until they are delinquent, and then it means a sort of locking the door after the horse is stolen process, which may or may not be successful.

What is more sad than a child from whom purity and innocence has been stolen.

Granted, then, that parents should be responsible for the development of their children in the right way, but are too often directly responsible for their delinquency. What are the probable causes of this state of society? I would say first: the present day home, the domestic and religious life, and the physical care of the children are neglected, because the father and mother, and all to frequently, the children are forced to be wage earners. The mother leaving so early in the morning and being gone until late at night knowing nothing of what the children are doing in her absence, cannot, of course, fulfill her duty to her family. A colored woman said to me one day: "My girls don't know how to do nothing, because I am never home to teach them." This woman was a good, old-time worker, but her children, left to themselves after school hours, ran the streets and went to shows, and her girls were absolutely worthless. In cases like this where the mother must work, she is not altogether to blame, but rather modern conditions and the trend of things which make many such homes a common thing. In the present day home the children scarcely know the father, he having little time to become acquainted with them, or interest himself in their school life or leisure hours, owing to the fact that half of his time he is sleeping during the day and working at night, and the other half the reverse, thus giving him little opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of a real home.

The religious life is neglected, or is very often entirely forgotten, in the great effort to keep soul and body together. The Sabbath is fast growing to be a holiday instead of a holy day. A day of strenuous pleasure seeking, in place of church going and family intercourse. When we eliminate from the family the religious life, with it goes a large part of the affection and interest, which should be a part of the foundation of the family life. In its place creeps in selfishness and indifference to the rights of others and the unity of the family is destroyed. Not long ago a very striking instance of this very lack in a family came to our notice. To my surprise I found in our Detention Rooms the son of a man of a well known family. I almost thought it must be a mistake that he should be there, but upon looking into the matter I found he was charged with a serious offense, and that it was not the first offense. I also found that it was the result of the child's spending his evenings away from home, in the streets, any where he choose. Upon visiting the home I found a very neat, tasteful, well kept and all-together comfortable home. The mother stayed at home with her little family, faithfully worked to keep them clean, neat and well fed, but when I asked the boy why he did not stay in this pretty home evenings and Saturdays he indignantly exclaimed: "Because there is no place to play." The home was in an apartment, and it was true, that it was considered too neat, too clean and too fine for the use of the children, and the boy, having no back yard was forced into the street. When I took the little boy back after an absence of two weeks, during all of which time the mother had

not seen him, she looked at him and said: "Well, are you back?" After this the father confided to me that she had no interest whatever in anything religious, and he told me with tears in his eyes that he had been brought up by a Christian mother, and he had taught his little children to say their prayers, but as the mother took no interest in them they soon grew careless and forgot to do it. I had asked this boy to be particular about his prayers at night, and his father told me that he had been, and had also gotten all the rest of the children back to saying theirs. The father finished by saying: "However, it won't last, because their mother won't encourage them."

This made me think of what I recently heard Dr. Borrell of New York say: "The reason so many boys and girls go wrong is because there are not enough praying mothers now." It is plain to be seen that this is a home for grown-ups and not for children, the the sad lack of affection, interest and consideration had driven this little fellow into the street. Very little effort was made, in fact no effort, to have this boy find his amusement in his home. It was not a

Boy's home, kind home;
Taking a boy from off the street,
Where sin and want and squalor meet;
Reaching to him a helping hand—
Lifting him up if need demand;
Kind home, indeed.

We need to consider the conditions surrounding the foreign child separately, as they are peculiar to him. An unjust prejudice has been growing in the minds of the better class Americans against the foreigners, who are crowding into our country. Instead of studying these people and trying to be interested in them, we are apt to set it down in our minds that they are degraded and criminal. A little observation would show us that there are many intelligent, well-meaning people among them, but a great ignorance of American laws and customs. More than 450,000 immigrants have landed at Ellis Island in the last 6 months. What are we to do with the portion of this multitude which is coming to live in our own communities, if it is true, as has been stated, that there are more delinquent children among the foreigners than among our own people, certainly our work is increasing to an alarming degree. My own experience does not lead me to believe that this is true, and I think that the foregin parents feel a greater responsibility about their children and have more affection for them, than many of our own people. The foreign child, or the child of foreign parents, gets away from the parental influence and control in nine cases out of ten because he has a superior education and knowledge of the American world to his parents, his mother in particular, who has little opportunity to learn to speak English, and less to learn American ways. She naturally adheres to her old customs. The child soon begins to consider them inferior to the things he hears and sees all about him, and this applies to the parent's attempts at discipline as well. One little Italian boy said he didn't mind being whipped, but he did hate to be whipped by one of those darned Dagoes, meaning his father.

I was much toushed with the appeal made to me by an Italian woman for her little girl, whom we had in charge, because she seemed to be a misfit in the family. The other six children all picked on her, and even the parents did not seem to understand her. When she was brought to us she was bruised, and her arms showed teeth marks and pinched places. The parents said the children di dthis, and the children confided that the parents had done it. The facts remained, whichever way

it was, and the Court refused to allow her to go home. We placed her in a home where she was growing into the hearts of the members of the family very fast. She was a beautiful and a lovable child. After a year the mother came back and wanted her. I did all I could to persuade her to give her up, fearing the child would live the same kind of life when she went back, in spite of the promises they made to take good care of her. Finally the mother cried and said: "I no understand American ways. I no can cook, nor keep my house like you, I don't like to eat your things. My little Mittie she live with American people. She no like to eat the things I cook, she no like the house when she come back, pretty soon she no like her mother. You think it very good, very nice for a child to turn against her mother." So Mittie went back, but I always have an ache in my heart when I think about her.

Are parents responsible for the delinquency of their children, when like an old man I know who had 10 children, they leave their families for months at a time to get on the very best way they can, who after his wife, who was a very good woman, finally died, he ruined his own daughter, and as one of his boys told me, gave them no better home than rabbits. And what of a mother and her two brothers, who educated her boy in crime, taught him the use of burglars' tools, how to cut glass, pick locks, and use false keys, how to get away when he might be caught. Once he even joined the searching party and led them far astray. Let me add this boy was not punished but placed with a good family, and now ambitiously talks of college. I might go on with case after case but a better point is—What shall we do about it? What may be possible remedies for these conditions? Educate the children, and hope that it will make the coming generation better? Yes, this must be done and is being done. But what of the parents and homes? The kindergartens are doing something for the mothers, the schools for adults are helping, and the settlements. Many good influences are at work but let us have more that aim at the home and family life directly, and let us see that the arrow goes home.

Can we not urge the managers of coal companies and corporations to have welfare managers. Good men and women, who will teach the mothers how to make a home, such as existed a generation ago, for certainly in this case the old was better than the new. The influence of such a home cannot fail to be more attractive than the streets, and let us hope than saloons and pool rooms. In this home we want the old time mother, the home maker, the home keeper. She still does exist outside of books, and though she seems more rare in the present generation than in the past we will hope that she may return in the future, in spite of woman suffrage. It would almost seem that charitable funds, which are used to aid a mother to be absent from her home and children all day are misplaced, even though she is making a living for her family. Perhaps with a little more time and thought we might devise means to use this money in such a way that she could stay at home with her family, and not be wearing her life out for their creature comforts and very existence.

Old Mothers.

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes.
There is something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge in their deep, unfaltering eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves

The silver-threaded fairy shawl of age,
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers!—as they pass with slow-timed step,
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength;
Sweet mothers!—as they pass, one sees again
Old garden-walks, old roses, and old loves.
—Charles S. Ross, in the Century.

Following Mrs. Speer's Paper President Boyne introduced Rev. J. M. Walters, of the Methodist Church of Bradford, who favored the Convention with the following Address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to congratulate you that amid the many problems and discussions which have come before you in this Convention you have found it in your minds to give place to a study of this question which I have been asked to bring to you at this hour, namely, that of child labor.

Institutions have a right to live, and have a right to expect the upholding of humanity when they show reasons for their living by the work which they do. It will always be true that we can say, with the late Joseph Cook, that it makes very little difference to us who made a creed as long as we know what sort of a man the creed makes. I have been asked, this very day upon our streets, what relationship if any there could possibly exist between an allied organization such as you represent and the Church which I represent.

"Are you one of my gang, yes, you're one of my gang,
And your job is the same as mine;
To fix up the earth and so forth and so forth,
And make its dull emptiness shine
The world's unfinished, let's mold it a bit,
With pick-axe and shovel and spade;
We're gentlemen diggers, and delvers of brawn
And fixing the world is our trade;
And I love the sweet sound of our pickaxe's clang,
Yes, you belong to my gang."

This is a great subject we have before us tonight. When that uncrowned King of English History was struggling for the liberation of his people from the dominance of the idea of the Divine right of kings he one day took a sword and pressed it into the hand of his growing boy and said: "Son, take this sword and fight, for if ever there was a God's battle in this world this is one."

I want to say that any institution, whether you call it a church or a charity organization or whatever you may name it, when it seeks for the liberation of men from the thralldom and slavery of ignorance and the overpowering weight placed upon them by greed, then I say that is God's battle, no matter who is in it or by what name it is called.

It may be well to notice the difference between our age and other ages, with reference to the child; because the fact that we have come to discuss child labor shows we have come much further on than the ages which have preceded us. We live in a day when there seems to be a desire to bring to us a renaissance of the old Pagan ideals. Our children are taught the philosophy of Aristotle, and yet he taught the world that a laboring man was a man to be looked upon with scorn and that a man who labored with his hands was in a debasing business. They are taught the orations of Cicero, and yet Cicero defended that bloody gladiatorial show of Rome.

That same age could put a child if it was malformed yonder upon some mountain height to be destroyed by a wild beast, and it is only

when we turn aside from the pagan idealisms and come to the teachings of the Hebrew race that we find something to uplift our ideals and give comfort to our souls.

A Jewish child at five or six years of age was to begin to read the Book of the Law; when he was fifteen upon his neck was placed the commandments, or, in other words, he was made a member of the Jewish church. When he was eighteen years old he married, when he was twenty-one he went out to his trade, because no boy, no matter how rich his father was, was allowed to go out into this world unless he could earn his living with his hands. And it would be a mightly good thing if rich men's sons were taught the same today. We have two kinds of hobos in the United States: the one who gets his living from Mary Jane at the back door and the other hobo that gets his living from what his father has made. (Laughter and applause.) Neither of them add to the wealth or to the uplift of the community.

But the Hebrew lad was never allowed to work until he had passed the age of adolescence. He must be a man before he could take upon himself the burden of man's work. And the Man of Nazareth told the people of His age that none of them could expect to enter into the kingdom of heaven unless they became as a little child.

If we come to the United States and look at the last census we will find we had about nine millions and a half of children between ten and fifteen years old. About four and a half million boys or a little less, and a greater number of girls. Of these a little over one million were earning their own living; eighteen and two-tenths per cent. of the children in the United States went out to earn their own bread, three-fourths of them boys, and one-fourth girls.

Now this is the problem before us tonight. Those young people, some of them in their infancy, made to carry burdens that should be carried by full-grown men and women.

If we come to the State of Pennsylvania, this millionaire State of ours, great in its wealth, we will also find it to be among the greatest sinners in putting burdens too heavy to be borne, upon its children. This State, with its magnificent cities, with its great mines, and its magnificent men in some cases, notwithstanding that, can sell cubic feet of air for solid mahogany and build monuments for fake statesmen, puts over 22,000 little boys and 19,000 little girls into its mines and mills and stores.

There is another thing I want you to notice, that of the eighteen and two-tenths per cent. of young people earning their daily bread in the United States of America a very great percentage are so doing on the farms. I don't know whether you have stopped to consider the meaning of this or not; we sometimes say the boy or girl on the farm is under the supervision of his father and mother, but I come to you tonight as a boy from the farm. I come to you as one who was taken from school at nine years of age, and when I had to reach up to hold the handles of the plow. I was put behind the plow. As one who at fourteen years of age went out to work for my living at the immense sum of 40 cents a day. And no eight-hour days, but more than once eighteen hours in a day. And I sometimes wonder how it is that I am called to talk to an assemblage of this sort. I wonder how it is that by the mercy of God I am here, and why it is that I am not one of the sort that is out on some street corner damning the institutions of the United States and calling down the maledictions of hell upon all that is upon earth and above us. I wonder I am not anarchistic in my tendencies. I have come to see that the life of the farm boy is enough to warp his very being, and it is no wonder that many of them are swept into the vortexes of our cities, or go down into nameless graves. I am glad that that great man of ours

that you haven't been able to hide away, although he is in jungles of Africa, (Applause) that among the things he tried to put in motion was one for investigating the rural portions of the country. I love the farm, because that is where I had my birth, but the farmer has some things to learn. He has to learn that his boy and girl are of more value than his sheep and pigs and cattle. Only the other day I noticed that the honest farmers in the County of Herkimer and adjacent counties of New York were trying to form a combination to control the milk business of the City of New York, and I said I hoped to the Lord God Almighty that there may be some way provided that they cannot do it; because a Trust in milk is no better than a Trust in steel, when it keeps the milk from the babies of New York. (Applause).

There is a great question of human greed. We are sometimes led to understand that the drink business is cruel in its attempts to fight that that is done for its regulation, but in the last analysis it is like every other business where money is made. I passed a great palace the other day in one of our cities, with a marble front and with magnificent stables behind, and I was given to understand that in those stables there were pails of teak wood, ornamented with gold. There are no horses in that stable today, but automobiles instead. And that man has made it all by having girls who work in his great stores at $2 a week, and if you started any movement to do away with the low wages for girls in stores that man would be ready to fight you to the very last inch, the same as the whisky business does.

I have come to a realization of the fact that the pulpit of America and organizations of America should begin to teach the world that the greatest thing in the world is not property; that it is not mines or farms, but that the greatest thing in the world today is men and women. We must teach that again and again.

Now I will notice one or two of the basic evils of child labor. First of all we realize that there are certain principles that we must follow if we are to have good stock, or good fruit. Men see that their horses and cattle shall have a chance to be well born. We plant our trees so they may have plenty of water and air; we plant a jungle when we come to dealing with humanity. In a little paper that was given to me by one of the Women's clubs of this City I read this sentence: "The future fathers and mothers, and the leaders of our race."

Ladies and gentlemen, the future fathers and mothers unfortunately they will be, because the law of the barnyard cannot be put to the law of the genus homo. The future fathers and mothers they will be, but the future leaders they cannot be. There may be a few Charles Mitchells who will rise out of the slum of their existence into a high place, but you tie a boy or girl to a machine when they are nine or ten years of age, and keep them there, and you make them machines, and by and by they will be fathers and mothers and the next generation is a puny generation. The very thing that is cursing and damning India at this time.

History always repeats itself, with reference to our treatment of our kind. You remember the vision that Shakspeare gives to Brutus. I am not sure whether Brutus saw the ghost of Caesar or not. Let Shakspeare have his way. You remember that the shade comes to Brutus' tent and Brutus says: "What are thou, some god, some angel or some devil, that makest my blood run cold and my hair to stare? Speak to me, what art thou?" "Thy evil spirit, Brutus." "Why comest thou?" "To tell thee thou shalt see me at Phillipi." "Well, then I shall see thee again?" "Ay, at Philippi."

The power of Brutus went down, and why? The Roman empire was doing what we are doing. It was debasing its children by a human

slavery. The powers that were in the great democracy were getting hold of the men and women. Rome could steal like we can steal; and in that day there rose up the downtrodden men and women of Rome and in their wrath they overthrew the power of Brutus.

When ignorance rises in revolution it is blood. You remember the story of Louis the 14th and his Prime Minister. Someone said to Fulon: "What will the people eat?" and he said: "Let them eat grass." And two weeks afterwards the people cut off his head and opened his mouth and filled it with grass. So I say the uneducated, physically debased men and women will bring forth its harvest in the days to come, in a way that may make some of us tremble. A weakened, physical frame makes a weakened soul, and on the weakened, physical frame of men and women from America the saloon thrives. All kinds of base appetite thrives. A strong physical nature and an educated mind is what we need to help us fight the drink problem and the drug problem and the social problem.

The question may arise: "What can we do ourselves?" and I might indicate a few things that it is possible to do. I was delighted with the paper that was just read (Mrs. Speer's) which reminded us that the basic principles of all uplift was that old fashioned thing called religion. I am sorry to say that in Bradford we have some people who instill into the minds of growing boys and girls a very small conception of the Sabbath day. Don't let the boy drag our dirty clothes around on Sunday.

The "bargain counter" is always present, and we rush with both feet to it. There is never a bargain counter that doesn't mean a poorly-paid clerk somewhere. Let us beware of the bargain counter, and some of our so-called 5-cent stores. Let us look for the label of the Consumers' League. You all know about that. When the Russian Jew swarmed into New York and began his filthy little business, paying women a few pennies for making a pair of trousers the women of New York and of America organized the Consumers' League. And we have stores in Bradford and in all the cities that place before us clothes that can be worn with honest pride, because they have been paid for with honest money for honest toil, and if we cannot do anything else, when we buy our clothes let us look at the label.

"Do you hear the children crying, Oh, my brothers,
Ere, their sorrow come of years,
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
But that cannot dry their tears,
The young lambs are skipping in the meadows,
The young flowers are bending toward the west,
The young fawns are playing in the shadows,
The young birds are chirping in their nest.
But the younger children, Oh my brothers, Oh my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly,
Weeping in the playtime of the others,
In this country of the free.

In the Methodist Discipline there is an old paragraph which says: "We are opposed to slavery," and every little while someone says: "Don't you know slavery is dead?" I wish to God it were. As long as there is a little boy in the mines, or a little girl in South Carolina mills that ought to be in school, as long as there is a poor drunkard, made mad by drink, tottering down our streets, as long as there is a man or woman who does not get sufficient pay there will be slavery, and the elimination of such slavery is a consummation for which we will devoutly pray.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

The address of Rev. Walters was received with applause.

The business session was closed with prayer by Rev. Walters.

Following the business Session a brief recess was take,n to enable those in charge of the banquet to clear the Hall and arrange the tables, etc., after which at the invitation of President Boyne the delegates were seated at tables which filled the Hall, and were entertained by a very pleasing vocal solo by Mrs. Charles Luce of Bradford.

Following this Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes, who had been appointed by President Boyne as toastmaster, said:

"We have read of Sandy Flagler, in the story of Kenneth. We have found another character here today, Sandy Boyne. (Laughter and applause). I think it would be a shame to lose the benefit of his scintilating wit, and I would like to have someone move that I return this gavel to him and ask him to act as toast master this evening.

Upon motion of Mr. Osche that President Boyne act as toast master Dr. Shrodes handed him the gavel and after remarks by President Boyne which kept the delegates in a continuous roar of laughter Mayor Hoffman was called upon, also Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Colborn and Dr. Shrodes, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner, many delegates remarking that the Convention at Bradford would long be remembered for the entertainment afforded, as well as for the work done.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to be Published in these Proceedings

REPORT OF BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 31, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 5,077; number admitted during year, 13,855; total number in Home and received during year, 18,932.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 13,847; number remaining at close of year, December 31, 1908, 5,445; average number in almshouse during the year, 5,082.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 969,688.34
Cost of buildings and Improvements	$33,986.66	
Cost of outside expenses	$26,308.57	60,295.23
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		159,875.83
Average weekly cost per capita		3.14
Total almshouse expenses		1,029,983.57
Total receipts other than County		204,103.24
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor house		825,880.33

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Dr. Joseph S. Neff, M. D., Director, Dept. Public Health and Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Dept. Public Health and Charities, Room 584, City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Bureau of Charities, Thirty-fourth and Pine Sts, Philadelphia; number of acres, about 22; value of buildings, $; value of farm, $.....

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 955; females, 975; total, 1,930. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital

Remarks—The City has recently acquired 874 acres in Byberry and Somerton Townships in this County, which at present are styled the Byberry farms; while waiting for the erection of the proposed new build-

ings there we have now housed and employed 204 Insane patients and 35 consumptives, and in a short time will house there an additional 100 consumptives.

REPORT OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, POLK, PA., FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPT. 30, 1908

Number of inmates at close of last year, 1,273; number admitted during year, 120; total number in Home and received during year, 1,393.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 93; number remaining at close of year, Sept. 30, 1908, 1300.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$408,047.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	132,237.92
Total cost of maintaining	262,915.74
Average weekly cost per capita	3.93

Improvements—Ninety-five acres farm land; cow barn; industrial building and custodial building.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

W. T. Bradbury, President, Pittsburg, Pa.; John A. Wiley, Secretary, Franklin, Pa.; O. D. Bleakley, Treasurer, Franklin, Pa.; J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, Polk, Pa.

Location—Polk, Venango County, Pa.; number of acres, 1,216; value of buildings, $755,646.18; value of farm, $47,225.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

REPORT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME

Almshouse for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 324; number admitted during the year, 557; total number in Home and received during year, 891.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 543; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 348; average number in almshouse during the year, 317.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$121,335.19
Cost of buildings and improvements	$39,941.75	
Cost of out-door relief	39,335.23	
Cost of other outside expenses	7 200.47	86,477.45
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		44,857.74
Average weekly cost per capita		2.70
Total almshouse expenses		121,335.19
Total receipts other than County		8,720.50
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor house		112,614.69

Improvements—Women's dormitory; artesian wells; electric light plant; cistern, toilet and operating rooms; pipe machine; live stock.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. W. Osche, Etna, Pa., Director; Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa., Director; James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa., Director; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville P. O., Pa; number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $136,361.33; value of farm, $104,987.15.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males——; females, ——; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital——*.

Remarks—*A separate account of the Insane Department, the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the Allegheny County Poor District for the year ending December 1, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 505; number admitted during year, 248; total number in and admitted during year, 753.

Number died, discharged and eloped during year, 180; number remaining in Hospital December 31, 1908, 573; average number in Hospital during the year, 513.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$109,680.70
Cost of building and improvements	160,56.01
Cost of other outside expenditures	5,471.04
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	88,153.65
Average weekly cost per capita	3.14
Total receipts other than County	50,019.36
Total cost to County for Maintenance of Hospital	59,661.34

Board of Directors and Officers.

Directors—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; F. T. Redman, Secretar, Braddock, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa. J. Lewis Shrodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Value of buildings, $547,648.42.

REPORT OF BEDFORD COUNTY

Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 60; number admitted during year, 28; total number in Home and received during year, 88.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 28; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 32; average number in Almshouse during the year, 88.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$15,974.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 197.66	
Cost of out-door relief	3,886.84	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,336.65	5,411.15
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		10,563.52
Average weekly cost per capita		2.32
Total Almshouse expenses		10,722.77
Total receipts other than County		844.06
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		9,878.71

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

J. B. Teeter, Director, Loysburg, Pa.; J. B. Cessna, Director, Ramsbury, Pa.; Jacob Barnhart, Director, Bedford, Pa.; H. C. James, Attorney, D. W. Beam, Treasurer, A. C. Wolf, Physician, and John Henderson, Steward.

Location—Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3; number of acres, 210; value of buildings, $75,000; value of farm, $9,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 29; total, 49.

REPORT OF BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL

Number of patients in Hospital October 1, 1908, 130; number of admissions to Hospital October 1, 1908 to October 1, 1909, 131.

Number discharged October 1, 1908 to October 1, 1909, 46; number deaths, 21; number paroles, 34.

Number patients in Hospital October 1, 1909, 200; capacity of hospital, 220; number attendants, 14; supervisor, 1; head nurse, 1; cook, (2 inmates assist) 1.

Work since January 1.—About 250 trees planted; about 900 square yards of sod planted on terraces; about 8,000 cubic yards of earth moved for grading purposes; a seven acre truck patch started; 1,200 tons lime stone crushed for road making; excavations and grading for about 2,000 feet of roading, 15 feet wide with a stone bed 11 to 18 inches deep. The road is only partially completed. (The above work was practically all done by patient labor). A store room was established and a system of requisitions by the different departments was inaugurated, completing a perfect system of following up each item received into and disbursed from the store room.

Ninety-one mattresses were made by patients, using African fibre in place of hair or choir, cost, about $1.69 1-2 each.

One hundred and thirty steel guards were put in place of as many inadequate wire guards, several patients having escaped by forcing the wire guards.

Total expenditures Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1909.		$19,345.02
Received from State, Jan. 1, to June 1, 1909	$ 6,061.28	
Due from State for quarter ending Aug. 31, 1909	4,556.00	
Due from State for month of September	1,448.00	
Received from private and semi-indigent patients Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	4,457.34	
Total cash received		16,522.62
Actual total cost of maintenance to County		2,822.40
Average per capita weekly cost of maintenance, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1909	$2,279.00	
Interest on bonds, $150,000.00 at 5 per cent.		7,500.00
		10,322.40

Average per capita weekly, including interest on bonds $3,893.00

Remarks—Dr. Sommer took charge of Hospital January 1, last and therefor figures of expenditures and receipts given for that time only.

—A. J. Sormer, Jr, M. D., Supt.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, CHESTER COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Chester County Poor District for the Year Ending September 30, 1909.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 189; number admitted during year, 270; total number in Home and received during year, 459.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 284; number remaining at close

of year, September 30, 1909, 175; average number in Almshouse during the year, 207.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$45,028.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	$8,325.02	
Cost of out-door relief	420.65	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,534.85	14,300.52
Total cost of maintaining Poor House and Hospital		30,727.90
Average weekly cost per capita		1.31
Total Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane expenses		69,310.21
Total receipts other than County		30,906.98
Total cost of County for maintenance of poor and insane		38,403.23

Improvements—Ward for excited insane men. Purchase of 189 acres of land. Repairs and addition to house on new farm, making two houses. Repairs and addition to new barn. Stone bridge over creek.

Board of Directors and Officers and Post Office Address.

John L. Simth, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa.

Location—Embreeville, Pa.; number of acres, 604; value of buildings, $307,556.25; value of farm, $33,220.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2, females, 0; total, 2; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 443.

REPORT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Almshouse for the County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 169; number admitted during year, 145; total number in Home and received during year, 272.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 103; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 169; average number in Almshouse during the year, 146.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$22,817.30
Cost of buildings and improvements	$4,134.63	
Cost of out-door relief	5,890.13	
Cost of other outside expenses		7,704.63
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		5,087.91
Average weekly cost per capita		.67
Total receipts other than County		3.41

Improvements—The Directors raised an old flat roof on the Poor House and replaced it with a slate roof, at a cost of over $4,000.

Board of Directors and Post Office Address.

Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown, Pa.; John Cunningham, Nant-y-Glo, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Johnstown, Pa.; J. S. Gray (Steward) Ebensburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Ebensburg; number of acres, 320.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 15; total, 35; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 204.

REPORT FOR COAL TOWNSHIP

Almshouse for the Coal Township Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 49; number admitted during year, 66; total number in Home and received during year, 115.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 76; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 39; average number in Almshouse during the year, 53.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,838.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 542.74	
Cost of out-door relief	33,184.10	
Total cost of maintaining Poor House proper		6,111.83
Average weekly cost per capita, about		2.22
Total Almshouse expenses		6,654.57
Total receipts other than Taxes for Township		497.53
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		6,157.04

Improvements—Renovating old section of house, plumbing, etc.; painting of interior has since been done.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. L. Lewis, President, 1010 N. Vine St., Shamokin, Pa.; Lewis A. Latsha, 1313 W. Walnut St., Shamokin, Pa.; Abe L. Schreffler, 622 W. Pine St., Shamokin, Pa.; D. A. Reitz, Warden; Harrison Heslop, Clerk.

Location—Shamokin; number of acres, 117; value of buildings, $17,234.00; value of farm, $5,840.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 40; females, 22; total, 62; total number of patients in Almshouse, 49 at present.

Remarks—Above amount of cost of out-door relief includes all salaries, Directors, Secretary, Doctors, and all expenses connected with management of district.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Almshouse for the Middle Coal Field District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 193; number admitted during year, 134; total number in Home and received during year, 327.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 132; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 195; average number in Almshouse during the year, 194.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$53,950.96
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 3,731.74	
Cost of out-door relief	13,086.62	
Cost of other outside expenses	18 812.76	35,629.06
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		18,320.90
Average weekly cost per capita		1.72
Total Almshouse expenses		18,320.90
Total receipts other than County		928.65
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		None.

Improvements—One new creamery; repairs to chop mill; new roof on Almshouse, and other ordinary repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Frank White, President, Weatherly, Pa.; Wm. S. Leib, Hazleton, Pa.; Wm. H. Gibson, Lansford, Pa.; S. W. Gangwer, Steward, Rockport, Pa.

Location—Rockport, Luzerne Co., Pa.; number of acres, 431 wild land, 350 farm; value of buildings, $77,425.00; value of farm, $8,750.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 132; females, 67; total, 199. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 195.

REPORT OF ERIE COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Erie County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 198; number admitted during year, 158; total number in Home and received during year, 356.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 156; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 200; average number in Almshouse during the year 192.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$55,751.31
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 3,303.89	
Cost of out-door relief	21,862.60	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,471.11	30,637.60
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		25,113.71
Average weekly cost per capita, gross		2.79
Average weekly cost per capita, net		2.07
Total Almshouse expenses		28,417.60
Total receipts other than Count		6,689.30
Total cost of Co. for maintenance of Poor House, Cr. $3,984.69.		24,432.91

Improvements—Metal Ceiling. Two silos. New force pump. Paint and Oil.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Directors—J. O. Smith, North Girard, R. F. D., Erie, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Erie County, Pa., R. F. D.; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie, Erie Co., Pa. (Directors' office, Erie, Pa.); M. R. Nason, Attorney; H. J. Sternburg, Treasurer; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; Jas. A. Henry, Steward; J. H. Lloyd, Physician; C. B. Grant, Clerk.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa.; number of acres, 136 3-4; value of buildings, $100,000.00; value of farm, $35,000.00.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 91; females, 76; total, 167. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Almshouse Hospital, 200.

Remarks—Eighteen children of Feeble Mind at Polk Hospital; nine children in Homes.

ELK COUNTY.

Report of County Commissioners for Almshouse for the Elk County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of year, 102; number admitted during year, 57; total number in Home and received during year, 159.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 65; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 94; average number in Almshouse during the year, 98.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$25,401.64

Cost of out-door relief	$4,939.89	
Cost of other outside expenses	$5,167.55	10,107.44
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		15,294.20
Average weekly cost per capita		3.19
Total Almshouse expenses		15,294.20
Total receipts other than County		3,464.85
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		11,829.35

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

W. M. Thomas, County Commissioner Ridgway, Pa.; T. M. Ledden, County Commissioner, Ridgway, Pa.; A. L. McGovern, County Commissioner, Challenge, Pa.; J. W. DeHaas, Superintendent, St. Marys, Pa.

Location—St. Marys, Pa.; number of acres, 190; value of buildings, $75,000; value of farm, $10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 27; females, 9; total, 36.

REPORT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 114; number admitted during year, 75; total number in Home and received during year, 189.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 83; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 106; average number in Almshouse during the year, 97.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$20,490.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 464.99	
Cost of out-door relief	3,754.17	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,326.97	7,546.13
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		12,943.87
Average weekly cost per capita		3.15
Total receipts other than County		3,470.03
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		17,019.97

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John R. Pilgrim, Chambersburg, Director; Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., Director; C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa., Director; P. H. Hollar, Steward; Mary C. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa.; H. L. Brubaker, Physician; W . O. Nicklas, Solicitor; John L. Block, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg; number of acres, 209; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $20,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act .

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 1; total, 7. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 36.

GREENE COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Greene County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Report of Directors of the Poor.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 50; number admitted during year, 23; total number in Home and received during year, 73.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 15; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 58; average number in Almshouse during the year, 58.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$13,576.91
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$2,167.44	
Cost of out-door relief	2,519.72	
Cost of other outside expenses, (insane)	2,624.46	7,311.62
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		5,785.30
Average weekly cost per capita		1.92
Total almshouse expenses		8,432.73
Total receipts other than County		942.27
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		7,490.46

Improvements—Putting up fire escapes. Repairing roofing. Barn. Two new water closets. Reflooring a part of inmates' department and repainting all buildings.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

F. M. Lemley, Treasurer County Home; George Chaptman, Treasurer Children's Home; G. P. Grove, President and Secretary; I. N. Kuhn, Chas. King, Attorney, all of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg, Pa.; number of acres, 147 1-2; value of buildings, $55,000; value of farm, $47,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 18; females, 14; total, 32. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 90.

REPORT OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Huntingdon County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 55; number admitted during year, 49; total number in Home and received during year, 104.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 44; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 60; average number in Almshouse during the year, 55.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$13,680.57
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 583.98	
Cost of out-door relief	3,500.59	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,802.65	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		3,793.35
Average weekly cost per capita		1.60
Total Almshouse expenses		13,680.57
Total receipts other than County		1,035.61
Total Cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		12,644.96

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Directors—George W. Hetrick, Huntingdon, R. F. D. No. 3; J. Quincy Dell, Mapleton Depot, R. F. D. No. 1; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa. W. W. Wilson, Steward, Shirleysburg, Pa; R. P. Smith, Clerk, Aughwick Valley, south end of Shirleysburg.

Location—Aughwick Valley, south end of Shirleysburg; number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $15,000; value of farm, $10,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females 16; total, 35. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 95.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the Year Ending December 31, 1908.

	Almshouse	Hospital
Number of inmates at close of last year	250	594
Number admitted during year	380	124
Total number in Home and received during year	630	718
Number died, discharged and eloped	343	115
Number remaining at close of year, Dec. 31, 1908	287	603
Average number during year	252 1-2	589

Expenses.

Expended for all purposes	$197,317.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	26,732.32
Cost of outdoor relief	22,626.39
Total cost of maintaining almshouse proper	24,855.08
Average weekly cost per capita Almshouse	1.7490
Average weekly cost per capita Hospital	3.1167
Total receipts other than County	67,313.12

Improvements—Completion of additions to Almshouse, including twelve rooms for care of tubercular patients. Installation of Steam Laundry in basement of Female Building. The lavatory sections of the original Hospital building have been rebuilt with ransom concrete floor and automatic flush system. The most important additions to our group of buildings are the new greenhouse and the house for cold storage and fire apparatus.

REPORT OF WILLIAMSPORT CITY.

Almshouse for the Williamsport Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 40; number admitted during year, 57; total number in Home and received during year, 97.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 43; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 40; average number in Almshouse during the year, 35.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$33,651.02
Cost of buildings and improvements	$15,868.76	
Cost of out-door relief	6,482.23	
Cost of other outside expenses	7,468.36	29,819.35
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		3,831.67
Average weekly cost per capita		2.11
Total Almshouse expenses		33,651.02
Total receipts other than County		2,437.09
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		31,213.93

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

C. T. Huston, President, Williamsport, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Secretary, Williamsport, Pa.; R. B. Stayer, Williamsport, Pa.

Location—One and one half miles from Williamsport; number of acres, 15; value of buildings, $40,000.00; value of farm, $4,500.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 48; females, 55; total, 103. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 143.

REPORT OF MERCER COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Mercer County Poor District for the Year Ending December 3$, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 157; number admitted during year, 179; total number in Home and received during year, 336.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 161; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 175; average number in Almshouse during the year, 168.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,570.17
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 516.25	
Cost of out-door relief	12,244.04	
Cost of other outdoor expenses	6,352.81	19,113.10
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		20,457.07
Average weekly cost per capita		2.34
Total Almshouse expenses and improvements	516.25	20,973.32
Total receipts other than County		9,615.53
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		11,357.79

Improvements—Improving water system. Adding to fire protection. Painting and improving insane wards.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

A. I. Baker, President, Sharon, Pa.; S. T. Bell, Secretary, Clarks Mills, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa., Steward; Mrs. T. C. White, Mercer, Pa., Matron; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer; number of acres, 208; value of buildings, $135,000.00; value of farm, $18,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 27; total, 39. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 214.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 25; girls, 22; total, 47.

REPORT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Upper Providence Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 237; number admitted during year, 252 admitted, 1 born; total number in Home and received during year, 490.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 41 died; 196 discharged; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 253; average number in almshouse during the year, 212.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$49,847.07
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 3,391.68	
Cost of out-door relief	10,306.34	
Cost of other outside expenses	8,189.97	21,887.99
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		23,120.85
Average weekly cost per capita		1.75
Total almshouse expenses		19,287.54
Total receipts other than County		5,277.28
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		44,569.79

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John R. Kindig, Hatfield, Pa.; John H. McDowell, Red Hill, Pa.; George F. Longaker, William Penn P. O., Pa.; J. K. Leidy, Royersford, Pa.

Location—Upper Providence Township; number of acres, 298; value of buildings, $112,000; value of farm, $20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 205.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

REPORT OF BRADFORD CITY.

Almshouse for the Bradford City Poor District for the Year Ending March 31, 1909.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 16; number admitted during year, 10; total number in Home and received during year, 26.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 10; number remaining at close of year, March 31, 1909, 16; average number in Almshouse during the year, 16.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$12,204.39
Cost of buildings and improvements to buildings	$1,898.60	
Cost of out-door relief	2,143.91	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,538.86	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		3,498.25
Average weekly cost per capita		4.20
Total receipts other than City (surplus farm products sold)		733.00
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		2,765.25

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

E. A. Boyne, President; Geo. L. Dobie, Secretary, Bradford, Pa.; E. R. Sherman, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford, Pa.; J. M. Sloan, Bradford, Pa.; M. D. Harris, Bradford, Pa.; William Dobie, Bradford, Pa.

Location of City Poor Farm and Almshouse is at Degolia, Pa.; number of acres, 150; value of buildings, $7,000.00; value of farm, $13,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total, 35. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 51.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF LOWER DUBLIN AND OXFORD.

Almshouse for the Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards of Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 55; number admitted during year, 15; total number in Home and received during year, 70.

Average number in Almshouse during the year, 50.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$48,374.42
Cost of buildings and improvements	$1,065.00	
Cost of out-door relief	5,228.68	

Location—Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards, Philadelphia, at Holmesbury, Pa; number of acres, 155; value of farm, $100,000.

ACCOUNTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Officers and Directors.

Officers—President, George K. Hoff; Secretary, William Castor; Treasurer, Amos C. Shallcross; Steward, Samuel F. Kelley; House Physician, J. R. Knight, M. D.; Solicitor, Henry K. Fries, Esq.

Directors—Benjamin Benner and John Biddle, Lower Dublin; George Nicols and George K. Hoff, Delaware; Horace Shallcross and Caspar M. Titus, Oxford; Linwood T. Holme and Chas. S. Snyder, Frankford.

Collector of Poor Taxes.

For Frankford District—G. W. Cocker. Address, Frankford, Philadelphia.

For Oxford, Lower Dublin and Delaware—Chas. B. Eastburn. Address, 8444 Frankford Ave., Holmesburg; Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Wards, Philadelphia.

Delinquent Taxes—A. A. Jordan. Address, Tacony, P. O., Forty-first Ward, Philadelphia.

Stated Meetings of the Board are held on the Third Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m.

Report of Auditors elected to audit the accounts of the Directors of the Poor of the Townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin for the year ending April 15, 1908.

Receipts.

Tax Duplicate for year 1907	$18,150.09
Tax Duplicate for year 1908	1,790.30
From Delinquent Taxes	2,317.49
From Board of Inmates	810.90
From Sales by Steward	2,225.38
Loans from Bank	23,000.00
Cash refunded	52.00
Cash overpaid by Treasurer	62.09
Total	$48,408.25

Expenses.

Groceries and Supplies	$ 1,518.20
Seed Potatoes	411.49
Wages	2,182.00
Salary of Steward	600.00
Coal for Institution	984.95
Auditing Books	85.00
Curtains	84.50
Advertising	4.88

Music	15.00
Carriage Hire	15.00
Fertilizer	234.36
Expenses of Steward	84.75
Discount on Notes	460.00
Papering Rooms	60.80
Threshing Grain	14.76
Whitewashing	55.00
Harness and Repairs	43.91
Ice for Institution	92.83
Veterinary Services	49.50
Chickens	9.00
Books	27.25
Fire Insurance	18.74
Clothing	160.45
Horse for Steward	265.00
Warrants	12.25
Traveling Expenses	55.50
Lighting Institution	182.30
Expenses of Committee to Harrisburg	200.00
Making out Tax Books	145.00
Catering	125.00
Salary of Secretary	102.00
Salary of Treasurer	100.00
Salary of Solicitor	200.00
Freight	.28
Plans	85.00
Relief of Frankford District	2,311.10
Relief of Oxford District	1,578.20
Relief of Lower Dublin District	242.33
Relief of Delaware District	650.05
Bread for Institution	591.37
Shoes for Inmates	114.75
Children's Aid Society Board of Children	446.25
Fresh Beef for Institution	1,013.79
Printing	90.00
Board of Insane	4,104.29
Board at Philadelphia Hospital	1,970.86
Blacksmithing	136.25
Carpet	15.00
Physicians' Services	547.00
Lumber	60.58
Feed	340.13
Telephone Rent	48.10
Pump	9.13
Repairs	270.16
Truss for Inmate	24.50
Glass Eye for Inmate	3.00
Farm Supplies	23.68
Tobacco for Inmates	238.62
Manure	492.28
Interest on Mortgage	675.00
Commissions	1,489.69
Temporary Loans Paid off	22,000.00
Treasurer Overdrawn	203.31
Total	$48,374.12

Recapitulation.

Receipts year ending April 15, 1908		$48,408.25
Amount paid out year ending April 15, 1908	$48,374.42	
Cash on hand	33.83	48,408.25

Out-Door Relief.

District of Frankford	$2,311.10	
District of Oxford	1,578.20	
District of Delaware	650.05	
District of Lower Dublin	242.33	
Outside Physicians	447.00	5,228.68

Assets.

Farms and Improvements	$100,000.00	
Stock at estimated value	6,500.00	$106,500.00

Liabilities.

Mortgage	$10,000.00	
Outstanding notes	6,000.00	$16,000.00

By Resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on June 20, 1907, four thousand dollars was borrowed on Mortgage for Heating and Lighting the Institution.

Statement.

Received from Mortgage	$4,000.00

Amount Paid Out.

September 19, to J. D. Storch	$ 300.00
November 17, to J. D. Storch	68.00
November 21, to J. J. Finegan	1,730.00
November 21, to J. D. Storch	165.75
November 21 to J. J. Finnegan	18.65
December 19, to C. H. Gaskill	300.00
January 16, to C. H. Gaskill	75.00
Mortgage Papers	25.00
Total	$2,682.40
Unexpended balance	$1,317.60

REPORT OF ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

Almshouse for the Roxborough Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 34; number admitted during year, 9; total number in Home and received during year, 43.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 8; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 35; average number in Almshouse during the year, 43.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$5,625.46
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 59.00	
Cost of out-door relief	1,736.25	
Cost of other outside expenses	72.00	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		$3,758.21

Average weekly cost per capita	2.29
Total Almshouse expenses	5,625.46
Total receipts other than County	1,137.00
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House	4.481.25

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

President, Nathan S. Jones, 5639 Ridge Ave., Roxborough; Treasurer, Harry A. Markley, Manatawna Ave., Roxborough; Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown.

Location—East Shawmont Ave., Roxborough, Phila.; number of acres, 40; value of buildings, $14,000.00; value of farm, $12,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2; females, 6; total, 8. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 35.

REPORT OF JENKINS TOWNSHIP, PITTSTON CITY AND PITTSTON

TOWNSHIP POOR DISTRICT.

Almshouse for the Ransom Almshouse Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 93; number admitted during year, 18; total number in Home and received during year, 111.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 13; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 98; average number in Alsmhouse during the year, 104.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$32,107.68
Cost of out-door relief	$ 3,798.47	
Cost of other outside expenses	28,309.21	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		32,107.68
Average weekly cost per capita		2.07
Total Almshouse expenses		17,615.40
Total receipts other than County		7,024.07
Total cost of District for maintenance of Poor House		25,083.61

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

F. J. Llewellyn, President, Avoca, Luzerne Co., Pa.; P. H. Durkan, Inkerman, Luzerne Co., Pa.; John P. Thomas, Taylor, Lackawanna Co., Pa.; John Mullin, Pittston, Pa.; M. J. Brennan, Pittston, Pa.

Location—Ransom, Lackawanna County, Pa.; number of acres, 267; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of farm, $10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 81; females, 44; total, 125. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 223.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent of Children's Home for the Washington County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 53; number admitted during year, 118; total number in Home and received during year, 171.

Number died and put in homes, 100; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 71; average number in Almshouse during the year, 60.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$69,950.08
Cost of buildings and improvements	$60,156.75	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		9,793.33
Average weekly cost per capita		2.00
Total Almshouse expenses		699,50.08
Total receipts other than County		906.31
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		8,887.02

Improvements—Completed brick building, 2 1-2 stories with basement, containing 52 rooms, heated by steam and gas, lighted by gas and electricity; hot and cold water throughout building.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John Irvin, R. D. No. 3, Claysville, Pa., President; J. A. Emery, R. D. No. 2, Eighty-Four, Pa., Secretary; William Courson, R. D. No. 7, Washington, Pa.

Location—Three miles north of Washington, Pa., on Pennsylvania Railroad; number of acres, 22; value of buildings, $62,000; value of farm, $3,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—The Doctor is S. A. Dague, Houston, Pa. Attorney, Owen C. Underwood, Washington, Pa.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Almhsouse for the Washington County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 193; number admitted during year, 126; total number in Home and received during year, 319.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 141; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 178.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$23,710.38
Cost of buildings and improvements	$2,240.08	
Cost of out-door relief	1,401.10	
Cost of other outside expenses		3,641.18
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		20,069.20
Average weekly cost per capita		2.135
Total Almshouse expenses		24,398.00
Total receipts other than County		2,187.78
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor house		22,210.22

Improvements—New kitchen and general repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

John Irvin, Director, Claysville, Pa., R. D. No. 3; Jas. A. Emery, Director, Eighty-Four, Pa., R. D. No. 2; William Courson, Director, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 5; John W. Quivey, Superintendent, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 10.

Location—Three miles east of Washington on the Chartiers Valley Railroad; number of acres, 209; value of buildings, $100,000.00; value of farm, $209,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

GERMANTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Report of the Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor for the Township of Germantown for the year ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 62; number admitted during year, 80; total number in Home and received during year, 142.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 68; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 74; average number in Almshouse during the year, 69.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,570.92
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 394.50	
Cost of out-door relief	5,291.33	
Cost of other outside expenses, including insane	15,155.46	20,841.29
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper, including salaries		12,457.65
Average weekly cost per capita, based on complete item just preceding		3.47
Total expenses for all purposes		39,570.92
Total receipts other than County		3,773.68
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		35,797.24

Managers and Officers and Post Office Address.

Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McCallum St., Germantown; William H. Coupe, 5717 Germantown Ave., Germantown; Matthew Adam, 300 East Bringhurst St., Germantown; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown Ave., Chestnut Hill; S. Mendelson Meehan, Dorset St., Mt. Airy; Charles C. Russell, 297 East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill; Walter Bowditch, 423 High St., Germantown; Charles Still, Jr., 8513 N. Shawnee St., Chestnut Hill; Joseph V. Dirvin, 913 Woodlawn Ave., Germantown.

Jacob H. Pullinger, President; Matthew Adam, Vice President; Pringle Borthwick, Treasurer; S. Mendelson Meehan, Secretary; William K. Muller, Physician, 5429 Greene St., Germantown; Laura M. Haines, Matron; Paul Reilly, Solicitor, 1212 Girard Building, Philadelphia; John F. Rausenberger, Superintendent.

Location—Rittenhouse St. and Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; number of acres, 12.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 52; females, 64; total, 116. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 185.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report for Scranton Poor District, Scranton, Lackawanna County. Almshouse and Asylum for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 624; number admitted during year, sane, 160; insane, 167; born, 4; total number in Home and received during year, 624.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 308; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 624; average number in Almshouse and Hospital during the year, 616.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$147,800.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	$22,414.00	
Cost of out-door relief	18,903.00	
Cost of other outside expenses	10,739.00	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper and Asylum		81,130.00

Average weekly cost per capita	2.70
Total Almshouse expenses, including bonds, returns, and int.	147,800.00
Total receipts other than District	33,827.00
Total cost of District for maintenance, repairs and improvements of Poor House and Asylum	114,000.00

Improvements—Extension and vital changes in the Male and female wings of Hospital and completion of new dining room and new wards; and fire escapes and making safe as to fire and other conditions in the entire Hospital.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Timothy Burke, President, Scranton, Pa.; Fredk. Fuller, Thomas Shotten, T. Owen Charley, W. A. Pain, F. I. Dickut, William Matthews, Directors, P. O. address, Scranton, Pa.; William G. Daniels, Secretary; George W. Beemer, Superintendent, Hillside Home.

Location—Hillside Home, Clarks Summit, Pa.; number of acres, 500; value of buildings, $675,000; value of farm, $50,000; value of personal property, $103,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 237; females, 197; total, 434. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 624.

Remarks—The Scranton Poor District is composed of Scranton City and Borough of Dunmore only. Approximate population, 140,000. Originally chartered by act of General Assembly passed April 9, A. D., 1862. Total value of all property of the District at present time, $28,600.

REPORT OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Almshouse for the Schuylkill County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 536; number admitted during year, 660; total number in Home and received during year, 1,196.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 629; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 536; average number in Almshouse during the year, 542.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$106,615.67
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,397.60	
Cost of out-door relief	20,192.43	
Cost of other outside expenses	20,176.46	64,849.18
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		41,766.49
Average weekly cost per capita		1.63
Total receipts other than County		3,101.27

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

Robert Peel, Lost Creek; H. H. Grownmiller, Oveirgsburg, Pa.; Thomas Evans, Minersville, Pa.: Chas. H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spaucake, Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Location—Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa.; number of acres, 280.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males—67; females, 59; total, 126. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 548.

Remarks—Robert Peel's term expires January 1, 1910.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Report of John F. Pitts, Superintendent Almshouse for the Tioga County Poor District for the Year Ending December 30, 1908.

Number of inmates at close of last year, 110; number admitted during year, 133; total number in Home and received during year, 243.

Number died, discharged and eloped, 127; number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1908, 116; average number in Almshouse during the year, 101.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$15,967.91
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 2,327.89	
Cost of out-door relief	10,761.99	
Cost of other outside expenses	927.18	
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		11,840.11
Average weekly cost per capita		2.25
Total Almshouse expenses		14,627.92
Total receipts other than County		2,787.81
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		11,840.11

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

H. H. Cooper, Little Marsh; P. H. Dewey, Wellsboro; F. H. Smith, Knoxville.

Location—Charleston Township, Tioga County, Pa.; number of acres, 318; value of buildings, $75,000; value of farm, $11,130.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 30; females, 69; total, 114. Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 362.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Almshouse for the Somerset County Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1908.

Expenses.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$26,042.16
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$3,362.27	
Cost of out-door relief	3,423.20	
Cost of other outside expenses	603.41	4,026.61
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		22,015.55
Average weekly cost per capita		3.10
Total Almshouse expenses		22,015.55
Total receipts other than County		11,176.76
Total cost of County for maintenance of Poor House		14,865.40

Board of Directors and Officers, and Post Office Address.

J. F. Reiman, Berlin, Pa., Director; W. W. Baker, Somerset, Pa., Director; J. C. Dietz, Listie, Pa., Director; J. J. Emmers, M. D., Superintendent; H. F. Yost, Attorney and Secretary.

Location—Somerset, Pa.; number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $40,000; value of farm, $40,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

CONSTITUTION

The following is the Constitution of the Association as amended from time to time by the members. See proceedings of meetings of 1877, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903 in regard to Meetings, Membership, Legislation, Committees, Name of Association, Delegates to National Conference, Assistant Secretary, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania."

Article 2. The members of this organization shall consist of the Directors, Guardians, and Overseers of the Poor of the several Poor Districts of the State, their Attorneys, Physicians, and Clerks, and all who have at any time served as such; the Officers of the Almshouse in the State; the Governor and the heads of Departments and the Judges of the Courts; the members of the Board of Public Charities and Committee of Lunacy; Superintendents and Managers of the several Insane Hospitals; Training Schools for Feeble-Minded Children; Trustees and Officers of Children's Home; Blind Schools, Deaf and Dumb, and Reformatory Schools; all officers and members of Children's Aid Socities, and all persons connected with Charitable and Benevolent Institutions or Associations.

Article 3. The object of the Association shall be that of investigating and considering all questions concerning pauperism and dependency, to devise means for the prevention of the same, and for the improvement and managment of the Charitable Institutions; care and treatment of the insane; look after the care of all delinquent, poor, afflicted and feeble-minded children; to suggest and recommend legislation relating thereto; to establish personal acquaintance betwen Directors of the Poor of the several Districts, Counties, and Institutions, and so far as possible, for the comparison of their different systems of management and observation and visitation of Almshouses and Institutions.

Article 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, seven Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and have signified their acceptance of the office; the Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person.

Article 5 Their several duties shall be such as usually pertain to those official positions, and they shall be governed by such parliamentary rules as are usually recognized.

Article 6. The Association shall hold annual meetings on the second or third week in October of each year, and at such place as may be agreed upon by the members at the regular meeting.

Article 7. In addition to the officers named in Article 4, the President is empowered to appoint at the opening of each annual meeting a committee of seven to select officers for the ensuing year, subject to the

approval of the Association; an Auditing Committee of three, a committee of seven to select a place for holding of the next annual Convention, and a committee of seven on Legislation; a committee of seven on Resolutions. The President elect at each meeting, in addition to the named committees shall appoint a committee of five persons, one of whom shall be the Secretary, who shall prepare the program for the meetings and notify the members of the assignment of duty on the program, and in addition thereto, with the consent of the Executive Committee, invite such persons from within or without the State to make addresses on such topics as may be of interest to the Association, said committee to serve during his term.

Article 8. The President shall have power and is authorized to appoint two members of the Association as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The President shall be an Ex Officia Delegate with power of substitution. The expenses of said Delegates for attending said Conference shall be paid by the Association, not to exceed, however, One Hundred Dollars.

Article 9. The President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries shall constitute a Permanent Executive Committee to arrange businss of the Association.

Article 10. The Treasurer shall pay out the funds of the Association on order of the President and Secretary. The Secretary shall receive Fifty Dollars for his expenses, and the Treasurer shall receive Twenty-five Dollars per year.

Article 11. The Treasurer shall submit his account at each meeting with the vouchers, which shall be audited by the Auditing Committee appointed for that purpose.

Article 12. The expenses necessary for the holding of each meeting shall be assessed on each Poor District, Institution, and Society, the amount as recommended by the Auditing Comimttee, and approved by the Association, which amounts shall be paid to the Treasurer

Article 13. Any person interested in the work of the Association will be admitted as an honorary member by a majority of the members present.

Article 14. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

DIRECTORY

DIRECTORY OF STATE AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE. ALMSHOUSES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Adams County.

Adams County Poor House. Established by Act March 24, 1817.
Post Office, Gettysburg.
President, E. L. Trostle; Superintendent, H. F. Beard; Secretary, Geo. S. Diller
Directors, E. G. Trostle, H. W. Taylor, Edward Bream.

Allegheny County.

Allegheny County Home and Hospital. Act April 23, 1852.
Post Office, Woodville.
Superintendent of Home, S. W. Lea; Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. J. Lewis Shrodes.
President, H. W. Osche; Clerk, Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa
Directors, H. W. Osche, Frank T. Redman, James McB. Robb.

Allegheny County.

Pittsburg City Home and Hospital. Act March 6, 1847.
Post Office, Boyce Station.
Superintendent, M. F. Larkin; Clerk, A. J. Brush, Boyce Station, Pa.
Director, E. K. Walters, 511 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Allegheny County.

Allegheny City Home. Act April 9, 1844.
Post Office, Hoboken.

Armstrong County.

Kittanning Poor House. Act May 13, 1871.
Post Office, Kittanning.

Beaver County.

Beaver County Home. Act March 29, 1851.
Post Office, Monaca.
Superintendent, John M. Schroads, Monaca, Pa.
Directors—County Commissioners.

Bedford County.

Bedford Poor House. Act March 31, 1841.
Post Office, Bedford.
Superintendent, John Henderson; Clerk, H. C. James.
Directors, J. B. Teeter, J. B. Sessny, Jacob Barnhard.

Berks County.

Berks County Poor House. Act March 29, 1824.

Blair County.

Blair County Poor House and Hospital. Act April 1, 1848.
Post Office, Hollidaysburg.
Superintendent, R. W. Robinson; Clerk, W. M. Brown.
Directors, A. Lee Fleck, Tyrone, Pa.; H. H. Perry, Altoona.

Bradford County.

Bradford County Poor House. Act June 4, 1879.
Post Office, Burlington.

Bradford County Almshouse.

Post Office, Burlington, Pa.
Superintendent, Edward W. Putnam.
Directors, L. H. Marsh, Geo. N. Bird, Job Griffin.

Bucks County.

Bucks County Poor House. Act April 10, 1807.
Post Office, Doylestown.

Butler County.

Butler County Poorhouse.
Post Office, Butler.
County Commissioners act as Poor Directors.

Cambria County.

Cambria County Poor House. Act May 5. 1854.
Post Office, Ebensburg.
Superintendent, J. A. Gray.
Directors, Phillip Hartzog, John Cunningham, Conrad Bader.

Carbon County.

Middle Coal Field Poor House. Act April 26, 1855.
Post Office, Rockport.
Superintendent, S. W. Gargwer; Clerk, Thos. A. Harris, Hazleton, Pa.
Directors, Frank White, Wm. S. Leit, Wm. H. Gibson.

Centre County.

Bellefonte Poor Department.
Post Office, Bellefonte.
Overseers, R. H. Ghenety, John Love.

Chester County.

Chester Poor House and Hospital. Act January 30, 1804.
Post Office, Embreeville.
Superintendent, Davis.
Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. Jane Baker, Embreville, Pa.
Directors, John L. Smith, Levi P. Thomas, Chas. L. Huston.

Clinton County.

Lock Haven City Poor House.
Post Office, Lock Haven, Pa.
Director, P. M. Caffrey.

Columbia County.

Madison Poorhouse. Act April 9, 1872.
Post Office, Jerseytown.

Columbia County.

Centralia Poor District .
Post Office, Centralia.
Superintendent, John Donahue; Clerk, Thomas Monaghan.
Directors, Thomas F. Mumford, Peter J. McHail, B. J. Dayler.

Atty. Elem Winn
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Columbia County.

Bloom Poor District.
Post Office, Bloomsburg.
Superintendent, W. B. Hach; Clerk, Clem R. Winn.
Directors, W. W. Eds, E. D. Hagenbush, F. R. Drake.

Cumberland County.

Cumberland County Poor House. Act. February 12, 1820.
Post Office, Carlisle.
Steward, G. A. Albright; Clerk, Geo. M. Hays.
Directors, Geo. E. Reed, Sam. T. Long, Sam. L. Hertzler.

Clearfield County.

Clearfield County Poor House.
Post Office, Clearfield.
County Commissioners act as Directors.

Clearfield County.

Clearfield County Home.
Post Office, Clearfield, Pa.
Superintendent, J. S. Holt; Clerk, L. C. Darce.
County Commissioners act as Directors.

Dauphin County.

Dauphin County Poorhouse. Act March 28, 1806.
Post Office, Harrisburg.
Superintendent, S. H. Rutterford; Clerk, G. A. L. Row.
Directors, Chas. E. Pass, J. W. Early, D. D. Helt.

Delaware County.

Delaware County Home. Act February 13, 1804.
Post Office, Lima.
Superintendent, John H. Kerlin; Clerk, Arthur Martin, Chester, Pa.
Directors, James M. Smith, Arthur Martin, William H. Jones.

Erie County.

Erie County Poorhouse. Act June 24, 1839.
Post Office, Erie.
Steward, James A. Henry; Clerk, J. E. Leslie.
Directors, J. O. Smith, Clark McAlister, Chas. F. Loesel.

Fayette County.

Fayette County Poor House. Act April 2, 1822.
Post Office, Uniontown.
Superintendent, Marshall Dean; Clerk, E. H. Evert, Jr.
Directors, E. Crossland, J. J. Burkhart, Thos. Love.

Elk County.

Elk County Home and Hospital.
Post Office, St. Mary's.
Superintendent, J. W. DeHass.
Directors, County Commissioners.

Forest County.

Forest County Home.
Post Office, Tionesta.
Superintendent, T. L. Hill; Clerk, S. M. Henry.
County Commissioners act as Directors.

Franklin County.

Franklin Poor House. Act March 11, 1807.
Post Office, Chambersburg.

Superintendent, P. H. Hollar; Attorney and Clerk, W. O. Nicklas.
Directors, John R. Pilgrim, Jacob W. Layman, C. M. Funk.

Greene County.

Greene County Almshouse.
Post Office, Waynesburg, Pa.
Superintendent, H. H. Hughes; Clerk, G. F. Grove.
Directors, F. M. Lemby, S. F. Grove, G. W. Chatman.

Germantown, Philadelphia County.

The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown. Established March 31, 1809.
Post Office, Germantown.
Superintendent, John F. Rousenberger.
President, Jacob H. Pullinger.
Secretary, S. Mendelson Mehan, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Managers, Jacob H. Pullinger, Matthew Adam, Pringle Borthwick, Wm. H. Coupe, S. Mendelson Mehan, Chas. C. Russell, Walter Bowditch, Chas. Still, Jr., Joseph V. Dervin, Wm. K. Muller (Physician), Paul Reilly (Solicitor).

Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon County Poor House. Act May 6, 1850.
Post Office, Shirleysburg.
Superintendent, W. W. Wilson; Clerk, R. P. Smith.
Directors, Geo. W. Detrick, John Quincy Dell, John C. Bear.

Indiana County

Indiana County Home.
Post Office, Indiana. R. D. No. 8.
Superintendent, W. M. Pifer; Clerk, W. H. Ayers; President, A. F. Bowman.
Directors, A. F. Bowman, J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel.

Jefferson County.

Rose Township Poor House. Established June 15, 1890.
Post Office, Brookville.

Lackawanna County.

Blakely Poor District. Act April 17, 1861.
Post Office, Greenegrove.
Directors, Jas. W. O'Brien, Jas. W. Smith, Thos. Greer.

Lackawanna County.

Carbondale City Poor House. Act March 9, 1860.
Post Office, Carbondale.
Directors, John McKabe, J. P. Raymond, Isaac Rogers, Michael Mc Cann.

Lackawanna County.

Hillside Farm and Scranton Poorhouse.
Post Office, Scranton.
Superintendent, Geo. W. Beemer.
Directors, Fred Fuller, F. J. Jepperd, Dr. W. A. Payne, Timothy Burke.

Lackawanna County.

Northern Luzerne Poor House. Act April 4, 1868.
Post Office, Clark Summit.

Lackawanna County.

Ransom Poorhouse.
Directors, T. J. Lewellyn, P. H. Durkan, John P. Shomas, John Mullin, M. J. Brennan.

Lancaster County.

Lancaster County Poor House and Hospital. Act Feb. 27, 1797.
Post Office, Lancaster.
Superintendent, W. C. Grube; President, F. B. Bausman; Clerk, Theo. Hiestand.
Directors, F. B. Bausmand, A. S. Brubaker, M. K. Christ, Shaffer Worst.

Lawrence County.

Newcastle Poor House. Act March 8, 1866.
Post Office, Newcastle, Pa.
Warden, Silas Christy; Clerk, H. M. Marquis.
Director, J. A. Hainer.

Lebanon County.

Lebanon County Poor House. Act March 16, 1830.
Post Office, Lebanon.

Lehigh County.

Lehigh County Almshouse. Act April 11, 1844.
Post Office, Wescosville, Pa.
Superintendent, S. A. J. Kern; President, E. S. Rabenold.
Directors, E. S. Rabenold, S. D. Woodring, D. M. Landis.

Luzerne County.

Central Poor House and Hospital. Act April 2, 1860.
Post Office, Retreat, Pa.
Superintendent, D. A. Maiken; Superintendent of Hospital, Dr. C. B. Mayberry.
President, Abram Nesbit; Clerk, Thos. Cassedy.
Directors, Abram Nesbit, S. W. Davenport, Thos. Cassedy, Geo. W. Mitchel, Geo. J. Stegmier, Geo. H. Butler, Z. P. Childs, Morris Gaertner.

Lycoming County.

Williamsport City Home. Act April 20, 1853.
Post Office, Williamsport, Pa., City Hall.
Superintendent, Elmer E. Ohl; Clerk, N. Boyd Wilson; President, C. T. Huston.
Directors, C. T. Huston, N. Boyd Wilson, R. B. Stayler.

McKean County.

McKean County Poor House. Act June 4, 1879.
Post Office, Smethport.

McKean County.

Bradford City Poorhouse.
Post Office, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.
Superintendent, Geo. H. Clark; Secretary, Geo. L. Dobie.
President of Board, E. S. Boyne.

Mercer County.

Mercer County Poor House. Act March 22, 1850.
Post Office, Mercer.
Superintendent, T. C. White; Clerk, Sam T. Bell.
Directors, A. T. Baker, President; S. T. Bell, W. E. MacIntire.

Montgomery County.

Montgomery County Home. Act March 10, 1806.
Post Office, Royersford.
Superintendent, J. K. Leidy; Clerk, Fres. Styer, Norristown.
Directors, John McDowell, John Kindig, George Longaker.

Mifflin County.

Mifflin County Almshouse. Act April 27, 1846.
Post Office, Lewistown.

Monroe County.

East Stroudsburg Poorhouse. Act June 3, 1877.
Post Office, East Stroudsburg.
Overseers, David Miller, Thomas H. Kinney.

Montour County.

Danville and Mahoning Poor House. Act May 8, 1854.
Post Office, Danville.
Clerk, William Russell.

Montour County.

Valley Township Poor House. Act April 8, 1867.
Post Office, Danville.

Northampton County.

Northampton County Almshouse. Act March 11, 1837.
Post Office, Nazareth.
Superintendent, Herman Schmidt. Clerk, Herman Schmidt.
Directors, William J. Kocher, President; E. S. Drach, David S. Fehr.

Northumberland County.

Coal Township Poor House. Act April 15, 1863.
Post Office, Shamokin.
Superintendent, Daniel A. Reitz; Clerk, Harrison Heslop.
Directors, H. L. Lewis, President; L. A. Latsha, A. F. Schreffler.

Northumberland County.

Milton Borough Poorhouse. Act 1892.
Post Office, Milton.

Northumberland County.

Sunbury Poor House.
Post Office, Sunbury.

Northumberland County.

Zerbe Township Almshouse.
Post Office, Trevertown.
Overseers, Emanuel Reed, John Prenh.

Philadelphia County.

Roxborough Poor House. Act April 8, 1833.
Post Office, Roxborough.
Superintendent, John Brookley; President, Nathan L. Jones.
Secretary, Wm. W. Umsted, Wissahickon Ave., Germantown, Pa.
Directors, N. L. Jones, H. A. Markley, William W. Umsted.

Philadelphia County.

Germantown Poorhouse. Act March 31, 1809.
Post Office, Germantown.
Superintendent, John F. Rousenberger; Clerk, Wm. K. Muller.
Directors, Jacob H. Pullinger, 6344 McKallen St., Wm. H. Coup, Matthew Adam, Pringle Borthwick, S. Mendelson Meehan, Walter Boudich, 423 High St., Chas. Still, 8513 Shawnee St., Joseph E. Dervin.

Philadelphia County.

Blockley Almshouse and Hospital. 1829.
Superintendent, Sam. Laukin; House Agent, Oliver T. Bohler, Thirty-fourth and Pine Sts.
Director, Joseph S. Neff, Room 580, City Hall; Assistant Director, Joseph L. Baldwin, Room 580, City Hall.

Philadelphia County.

Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House.
Post Office, Homesburg, Station M.
Steward, Samuel Kelly; Clerk, Linwood T. Home, Frankford, Pa.
Directors, Geo. R. Hoff, Geo. Nicol, John Biddle, Benjamin Benher, Horace Shalcros, Casper Litus, Lingwood Holms, Frank Martin.

Potter County.

Potter County Home and Asylum.
Post Office, Coudersport.
Steward, B. L. Van DeBar; Clerk, Geo. Sutton, Jr.
Directors, C. D. Austin, F. J. Lent, August Noelk.

Perry County.

Perry County Almshouse. Act March 29, 1824.
Post Office, Lloydsville.
Superintendent, John R. Boyden; Clerk, H. D. Steward, Landisburg.
Directors, S. S. Orris, S. M. Rice, J. A. Right.

Somerset County.

Somerset County Almshouse. Act April 15, 1845.
Post Office, Somerset.
Superintendent, Dr. J. J. Emmens; Clerk, H. F. Yost, Esq.
Directors, J. F. Raymond, W. W. Baker, J. C. Dietz, Chauncey Dickey, elected.

Susquehanna County.

Susquehanna Oakland Poorhouse. Act April 10, 1873.
Post Office, Susquehanna.
Steward, L. W. Patton; Clerk, C. F. Curtis.
Directors, D. F. Kelly, J. T. McMahan, W. C. Deakin.

Susquehanna County.

New Milford Poor House. Act March 11, 1870.
Post Office, New Milford.

Susquehanna County.

Auburn and Rush Poor House. Act March 11, 1870.
Post Office, Rush Four Corners.
Superintendent, C. W. Brown; Clerk, Will D. Turrell, Richardsville.
Directors, Fred Birchood, O. T. Shumaker, G. L. Picket.

Susquehanna County.

New Milford Township Poor Asylum. Act March 11, 1870.
Post Office, New Milford.
Superintendent, Guy H. Lewis; President, F. W. Williams.
Secretary, W. H. Foot, New Milford.
Directors, W. H. Foot, William Walworth, F. E. Williams.

Schuylkill County.

Schuylkill County Almshouse. Act April 4, 1831.
Post Office, Schuylkill Haven.
Directors, Robert Peel, H. H. Brownmiller, Thomas Evans, Chas. Heine, Amos Spancake.

Tioga County.

Tioga County Almshouse. Act March 12, 1866.
Post Office, Wellsboro.
Superintendent, John F. Pills; Clerk, J. A. Reese.
County Commissioners act as Directors.

Venango County.

Venango County Almshouse. Act April 13, 1870.

Venango County.

Venango County Poor District. Established by Act of April 13, 1870.
Post Office, Franklin.
Superintendent, C. K. Shefer.
President, J. W. Phillips.
Secretary, E. K. Smiley, Franklin, Pa.

Westmoreland County.

A Home for the Destitute. Established by Act of April 5, 1849.
Post Office, Greensburg.
Superintendent, A. P. Darr.
President, Daniel Bierer.
Secretary, R. D. Wolff, Greensburg, Pa.
Directors, Daniel Bierer, R. D. Wolff, J. W. Armhurst, I. N. Dixon, and John Martin.

Warren County.

Rouse Home and Hospital. Act April 18, 1864.
Post Office, Youngsville.
County Commissioners act as Directors. Warren.

Washington County.

Washington County Poor House.
Post Office, Washington. R. D. No. 10.
Superintendent, John W. Quivey.
Directors, John Irwin, James A. Emery, William Courson.

Wayne County.

Homesdale and Texas Poor House. Act April 26, 1850.
Post Office, Nomesdale.
Steward, H. H. Bunnell; Clerk, Thomas Gill.
Directors, J. L. Buicher, Thomas Gill, O. L. Ronmand.

Westmoreland County.

Westmoreland County Almshouse. Act April 5, 1849.
Post Office, Greensburg.
Director, I. N. Dixon.

York County.

York County Almshouse. Act February 6, 1804.
Post Office, York.
York Hospital, York; Superintendent.
Post Office, Sugar Creek.
County Commissioners act as Directors. Franklin.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Harrisburg.
Superintendent, Dr. H. L. Orth; Steward, J. B. Livingston; Matron, Mrs. B. H. Griffiths.
Trustees, Spencer C. Gilbert, Harrisburg; Chas. H. Mullin, Samuel Small, W. K. Ulricks, Peter E. Buck, Edward Bailey, John F. Mentzer.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Danville. Act April 13, 1868.
Superintendent, H. B. Meredith; Clerk, W. H. Orth.
Trustees, Howard Lyon, President, Hughesville; Isaac X. Grier, Danville; B. H. Detwiler, Levi Shumaker, James Foster, Danville.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Norristown.

Superintendent, Dr. S. W. McCaffery; Steward, John L. West; Clerk, H. H. Hallman.

Trustees, Joseph Thomas, President; J. M. Hackett, Secretary; Frank L. Smith, Treasurer; Wm. J. Elliott, Thomas W. Marshall, Abner Hoops, Sam S. Thompson, Harman Yerks.

State Hospital for Insane.

Post Office, Warren.

Superintendent, Dr. Morris S. Gouth; Secretary, S. W. Waters; President of Trustees, O. C. Allen.

Hospital for the Insane.

Post Office, Dixmont, Pa.

Superintendent, Dr. Henry A. Hutchison; Secretary, C. A. Dixon, Commonwealth Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trustees, C. C. Townsend, O. M. Edwards, W. M. Kennedy, G. D. Edward Hamilton, Steward; C. A. Dixon, D. W. Reed.

St. Francis Hospital.

Post Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

Superintendent, Sister M. Cleopha; Clerk, S. F. Hecker.

President of Board of Trustees, J. J. Booth, Joseph Erny, Charles Kline, Thomas McCaffrey, G. M. Hosack.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Post Office, Philadelphia.

Superintendent, John B. Chapin; Secretary, John T. Lewis, Jr.; Steward, William A. Walter.

Managers, Benjamin A. Shoemaker, President; J. B. Garret, John S. Jenks, John B. Townsend, John B. Morgan, Chas. Biddle, F. R. Cope, A. R. Montgomery, J. W. Biddle, John T. Lewis, T. W. Brown.

State Hospital for Chronic Insane.

Post Office, Wernersville Pa. Act June 22, 1891.

Superintendent, Dr. S. S. Hill; Steward, T. C. Bricker; Clerk, Francis B. Owen; Matron, Anna King.

Henry Deckhert, President Board of Trustees.

Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School.

Post Office, Scottland, Franklin Co.

Superintendent, Wm. H. Steward; Clerk, Wm. J. George.

Industrial School for Girls.

Post Office, Indiana, Pa.

Superintendent, Mrs. Sue Willard; Clerk, Miss Belle Chalfent, No. 43 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Trustees, Mrs. J. H. McLain, Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Mrs. A. H. Wallace.

Boys' Industrial Home.

Post Office, No. 617 East Third St., Williamsport, Pa.

Superintendent, T. P. S. Wilson; Clerk, Miss S. H. Hepburn.

President of Trustees, Hon. S. T. Foresman.

Weidner Training School for Crippled Children.

Post Office, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. Bruce Gill, Resident Physician.

Post Office, North Broad Street and Olney Avenue, Philadelphia.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

Post Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

Superintendent, Thos. S. McLoney; Secretary, O. M. Edwards, Bellefield, Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

President of Board of Trustees, Hon. H. K. Porter.

Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.

Post Office, Elwin, Delaware County, Pa.
Superintendent, Dr. Martin W. Bower.
Steward, Newton Dewees; President of Board of Trustees, Sam. A. Crozer.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

Post Office, Polk, Venango County.
Superintendent, Dr. J. M. Murdoch; Secretary, Gen. John A. Wiley, Franklin.
President of Board of Trustees, Hon. W. T. Bradberry.

House of Refuge.

Post Office, Glen Mills, Delaware County.
Superintendent, F. H. Nibecker.
Secretary, Richard A. Lewis, 208 Bailey Building, Philadelphia.
President of Board of Directors, James V. Watson.

Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Post Office, 1506 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger.

Chester County Children's Aid Society.

Post Office, Kennet Square, Chester County, Pa.
President, Mrs. Jane P. Barnard.
Secretary, Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennet Square, Pa.

Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Post Office, Dispensary Building, 43 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Secretary, Mrs. H. McLain, Pittsburg, Pa.
Actuary, Miss Belle Chalfant.
Organizer and Visitor, Mrs. J. L. Anderson.
President, Mrs. E. A. Sowers, Ridgeway, Pa.
The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is composed of twenty-one counties.

Odd Fellows' Home of Pennsylvania.

Post Office, 2139 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Matron, Mrs. Emma Maesen; Secretary, Clauson Coles.
President of Board of Managers, Elias Johnson.

Odd Fellows' Home.

Post Office, Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.
Superintendent, S. L. Heimbach; Secretary, L. H. Laudrbauch, Meadville, Pa.
President of board of Trustees, David W. Morgan.

Soldiers' Home.

Post Office, Erie,Pa.
Commander, Capt. Sylvester H. Martin.
Secretary, Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Pa.
President of Board of Trustees, Hon. Edwin S. Steward, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Vice President, Col. Robert B. Beath.

Pennsylvania Reform School.

Post Office. Morganza, Pa.
Superintendent, W. F. Penn. A. G. Hopper, Washington, Pa.
Secretary, Chas. W. Houston, 338 Atlantic Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Children's Industrial Home.

Post Office, Harrisburg.
Matron, Etta Odel; Clerk, Miss Emma W. Bross, Harrisburg, Pa.

Home for Veterans and Wives of G. A. R.

Post Office, Philadelphia.
Superintendent, Wm. H. Pool; President, Julia P. Shade, M. D.
Secretary, Ada L. Shannon, 5232 Chester Ave., Philadelphia.
Directors, M. H. Howard, A. Rivers, A. Ward.

House for the Employment and Support of the Poor of Bedford County.

Post Office, Bedford, R. D. No. 3.
Superintendent, John A. Henderson.
Secretary, Harry C. James, Bedford, Pa.
Directors, J. B. Tetter, Jacob Barnhart, Geo. A. Hillegas.

Hospitals (Insane and Other), Location, and Name and Title of Officer in Charge.

Cottage State Hospital, Blossburg; Dr. Geo. D. Crandal, Supt.
Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville; Florence Haleman, Supt.
Cottage State Hospital, Mercer; Dr. J. C. Weidman, Surgeon in charge.
Cottage State Hospital, Phillipsburg; Elizabeth Reed, Superintendent.
Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, Ashland; Dr. J. C. Biddle, Superintendent.
Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazelton; Dr. Walter Lathrope, Superintendent.
Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region, Scranton; Miss Elin K. Kraemer, Superintendent.
State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, South Mountain (Wernersville); Dr. S. S. Hill, Superintendent.
State Sanitarium for Consumptives, Mont Alto; David Knapp, Supt.
Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney; Miss Hattie G. Doran, Matron.
Allegheny General Hospital, No. 100-110 E. Stockton Ave.,Allegheny; Alice E. Pierson, Superintendent.
Allentown Hospital, Allentown; Miss Clara V. Haring, Superintendent.
Altoona Hospital, Altoona; Miss Hilda W. Renfew, Superintendent.
Beaver County General Hospital, Rochester; Miss Blanche Huring, Superintendent.
Beaver Valley Hospital, Beaver; Superintendent.
Beaver Valley Hospital, Kenwood; Superintendent.
Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte; Miss Lippiant, Superintendent.
Bradford Hospital, Bradford; Miss M. M. Davis, Superintendent.
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr; Miss Helen T. Hicks, Supt.
Butler County General Hospital, Butler; Superintendent.
Cambria Hospital, Twelfth Ward, Johnstown; Dr. W. B. Lowman.
Carbondale Emergency Hospital, Carbondale; Superintendent.
Charity Hospital, Norristown, corner Basin and Powell Sts; Miss Pena Schneider, Superintendent.
Charity Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.
Chester County Hospital, West Chester; Miss Julie King, Supt.
Chester Hospital, corner Ninth and Barclay streets; Alice C. Buckman, Superintendent.
Children's Aid Society Home and Hospital, Chambersburg; Supt.
Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. C. H. Seghert, Resident Physician.
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia; Miss S. V. Ludekens, Superintendent.

The Christian H. Buhl Hospital, E. State Street, Sharon; Miss L. W. Rainier, Superintendent.

Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville; Superintendent.

Columbia Hospital, Columbia; Mis Sarah Conklin, Matron.

Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown; Jessie L. Greene, Superintendent.

Corry Hospital, Corry; Mary Harrison, Superintendent.

DuBoise Hospital, DuBoise; Blanche Lewis, Superintendent.

Ear, Eye and Throat Hospital, 945 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Superintendent.

Easton Hospital, 656 Wolf Street, Easton; Dr. Henry D. Mishler in charge.

Easton Sanitarium, Easton; Superintendent.

Eliza Cathart Home for Incurables, Devon; Rev. T. L. Gullic, Assistant Superintendent.

Elk County General Hospital, Ridgeway; Superintendent.

Erie Smallpox Hospital, Erie; Superintendent.

Franklin City Emergency Hospital, Franklin; Superintendent.

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, 1512 Lombard Street, Philadelphia; Miss Carrie B. Early, Matron.

Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives, White Haven; Eldwell Stokdall, Superintendent.

Friends Asylum for Insane, Philadelphia; Dr. R. H. Chase, Supt.

German Hospital of Philadelphia, corner Girard Avenue and Corinthian Avenue, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry P. Page, Acting Superintendent.

Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown; Mrs. Maude P. Vaughan, Superintendent.

Good Samaritan Hospital, corner Fourth and Walnut Streets, Lebanon; Eleanor Greene, Superintendent.

Gynecean Hospital, 245-247 N. Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia; Miss M. A. Knabb, Matron.

Hahnemann Hospital, corner Monroe Avenue and Linden Streets, Scranton; Miss Grace E. N. Smith, Superintendent.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Broad Street, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles Mohr, General Director.

Hamot Hospital, Erie; Mrs. Lavina Clark, Superintendent.

Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg; Miss Caroline E. Davenport, Matron.

Harrisburg Maternity Hospital, Harrisburg; Superintendent.

Home for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Miss Anna L. Bacon, Superintendent.

Homeopathic Hospital, 135 N. Sixth Street, Reading; Dr. L. A. Scholenberger, Superintendent and Resident Physician.

Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburg; B. K. Bechel, Superintendent.

Hospital for Diseases of the Lungs for Women Consumptives, Chestnut Hill; Superintendent.

Hospital for Injured Persons, Mercer; Superintendent.

Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont; Superintendent.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, corner Front Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry Sykes, Supt.

House of Mercy, 411 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Susana Nevins, Matron.

Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, corner Broad and Catherine Streets, Philadelphia; Miss M. W. Boyd, Superintendent.

Inwood Sanitarium, West Conshocken; Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter in charge.

J. Lewis Crozer Home for Insurables and Homeopathic Hospital, Upland Avenue, Upland; Superintendent.

James C. Smith Memorial Home, Oakbourne; Matilda B. Stevenson, Matron.

Jefferson Maternity Hospital, 224 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia; Dr. E. P. Davis, Medical Director.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Jewish Hospital, The, corner York Pike and Tabor Road, Philadelphia; Selig Rosenblouth, Superintendent.

Jewish Maternity Hospital, 532 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Dr. Isaac Leopold, Medical Director.

Kane Summit Hospital, Kane; Superintendent.

Kensington Hospital for Women, 136 Diamond Street, Philadelphia; Dr. C. P. Noble, Head Surgeon.

Kittanning Hospital, Kittanning; Superintendent.

Lancaster Hospital (general), Lancaster; Superintendent.

Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven; Josephine E. Griswell, Supt.

Lucien Moss Home for Incurables, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

McKeesport Hospital, Fifth Avenue, McKeesport; James F. Woodward, Superintendent.

Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury; Amanda Mothersbaugh, Supt.

Maternity Hospital for Fallen Women, Conestoga Street, West Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Maternity Hospital, The, 734 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia; Miss Charlotte E. Perkin, Superintendent.

Meadville City Hospital, Meadville; Emma E. Gross, Superintendent.

Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospital of the Woman's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, corner Twentieth Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia; Miss M. Cunningham, Superintendent.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Cherry Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, Philadelphia; J. E. Ellis, Superintendent.

Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg; Sisters of Mercy in charge.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, corner S. Broad and Wolf Streets, Philadelphia; O. R. Edwards, Superintendent.

Monongahala Hospital (Emergency), Monongahela; Superintendent.

Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton; Janet Gordon Grant, Supt.

Municipal Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.

Nason Hospital, Roaring Springs; Dr. W. A. Nason in charge.

North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitarium, Austin; Catherine Smith, Superintendent.

Norwood Hospital, McKees Rocks; Superintendent.

Oil City Hospital, Oil City; Miss Myra B. Herric, Superintendent.

Out Look Sanitarium, Elkland; Superintendent.

Passavant Hospital, corner Roberts and Reed Streets, Pittsburg; H. W. Roth, D. D., Director.

Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics, Rochester; Rev. F. W. Kohler, Director.

Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburns; Dr. J. Clifford Scott, Medical Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Pest House, Turtle Creek; Superintendent.

Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 4800 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, corner Eleventh and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia; Miss Jennie M. Shaw, Superintendent.

Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, corner Seventeenth and Summer Streets, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Wilson, Superintendent.

Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, Philadelphia; Miss Maud Banfield, Superintendent.

Phoenixville Hospital, The, Phoenixville; Miss Constance V. Curtis, Superintendent.

Pittsburg Hospital for Children, Pittsburg; Mrs. W. H. Ewing, Supt.

Pittstown Hospital Association, Pittstown; Mrs. Helen Castro, Supt.

Pottstown Hospital, N. Charlotte Street, Pottstown; Miss M. A. Fisher, Superintendent.

Pottsville Hospital and Dispensary, Pottsville; Miss E. F. Darling, Superintendent.

Presbyterian Hospital, 51 N. Thirty-ninth Street, Philadelphia; Rev. W. S. Steen, Superintendent.

Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Allegheny; Miss Margaret W. Woodside, Superintendent.

Preston Retreat, The, corner Twentieth and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia; Dr. R. C. Norris in charge.

Protestant Home for Incurables, Butler Street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, Pittsburg; Miss Annie L. Hamm, Superintendent.

Providence Retreat, Scranton; Superintendent.

Reading Hospital, Reading; Miss Ethel D'A Clay, Matron.

Reineman Hospital, Mellwood Avenue, Pittsburg; Miss Josephine Lynch, Matron.

Retreat Hospital, Retreat; Superintendent.

Richardson Home for Convalescents, Devon; Superintendent.

Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre; Dr. Chas. H. Ott, Superintendent.

Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, corner Lancaster Avenue and Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Brophy, Superintendent.

St. Agnes Hospital, corner Broad and Mifflin Streets, Philadelphia; Sister Mary Seraphine in charge.

St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

St. Clare's Infirmary, Harrisburg; Superintendent.

St. Francis' Hospital, Forty-fourth Street, Pittsburg; Sister M. Seraphine, Superior.

St. John's Hospital, Allegheny; Margaret Weller in charge.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster; Sister Mary Lucy, Superior.

St. Joseph's Hospital, corner Girard Avenue and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia; Sister Angeline in charge.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading; Sister M. Georgina in charge.

St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, 3318 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia; Miss Alice Bronell, Directress.

St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem; Miss Victoria White, Supt.

St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford Road and Palmer Street, Phuadelphia; Mother Mary Agnes, Superior.

St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Roxborough (Philadelphia); Laura Cunningham, Superintendent.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie; Ambrosia Powers, Superintendent.

Samaritan Hospital, The, corner Broad and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia; Chas. A. Gill, Superintendent.

Shenango Valley Hospital, corner Beaver Street and Lincoln Avenue, New Castle; Mrs. Hattie Cochran, Matron.

South Side Hospital, corner Twentieth and Mary Streets, Pittsburg; A. D. Lloyd, Superintendent.

Spencer Hospital, Meadville; Superintendent.

Terrace Bank Sanitarium for Women, Allegheny; Superintendent.

Titusville Hospital, Titusville; Miss Helen Smith, Matron.

Todd Hospital, The, Northwest Street, Carlisle; Superintendent.

Todd Sanitarium and Hospital, Cambridge Springs; Superintendent.

Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown; Superintendent.

United Presbyterian Hospital, corner Roberts and Montery Streets, Allegheny; Superintendent.

U. S. Marine Hospital, Pittsburg; Superintendent.

U. S. Marine Hospital Service, 410 Chestnut Street, Philadlephia; Superintendent.

U. S. Naval Hospital and Dispensary, corner Twenty-fourth and Fitzwaters Streets, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

University of Pennsylvania Hospital; 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Miss Jean W. MacPherson, Superintendent.

Warren Emergency Hospital, Warren; Miss H. McLean Wishart, Superintendent.

Washington Hospital, 34 Acheson Avenue, Washington; Winifred Baker, Superintendent.

West Park Hospital, 5441 Landsdowne Avenue, Philadelphia; Bertha Stevenson, Superintendent.

West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 4035 Parish Street, West Philadelphia; M. Estella Kelsley, Superintendent.

West Side Hospital, corner Jackson Street and Bromley Avenue, Scranton; Sarah H. Smith, Superintendent.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twenty-eighth Street, Pittsburg; A. S. Howell, Superintendent.

Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg; Miss I. M. Woodburn, Supt.

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre; Miss Roberta M. West, Matron.

Williamsport Hospital, Williamsport; Miss D. B. Mann, Supt.

Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia; E. E. Miller, Superintendent.

Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, N. College Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia; Miss A. M. Stoops, Matron.

Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, 724 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-sixth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

OF

The State of Pennsylvania

HELD AT

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 11, 12, AND 13, 1910



Group of the Members of the Convention, Taken Before the New Postoffice, Williamsport, Pa., October 12, 1910.

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For 1911

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L. C. COLBORN, Secretary of Association Somerset



HENRY W. OSCHE
President of the Association
PITTSBURG, PA.

Thirty-sixth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

Of the State of Pennsylvania

HELD IN

Y. M. C. A. HALL, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

October 11th, 12th, and 13th

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in Y. M. C. A. Hall at Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 11, 1910, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the convention was called to order by President N. Boyd Wilson, of Williamsport.

During the assembling of the Delegates, and before the convention was called to order, very delightful music was rendered by Miss Jennie Durrwachter, Miss Anabel Burman, and Miss Emma Durrwachter, members of the Klieman Orchestra, of Williamsport.

Rev. Evor Evans, of the Congregational Church, offered prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this beautiful day. It is the day Thou hast made, and in it we will rejoice and be exceeding glad. We rejoice that we are called to do Thy will at this time, in this crucial day of our social development. Fill our hearts with Thy peace and help us to know that what we are to accomplish we shall accomplish not by our own power, but through the wisdom and strength we receive from Thee. Not by human light, not by humanly-devised plans and methods, but by Thy Spirit shall Thy will be accomplished in this world, even as it is done in heaven. Fill our hearts with Thy praise as we take account of stock and devise ways and means of advancing the cause of righteousness and helping the needy in our communities. Bless Thy children wherever they are stationed. Give them faith in Thee, and when our days shall end and we are summoned into the presence of the Loving Master may we each render an account that will bring from Him, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." We ask it in the name of Jesus, and for His sake. Amen.

President Wilson: I am very sorry that our Mayor could not be with us this morning. He was called out of the city, but he has left his address to be read.

President Wilson here read the following address and greeting of Hon. Charles Wolfe, Mayor of Williamsport, which was received with applause:

MAYOR WOLFE'S GREETING.

Mr. N. Boyd Wilson, President State Association of Charities.

My Dear Sir: I regret that it is not possible for me to be present in person to extend to your distinguished delegates, as Mayor of this city, the cordial greetings of the municipality and the freedom of the city during their stay within our gates.

Please convey to them for me the assurance that we are glad to have them here and hope that they may have an agreeable sojourn in every particular. We are highly favored, not only in having the convention come to Williamsport for its thirty-sixth annual session, but are proud of the special distinction of having one of our substantial citizens and Directors in the office of President of the Association for the present year. We feel justified in saying that the organization has honored itself in both selections.

Whatever rank our city may take in the provision it makes for caring for its needy and helpless classes, of one thing we fell assured—namely, our citizens meet cheerfully and promptly the demands made upon their resources for this purpose. The public and the official representatives of the people commend and heartily approve of the general policy of our Board of Overseers of the Poor, and of the erection and management of the City Home.

It is safe to say that among the results of this meeting the delegates will be given some valuable suggestions by a study of what is being done here.

The problem of dealing with the unfortunate classes in a manner least burdensome to the taxpayers, and for the best interests of those to whom relief is afforded, calls for the best efforts of those upon whom the work devolves.

The question calls for the exercise of intelligence, prudence, and a display of sympathy accompanied and guided by practical business methods.

The task of dispensing charity from the funds of the taxpayers as a body is a very important and delicate work and should be done upon the most approved methods that experience and public policy may suggest.

That such ends are being sought for by those engaged in this work is shown by the holding of these annual conventions.

Trusting that your meeting here will be of great benefit to all, and again bidding the convention a hearty, cordial, and warm greeting, I am with best wishes,

Yours truly,

CHAS. D. WOLFE, Mayor.

The reading of the Mayor's welcome was followed by more mandolin and piano music by the same young ladies.

President Wilson next introduced Mr. Frank P. Cummings, City Solicitor of Williamsport, who addressed the convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

It is a matter of exceeding regret that his Honor, Mayor Wolfe, was obliged to be absent on account of a demand made at the last hour upon his time, and in order that some official member of the executive family be present I appear before you, summoned hastily from the courtroom, to say a word.

It is rarely the privilege of any person in my position to address a convention with which we as city officials come in touch, that is composed so largely as this is of the ladies. I am pleased to observe that in a cause that comes so close to humanity, and to the human heart, so close to the fireside, and that is exalted by such tender ministries, that woman participates to the extent evidenced here. It has been said that woman is the first at the cradle and the last at the grave; and in all the trying ordeals and vicissitudes of public life, and in the dispensing of alms or the carrying out of the provisions for the care of the unfortunate there is no doubt that woman, with all her sympathy and all her tender judgment can and will vastly assist in the work that falls to you. I am like many others who go about our streets and who only read in the public press some of the workings of those who are in charge of the poor. It is unfortunate that we, as citizens, know so little of a matter that is so broad and so essential to society and to Christian life. So in your conventions when you come together for the promotion of your work you accomplish a twofold object: You accomplish the object that is always accomplished in conventions like this, of the interchange of thought and the comparing of theories; of the benefits which arise from this comparison of theories, and the data you obtain from the results of your work.

There is another thing you accomplish. You bring home to the people the fact that there is such a labor going on; that we have the poor and that we have Overseers of the Poor, and that it is the citizen's place to listen and to think; so I am glad, as a representative to some extent of the municipality, to say to you that you are indeed cordially and warmly welcomed to the City of Williamsport. We have all kinds of conventions here, from the political convention down through the various channels, but rarely does such a convention as this meet with us. The poor you have always with you. They always will be with us. You are not stimulating a work that will help in politics; you are not working for a fraternal brother who may be promoting some social or economical question, but you are reaching down from the plane of business and from the church circle and the moral circle and extending a hand to the unfortunate, to aid him, and to dispense the funds that you are entrusted with. You have, indeed, a great trust. In the olden times the old were allowed to die when they could fight no longer, and the poor were cast out, but in modern times the great heart of humanity began to feel and to know that there are those who must be cared for. It often occurs that, no matter what may be your talent or your industry, yet in the struggle for bread misfortune may come. You know better than I that people of talent and of social standing have been brought almost to asking for cold pieces.

It has been well said that "God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower on its stem, upon the raindrops which swell the mighty river, upon the dewdrops that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all hath He written, 'None of us

liveth to himself.'" And so you in your labors promote that principle that no one of us liveth to himself.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of his Honor, the Mayor, and in behalf of the city administration and of the people of Williamsport I want to say to you that you are heartily welcome. You have honored us by the distinction of placing in the chair, to preside over your meetings, our friend, Mr. Wilson, who has had a long and honorable career as a citizen of Williamsport, and who has discharged with credit to himself the duties of Overseer of the Poor. Therefore, you have honored us in coming here and honored us in the choice of your President.

The city is yours. I trust your stay will be profitable and pleasant and that you will carry home kind memories of Williamsport, the Queen City of the West Branch.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn: I am pleased to introduce to you Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, Pa., who will respond to these warm greetings.

ADDRESS OF DR. SRODES.

Dr. Srodes was received with applause and said:

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, members of the Association, and citizens of Williamsport.

I regard this as a very great honor. I regard it also as a very great privilege to respond to the welcome I have just heard. Williamsport has a reputation as a convention city, of which we have some knowledge. This isn't the first time this Association has had the benefit of Williamsport hospitality. Nineteen years ago this Association met here, and at that time, and in all times as far back as philanthropic work has existed, it has been the chief object of all work of that kind to devise ways and means of keeping the wolf from the door. This morning Williamsport has probably attempted to show us what a change has come over the spirit of our dreams in years gone by—and while it is true the Wolfe isn't here to welcome you in person, he has sent a letter. The invitation to you to attend here is not a merely perfunctory matter, but has an expression of heart in it, and to prove this I call attention to the fact that, among others, it is signed by William Hart, President Judge. You will also find the name of William H. Kiess. I suppose that was intended as the kiss of welcome that you would receive. When the President announced that the speaker wasn't here at the time, but if the young ladies would furnish a little muisc that he would soon be coming, I suppose it was Frank B. Cummings. (Laughter).

As an official representative of the Association I am very glad to express my appreciation, in behalf of the Association, for the welcome that we have received. I am sure they will go still further, and for all these pleasures they will furnish the cups from which to drink.

Applause.

Mr. L. C. Colborn: Reference has been made by Mr. Cummings to the ladies. The lady who was to respond to the address of welcome, on the part of the Children's Aid Society, Mrs. Vantine, was detained at home by the sickness of her husband, but she has delegated the matter to one who is equal to the task. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County.

ADDRESS OF MRS. BOWIE.

I come before you, not as one who has attained honor, but rather as one who has had honor thrust upon them. I have had no time for preparation and I hope you will not expect a speech.

In the name of the Children's Aid Society I thank you all for your kind words of welcome and greeting. We feel ourselves to be the ounce of prevention which is worth the pound of cure. If we can take the little children and place them in loving homes they will not come to your reformatories, almshouses, and penitentiaries. We have to often change children from one home to another and sometimes we fail and the child comes to you; but we do the best we can.

I thank you again, and I trust we will so conduct ourselves that you will not be sorry that you invited us here, and we hope to receive much help in our work.

Applause.

The convention was again favored with music by the same young ladies.

President Wilson here read the following "President's Annual Address," which was received with applause:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

I need not assure you, or long dwell upon the fact that it gives me exceedingly great pleasure to welcome to our city the delegates of this convention, as well as their friends and supporters. Williamsport has long been known as a convention city, and because of its superior location, the accessibility of its position, and the hospitality of its people has been made the mecca of many organizations as a place of deliberation in their annual meetings and conventions.

The President of your organization can have no very close affiliation or relation with the various bodies and organizations which send delegates to these conventions, and is thus handicapped in attempting to describe or outlines any progress which has been made by any of the organizations which are allied to or support the State organization, and he, therefore, cannot, with any degree of accuracy, or with much profit, give anything but in the most general terms of the condition of the Association from the time of its last meeting in Bradford to the time of its present convention in Williamsport.

I, of course, recognize the great honor which was conferred upon me at Bradford by my election as your President. With all positions of honor there is necessarily responsibility. I would have very much preferred to have had elected to this position some one more qualified to perform the duties required of your presiding officer, and as well some one who would have been more capable of exercising the office than I have or will be able to do. But be this as it may, I can only assure you of my earnest desire and purpose to do the best I can under the circumstances, hoping that my desire, good wishes, and good feeling toward the organization will in a measure be substituted and stand for my unpreparedness for the position. The various committees which have worked in furtherance of this convention have made their plans and arrangements in such manner as I believe will most effectually make for a profitable, harmonious, and pleasant meeting and con-

vention. We shall endeavor to entertain you as best we can and have no doubt that your stay here will be one that will be remembered with much pleasure.

The program which has been prepared is full of interesting topics for discussion, interspersed with other numbers of a pleasing character, and with continuing fair weather and other brightening auspices, we cannot but be benefited and improved by our gathering together for the purpose of discussing and acting upon such matters as make for the betterment of our people, and the alleviation of the conditions of the poor and unfortunate.

In this connection it might be well to state that the nineteenth annual session of the Association was held in this city and since then some have answered the final summons. But we are happy to know that our organization is growing in numbers, and its influence for the betterment of conditions, affecting those who are dependent on public charity is almost national in its scope, and let us still further endeavor to advance the interest of those whose welfare our Association stands for—"the destitute."

The work challenging the attention and care of the Directors of the Poor is not always pleasant to contemplate or execute, and at times little appreciated either by the public or the recipients of the charity, but the progress made and the work done along these lines has been such that when we study the reports of the State Board of Charities and the educational powers of this Association we cannot help but be encouraged in our work.

There is no direction in which human ingenuity has been more exerted than in its endeavor to improve the condition of the poor, and very much of the unjust criticism which is sometimes attached to the actions of the Directors of the Poor might be spared them if laws governing and conditions to be met were better understood by the general public.

At the conclusion of the President's address Hon. H. Frank Eshleman, of Lancaster, was introduced by the President, and addressed the convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. ESHLEMAN.

Our Duty to Our Insane, Deficient and Pauper Wards.

Poets, patriots, politicians, publicists, and political economists all agree that, not only the schools and colleges, but also the jails, almshouses and asylums, the prisons and penitentiaries are the truest marks of an enlightened nation. Civil progress both extracts the excellent, the good, and boils the bad out of human life. Both culture and crime come, therefore, with civilization; diligence, drunkenness and dementia, driving the same car arrive the hour and dwell, from the first, in the same neighborhood and even in the same family; learning and lunacy live in the same ambitious age and on the same attractive acres; and arm in arm with industry come idleness and insanity. Thus we cannot hope to be freed from either crime, insanity, or pauperism as we advance our civilization and enlarge and extend our enlightenment. No matter how society improve, we shall never be rid of crime, pauperism, and insanity. The refinement of our civilization and the growing intensity of life and the modern order of things, while they may lessen crime somewhat, will only breed insanity faster and pinch more pauperism out of the people. The pauper and the insane will never be things of the past for "the poor ye have with you always;" and the high tension of progress will continue to breed ruined minds.

Not only will the problem of the pauper and the insane be forever with us, but it will always be a tremendously big and partly insolvable problem. It will always cost millions annually and bring distress alike to those who are to be supported and those who must support them.

It is a problem, too, in which more injustice is likely to flow from over-enthusiasm for, than from neglect of, these dependents. There is much popular sympathy for them; there are willing legislators and experts to provide elaborate plants, costly entirely out of proportion to the actual remedy and comfort they effect; there are enthusiastic medical specialists and others who make the subject a hobby and who demand establishments often fundamentally defective and yet expensive out of proportion to other lawful demands on the public; there are legal requirements whereby the inmates undoubtedly get better food, better warmth and many more conveniences than fully fifty per cent of the people outside, struggling to keep their families, and make ends meet; and who, at the same time they carry a heavy mortgage or other lien, are helping to support the inmates. Christian men and women are naturally full of sympathy for these unfortunates—so are we all. But the care of the poor and insane must not be made an emotional matter any more than the schools, or indeed, than any of the other functions of government must be. It must be a matter of strict justice to the sufferer and to the citizen alike—to pauper and to the public equally. It must be a matter of business. I know this is not popular. But it is right; for justice is always right.

Taking the advice of Webster, in opening his great reply to Hayne that, before discussing a subject one should first make a survey of the whole, and inform himself upon the dimensions of it—its length and breadth and depth and upon the essential parts and points and main proportions of it—let us take a survey of the general course of pauperism and of insanity and of their main features in the United States in the last quarter century.

A reliable authority states the number of almshouse paupers in 1890 in our country to be 73,000 and in 1904 to be 81,764. The number in the United States seems to be stationary, viz: 116 in every 100,000 people, or a little over one-tenth of one per cent. England has ten times as many as we have (N. Y. World Almanic, 1892 and 1910).

As to insanity and other deficiencies the same authority informs us there were 91,959 insane in the asylums of our country in 1880—about 106,485 in 1890 and about 150,151 in 1904. There are perhaps not over 50,000 other insane in the country. Hospitals increased from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1904; that is, they more than doubled in 13 years. Of these, 226 are public asylums and 102 private (World Almanac, 1898 and 1910).

We are informed, too, that in 1880 there were 400 out of every 100,000 foreigners in our country insane; 160 out of every 100,000 native whites and 91 out of every 100,000 negroes; and that in 1903 there were 387 out of every 100,000 foreigners here insane; 140 out of every 100,000 native whites and 88 out of every 100,000 negroes (World Almanac).

If this statement be true, the percentage of insanity is decreasing—the proportion of insane to the whole population is smaller now than it was 25 years ago. We have seen that in 1880 there were 160 of every 100,000 of our native whites insane and in 1890 only 140. Among white foreigners here the proportion was also 13 less per 100,000 and among negroes three less. But the insane in asylums doubled as well as the asylums themselves. Let us remember this as a basis of discussion later. The annual cost of maintenance in asylums was put at $21,000,000 about five years ago.

It seems the greatest number of our insane come to asylums between 25 and 35 years of age; a little less than 53 per cent of the insane are men and a little over 47 per cent women. Of the insane 41 per cent come from laborers and servants, 16 per cent from those engaged in manufacture and mechanical arts; 15 per cent from agriculturists; 7 per cent from those engaged in commerce and transportation, and the remaining 21 per cent from the professions and thousands of other activities.

In addition to the 150,000 insane in asylums there are about 14,000 of our 130,000 feeble-minded in asylums. There are also 40,500 deaf and dumb and 50,500 blind in our country. So that there are a total of from 425,000 to half a million deficients in our country of whom about 200,000 or more are supported and administered to in hospitals and asylums. Of the insane alone over three-fourths are in asylums, and also a large proportion of weak-minded.

Having made these general observations upon the subject, let us notice a few needs and improvements that will help, in a just and fair manner, both those supported in almshouses and asylums and those whose money must support them.

As to pauperism we cannot say much with profit. The pauper does not cost very much because few attendants and little medical attention are needed in his case. Further, a great number of them leave and find light employment with farmers, etc., during the summer. All those who can work and are not entirely worn out should be required to contribute to the expense of their keeping; either in the almshouses, which are generally made workhouses by law, or by being put out the same as children are bound out. There is one thing, however, the State owes its paupers in the same manner as and for the same beneficent effect that the parent owes his child, an occasional chastisement. The pauper who makes himself a pauper or contributes greatly to that end, should be stigmatized. Not less than half of our paupers come to that condition through drink and other disreputable courses of life. A history of pauperism will show that thousands of old worn-out men must go to the almhouse because when they were in middle life, their conduct toward their families was so reprehensible that when the parent became old the children felt no obligation to care for them. There are thousands of cases in which the parent by neglect of his family and using them brutally—by drunkenness and squandering his money—by beating his wife and offespring—by desertion of his young family—by "liaisons" with "strange women"—by hiring his children out, and not giving them enough out of their wages for clothes—by laziness and refusal to work when he was strong, compelling his family to keep him—has entirely forfeited his right (in the minds of his family) to any support from them. The most frequent complaint made by children when prosecuted by parents for support is that the father abandoned them when small or abused them, in drunkenness or by the other means which I have mentioned, forfeited his moral right to any support from them. Thus in those cases in which the children are too poor to have an order made against them by Court the burden falls on the county. In many instances which I have seen, children who are too poor and whose families are too large to make them liable to an order of Court to support parents, nevertheless would voluntarily support the father if he had been a father to them in earlier life. And thus I could go on explaining the necessity for what I am about to declare. But it is not necessary.

To my mind, one very just result should follow upon the heels of the pauperism, of the parent who by any of the means which I have mentioned brings or helps to bring himself to be an inmate of a county poorhouse—a public pauper. All those who have thus brought on, or

largely helped to bring on their own pauperism and disgrace should be separated from those who are paupers from pure misfortune or act of God; and should be in a ward by themselves, known as a disreputable or semi-criminal or delinquent ward. The distinction which stigmatizes them should run all through their treatment. They should wear a badge or mark of their delinquency in the shape of a distinct kind of clothes—their ward, besides being separate, should be labeled and their place of dining should be separate, either a separate room or separate tables, from the others.

There is no injustice in this. No man has the right when he has made himself a delinquent or semi-criminal to expect the commiseration and sympathy of the public upon whom he has burdened himself. He is entirely different from one who by reason of sickness or other act of God or misfortune must throw himself upon public charity.

This course is just because the delinquent pauper should be made to reflect upon his course of life and repent it, the same as one who is in jail being punished for fraud; it is just, because it would be a warning to those who are now on the road to self-imposed pauperism, admonishing them that they will be accounted public criminals if they land in the poorhouse from such conduct and fail to mend their ways; it is just, because many families of children who are willing to allow aged parents to go to the poorhouse, since they feel no particular stigma attaches to it, would stand horrified of it, the same as of a yawning prison, as they should; it is just, because thereby there may be a reaction against the growing dangerous loosening of the family relation so prevalent in our day; it is just, because it would to some extent relieve the public from payment of poor taxes, especially those commendable and honest poor men who are manfully working to keep out of the almshouse, carrying a load of debt and paying taxes and at the same time, not enjoying in life one-half of the comfort of those who are taken care of in the almshouse; it is just, because it would give a merited rebuke and setback to the foolish, effeminate, sentimentality pervading the public and perverting the legislator which to-day is tending to make jails hotels, as observed by President Taft, and poor establishments palaces, and is placing a lot of disgusting, sickening sentiment in advance of common sense, while a mass of heavily taxed people are groaning under the weight of it and paying the bills.

I am only advocating the merit system. Those who have manfully done their duty in life and worked and honestly labored and through misfortune have fallen by the way, I would also have some badge, indicating that they were noble, honorable men and valuable citizens in their day and that they are loved and respected now.

When we turn to insanity we have a more serious and important question to deal with. And there are several particulars of the question which we may consider with profit.

We direct our attention to the point hinted at a few minutes ago that it is not, perhaps, a fact that insanity is growing at a much more rapid rate than population, but that the policy of removing all grades of insane from the family and placing them in asylums has grown tremendously. We revert to the fact that, while in ten years the proportion of insane foreigners here decreased 13 per 100,000, and of the insane native whites 20 per 100,000, and of insane negroes 3 per 100,000, the numbers in insane asylums increased from about 75,000 to 150,000 and the asylums themselves increased from 162 to 328 in those same ten years. If this is true what interpretation shall we put upon it?

The answer is, this is another of the sad evidences that the family relation is changing in our country, the family ties weakening and the family pride declining. The growth of divorce, until to-day they reach upwards of 60,000 annually; and the number of divorces granted per

100,000 people increasing from 38 in 1880 to 73 in 1900, or more than 100 per cent (World Almanac, 1910, page 349) are proofs of the same truth.

Similarly to-day we find that families whose earlier generation would not under any circumstances allow a weak-minded or peacefully or harmlessly insane son, daughter, or parent to go to a public asylum, to-day are very anxious to remove the unfortunate member out of the family and put him in the public asylum or keep him (in some cases) in a public asylum at private expense. It is the experience of all of us here that a majority of the inmates of our insane asylums are made up of mild cases, and of weak-minded victims. Both of these classes, as we can all testify, can work on the public farm in a very intelligent and faithful way and enjoy it. They never do and never will do any injury to themselves, or to anyone else. They would be better among their kin and loved ones at home and would be producers there, whereas they are consumers only in the public asylum. In this I refer only to such as cannot be and never are cured in the public asylum.

The law contemplates that only those insane who are likely to be dangerous if left at large, either to themselves or others, should be kept in public asylums. And that is a correct policy. A private family does not have the right to load upon the public every inconvenient feature in their fold. It is not fair to the public. People rebel, and rightly so, against paying out their money to the government, except for the primal needs of government. Expensive government is one of America's great sins.

The fault lies with the examining physicians. The public is not represented. They report and certify many persons insane and dangerous who, while they are demented, are not dangerous. The thing to do is to clean out those who do not belong in the asylum and take good care of the remainder. I repeat, the public under the law as it is to-day, is not required to take care of all the insane, but those only who are dangerous because insane. And if that was not the law, it ought to be the law.

Let us be warned that any and all steps having a tendency to assist in weakening family love and in removing the sense of family obligation, will tend to bring about greater and more dreadful evils in this country, than if every one of the 200,000 inmates of insane asylums and madhouses were all thrown upon the public and left there unchecked. Back to the family should go 25 per cent of all the inmates of asylums to-day, because they were not legally taken out of the family. Then the State could take proper care of the balance.

With the plain facts before us that the asylum habit is growing much faster than population, that prices have greatly advanced and that the Legislature and the Governor are compelled every time the Assembly sit, to cut down the demands made by all sections and all institutions for appropriations and money to take care of the insane—we owe it to all wards of the State, pauper and insane, to make the money that is raised go as far as possible. The extent to which money is wasted measures the extent either to which our wards uselessly suffer, or the extent to which our people are uselessly compelled to submit to taxation and support for these ends. If the moneys appropriated and raised are not as large as needed, then the first moral duty of the managers of the State's wards, a duty owed as well to the taxpayers as to the wards, is to look for methods to make the money in hand go as much farther as possible. And taking Pennsylvania as a whole, I am convinced that, the same money now consumed annually for public maintenance of the insane, sick, and pauper classes can be made to do 25 per cent more work than it does now.

The principal means by which this can be done is to enforce a strictly wholesale method in buying supplies, based as far as possible upon competitive bids. I need not stop to argue that wholesale prices are from 15 to 30 per cent below retail prices. And I surely need to spend no time in proving that an institution in a county consuming $25,000 to $50,000 and more worth of supplies annually, is a fit consumer to discard retail buying entirely. And yet we have disgusting examples by the hundreds of institutions consuming such quantities of supplies, presenting to county authorities and the public for payment, little drug bills of $5.00, coffee bills for 20 pounds, grocery bills for a mere bastketful variety of 10 or 15 samples of sugar, starch, cheese, raisins, peaches, macaroni, etc., from little high-priced retail shops, when the public quotations all around us in 10,000 newspapers show us we are paying 30 to 40 per cent more than we should by this method.

Why do we do it? Because we follow the wrong political economy in determining that, as many citizens of the public as possible should have a chance to supply public institutions. This is wrong. It is not a hundred shopkeepers who should benefit in the conduct of these institutions, but 50,000 citizens, and also the inmates themselves. But by such a petty huckstering method of supply, the public and the inmates get no benefit—they are the two classes that suffer.

Another argument is that the political conditions demand this. The answer I make is that all the political leaders of the State would welcome a deliverance from this bad and unbusinesslike business with as much joy as they did the abolishing two sets of primaries and elections each year in Pennsylvania. Politicians are the same as we are, and they hate the miserable system which is wasteful and expensive. I belive in party rule and I believe in organization in the party and in being hide-bound to the party and to the organization. For without allegiance to such party and organization nothing can be accomplished. But there is no business or political advantage in a method that may insure support of a score of small retailers and engender the disgust of a thousand voters. Nor do those retailers, as a rule care for little sops given to them. They have told me that it means little to them.

No great hotel company, no business concern, no big commercial house, no railroad, no large business of any kind in these days could carry on a single year by following a retail method of buying its stock of goods and supplies. They would all go into bankruptcy. But the public cannot become insolvent. It can merely suffer and go on paying bills.

What is the remedy? There are some counties and municipalities brave enough to enforce the remedy of wholesale buying, as business men should do, and they are safe and immune from any complaint on the part of the people and never need blush to reveal all their accounts. There are other sections and institutions which are afraid for political reasons to put the purchasing end of their plant on a business basis, while in all other respects they have the finest plant that can be found anywhere. There are scores of stewards and superintendents if they were given the right and the duty to purchase by the most economical means, would be glad and happy to do so and would, in the richer counties, save $10,000 a year and in the poorer ones at least $5,000.

Again, I ask what is the remedy that would reach the entire State alike? Simply this—a law passed providing that whenever any money is appropriated by the State to public or private charity of any kind that it should (1) be appropriated and paid out only on condition that the institution receipting for it should covenant to expend it by wholesale or by a method guaranteeing purchases by wholesale prices; (2)

requiring an accounting and proofs by affidavits, etc., that the moneys paid out by the State Treasurer for one quarter was so spent and that all other moneys raised by county taxes or by any other means, consumed during that quarter for supplies were likewise so spent, in buying supplies by wholesale and where possible by competitive prices, before he should be allowed to advance the next quarterly sum of the appropriation due; (3) that the statute so passed should, by its terms, be read into every appropriation made and should also be so read into each appropriation by the terms of the appropriation itself as a condition precedent and that only upon a compliance with it would the appropriation be valid. In short, the cure is a law providing that no money be appropriated unless both the moneys locally raised and the moneys appropriated be expended in purchases at wholesale and whenever feasible by competitive prices. Its violation should forfeit the appropriation. This would reach all the poor and insane establishments of our State whether created under general or special statutes.

Another evil should be reminded. There is a tendency to put into the constructions of plants and establishments to care for the poor and insane, a lot of expensive show features, which costs thousands and thousands of dollars, but do not tell in the effective quality of the plant. They please the eye only—there are corners and crevices which require paint and repair and cut up and waste room and space and help to make the per capita cost of maintenance of each pauper and patient more than individual boarding in private families could be had for. I do not mean that it would be feasible to board these wards out privately, but I do mean that if any plant or set of buildings are so arranged and equipped that when thus assembled and centralized the care of the unfortunate is per capita more expensive than when dispersed, there is a radical defect in it. A great plant starts crumbling to pieces as soon as built and repair bills are constant and consuming. One marvels at every board meeting where all the paint and boards and nails and hardware and machinery and skilled labor are used. All that is merely ornamental; all that is complicating; all that decays and deteriorates quickly; all that makes exposure to weather large, etc; all that in equipment though convenient, is liable to get out of order should be eliminated. We need no "conveniences" that do not save expense.

The force of attendants by law to-day is made large. Laws are framed by those who have made the care of the insane a study and it seems to me they have become so enthusiastic about what belongs to the insane that they overlook the taxpayers' side and put the care of the pauper insane on the basis of insane who have an estate, which estate can afford to give to the patient a $10 or $15 per week treatment. These specialists in insanity let their enthusiasm make them feel that the public can afford such care, too. The public cannot do so.

In my experience I find the public views toward the care of our insane and pauper to be largely two classes. One class emotionally inclined immediately cry out, "Give the poor unfortunates the best of everything." The other class says, "Consider the taxpayer and do not give to the wards of the public any more than what will keep them. They must put up with at least as many hardships and discomforts as we who pay for their support must bear. They have a better life of it than we; they have heated bedrooms and not one-half of our country people have that." And thus they continue the comparison. Now these are all citizens and have a right to have their views considered.

I am convinced, upon making a study of my own locality, that part of our increase in insanity patients is due to an increased readiness to send the unfortunate members of the family to the public institution more than to actual increase of insanity. And I know locally of cases

where in the present generation fathers have taken insane sons to public institutions, while the grandfathers in the same families would not consent that their demented sons should go. I may assert this also with safety that a county taking care of its insane at home will have many more to care for and more money to pay than if such county paid for the maintenance in some distant State institution. This is so because families who would not think of allowing a demented member to go to an institution in a distant town or city very freely agree to put them on the public in the nearby county seat or county asylum. My own county learned that lesson very thoroughly.

I now beg your indulgence to speak briefly upon two important subjects in connection with our insane establishments, after which I shall close.

One of the important needs of the day seems to be the separation of tubercular insane from the others. This is not a suggestion that a costly new building should be erected. All that would be needed is a roof upon strong supports, and that roof with plenty of skylights in it. The sides need only be canvas. In such tent the consumptives should sleep all the year round, wrapped in warm blankets in winter. They should eat there except in the four cold months. The heat saved in heating sleeping rooms which this effeminate age demands would be a gain. It is a strange fact that we do not profit by Nature's cures, but will persist in furnishing heat for the germs in bedrooms to live upon so that they may make us their victims.

Secondly, a few counties (very few) have demonstrated that a properly managed farm of about the size of 200 acres to every 100,000 population of the county will sustain (with the aid of the present State appropriation) the insane of such county. This (together with getting out of the asylums the percentage of inmates who are there illegally as I have before shown) is the solution of the insane burden problem. I am told Chester County is practically doing it and one or two others may approximate it. But in many of the remainder of the counties upwards of one-fourth of the total moneys raised by county tax goes to support the county asylum and hospital. The farmer must go into the truck business and raise a large lot of beans and peas and similar products, which the women may shell in the winter and the county sell. And a farmer who was willing and who was encouraged could produce $20,000 off of every 100 acres; of which 75 per cent could be clear.

And now to conclude, I know that much that I have said may be misinterpreted to mean that we should not have much feeling in regard to the unfortunates whom God has afflicted and inflicted on us. It is not so to be understood. I have simply tried to view the question from all sides and not alone from the viewpoint of an enthusiast upon any one feature of the problem. Wherever there is a possibility of a permanent cure of an insane extra expense should be put upon him. To such as are weak in body as well as mind more than ordinary comforts should be given. To those who are lawfully within the walls, the fact of poverty should not subject them to any neglect or inhuman treatment. Their food and beds should be wholesome and comfortable and as a matter of fact are better than the food and beds of one-half of the people of Pennsylvania. They cannot ask more. The safe and sane rule for all is that the treatment and care of the insane should be such that the law be administered fairly (as a Judge would administer it) to both, the unfortunates and the people who must pay the bill; and as to paupers, the treatment they receive should be what they deserve according to the degree to which they helped to make themselves burdens and wards upon the good people of Pennsylvania.

The address of Mr. Eshleman was received with hearty applause, following which the convention, after the enrollment of delegates, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport, Pa., October 11, 12, and 13, 1910:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—H. W. Osche, James Mc. B. Robb, William Bennett, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Thomas S. McLoney, Francis J. Torrance, Charles F. Weller.

BLAIR COUNTY—H. J. Somer.

BEDFORD COUNTY—John A. Henderson and wife.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Philip J. Hartzog and wife, John Cunningham and wife, Conrad Bader, Elizabeth Bader, J. A. Gray and wife.

CARBON COUNTY—W. H. Gibson, S. L. West.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Lydia B. Walton, Willie M. Marshall, Sallie D. House, Adelaide B. Comfort, Sarah M. Cooper, Caleb P. Cooper.

CLARION COUNTY—Mrs. B. H. Frampton, D. A. Meyers, Sarah C. Meyers.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Mrs. Helen Holloway, Miss Martha Freas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—W. H. Smith, W. P. Burns.

DELAWARE COUNTY—James L. Reilly, Dr. Martin W. Barr.

ERIE COUNTY—Clark McGeester, Charles F. Loesel, John O. Smith, J. A. Henry, Mrs. J. A. Henry, Mrs. L. C. Church, Miss G. Henry, E. P. Gould, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Ira E. Briggs.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Marshall Dean and wife, Thomas Love, Mrs. A. P. Bowie.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Philip Holler and wife, Jacob W. Lehman, ———— McFunk, John Brindle.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chapman, G. T. Grave.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—W. W. Wilson, R. P. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. R. P. Smith.

INDIANA COUNTY—J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel, Mrs. Sue Williard.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Bernard Beman, Martin H. Morrison, Isaac P. Royers, James W. O'Brien, Thomas Grier, James W. Smith, J. F. Ackley, Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Mrs. James W. Smith, W. A. Payne and wife, T. J. Kelly and wife, George W. Beamer and wife, William Mathews, F. I. Dickert, Charles F. Owen, Fred Fuller.

LANCASTER COUNTY—F. B. Bausman, A. L. Brubaker, N. B. Sweigart, T. H. Boyd, Worst Shaffer, Mrs. F. B. Bausman, Mrs. N. B. Sweigart, W. C. Grube, Mrs. W. C. Grube, Dr. William J. Steward, Percy Carpenter, H. Frank Eshleman.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Maurice Gaertner, Peter Fowe, S. W. Davenport, George H. Butler, G. W. Mitchell, D. A. Mackin, W. S. Leib, John J. Kenney.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Elmer E. Ohl, Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Mrs. M. E. Libby, N. B. Wilson, Mrs. N. B. Wilson, William D. Crooken, John E. Cupp, Frank P. Cummings, C. F. Wheeland.

McKEAN COUNTY—E. S. Boyne, George F. Guy.

MIFFLIN COUNTY—George S. Kimberly, C. G. Kauffman, L. H. Ruble.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—L. A. Latsha, H. T. Lewis.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Charles S. Snyder and wife, Benjamin Benner and wife, Nathan L. Jones, Harry L. Markly, William W. Umstad, William Wilkie, Walter Bowditch, Charles Still, Jr., William

Coupe, Matthew Adams, John T. Rousenberger, O. P. Bohler, Edwin D. Sollenberger, Pringle Borthwick.

SOMERSET COUNTY—L. C. Colborn, Esq., J. C. Deitz.

UNION COUNTY—James Hafer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—James A. Emery, William Courson, R. C. Buchanan, Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, Mary A. Rockey, John W. Quivny and wife.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, Mrs. I. N. Dixon, J. M. Kennel.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Sollenberger, No. 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia, General Secretary; Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Martha J. Freas.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kennett Square; Mrs. Willie M. Marshall, Sallie D. House, Adelaide B. Comfort. Sarah M. Cooper, West Chester.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana; Mrs. Marshall Dean, Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. B. F. Frampton, Clarion, Pa.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Pittsburg.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg.

Charles F. Weller, Secretary of Associated Charities of Pittsburg.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

H. J. R. Hemming, London, England.

Dr. Del Sappenfield, Logansport, Ind.

Prof. Charles Lose, City Superintendent of Schools, Williamsport.

Dr. A. J. Somer, Superintendent Blair County Hospital.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Allegheny County Hospital.

Hon. Amos W. Butler, Secretary of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent Lancaster County Hospital.

Prof. Thomas S. McLoney, Superintendent of Blind School, Pittsburg.

Hon. H. Frank Eshleman, Controller of Lancaster County.

Dr. M. P. Barr, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institute, Elwyn, Pa.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of Committee of Lunacy.

Oliver P. Bohler, Superintendent of Philadelphia Blockley Almshouse and Hospital.

Rev. Evor Evans, pastor of Congregational Church.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, pastor of Presbyterian Church.

Rev. James R. Baker, pastor of Methodist Church.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Wilson at 2 o'clock p. m. as per adjournment.

Mr. L. C. Colborn announced the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF NEXT MEETING—Mr. Bowditch, Germantown; Mr. Marshall, Indiana; Dr. Payne, Scranton; Mr. Dixon, Westmoreland; Mr. Gaertner, Luzerne; Mr. Smith, Erie; Mr. Snyder, Philadelphia.

AUDITING—Mr. Osche, Allegheny; Mr. Buchanan, Washington; Mr. Gray, Cambria.

OFFICERS—Mr. Fred Fuller, Scranton; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Chester; Mr. Boyd, Lancaster; Mr. Smith, Crawford; Mr. Bohler, Philadelphia; Mr. Lehman, Franklin; Mrs. Frampton, Clarion.

RESOLUTIONS—Mr. Gourd, Erie; Mr. Culp, Williamsport; Mr. Smith, Chester; Dr. Somer, Blair; Mr. Makin, Luzerne; Dr. Srodes, Allegheny; Mrs. Bowie, Fayette; G. W. Chapman, Greene.

Prof. Charles Lose, A. M., City Superintendent of Schools of Williamsport, was here introduced to the convention by the President, and said:

I feel somewhat diffident about appearing before you who are trained in this work, but it seems to me that the public schools ought to be represented in every public movement, and I felt it my duty to come here and say a few words to you.

I was asked to make a "little" talk. In that respect I can probably meet the requirements.

Prof. Lose here read a paper entitled, "Our Public Schools as a Means of Relief from Pauperism."

ADDRESS OF PROF. LOSE.

Our Public Schools as a Means of Relief from Pauperism.

The public schools cannot cure pauperism, but they may assist to a limited degree in preventing it.

The aim of the old-time school was classical scholarship and culture; the aim of the modern public school is knowledge and efficiency. To every pupil studying Greek to-day in the schools there are ten studying English, mechanical drawing, and chemistry. Education in the past was for the few, at the present time it is for all.

With the change in the conception of the purpose of the school has come a decided change in the character of the work. While the three R's are taught better and more thoroughly than ever before there have come into the schools such subjects as drawing, construction work, manual training, domestic science and domestic art, school and home gardening, and technical courses and commercial courses of great variety. All of this work has had a tendency to make boys and girls more efficient in the work of the world, to give them a respect for manual labor, to improve their home conditions, and to fit them for their environment.

Then again, the modern public school system through its evening schools and its continuation schools cares for those people whose education was stopped at an early age, and through its school savings bank it teaches habits of thrift at a time when the formation of such habits is most important, and most influential.

All of this work has its influence in the lives of the children in the poor homes as well as in the lives of the children of the well-to-do. In fact, the only lessons that some children ever get in sustained effort, work well accomplished, and proper habits they get in the public schools of the land. The public schools are the only agency under the sun that could take the children of the foreigners daily thronging our shores and turn these children into loyal and efficient American citizens.

Few persons realize the great equipment possessed by the modern public school system to help prosecute all movements for social progress. While the public schools now and always must consider the education of boys and girls as their principal work and must guard against the faddist who would waste the time of the schools with poorly-digested plans for reform, yet there is no step taken for the advancement of any class of society in which the public schools are not interested and are not able to give assistance. This is particularly true of movements intended to reach the poor and unfortunate. The compulsory schools drive every boy and girl between six and fourteen under the roof of the schools and into the hands of wise and sympathetic teachers, and the factory law gives the school authorities considerable supervision over the employment of every boy and girl between fourteen and sixteen. The school attendance officers inspect at frequent intervals every home where want and improvidence are com-

mon. Members of Parents' and Teachers' Clubs visit these homes and furnish relief in a way that does the most good and the least harm. The school physician and the school nurse preserve the health of the children of these families. Intelligent and kind-hearted teachers watch over these children with much more interest and care than are given to the ordinary child. School boards may establish schools for defectives, and parental schools for incorrigibles and may organize free lecture courses that bring into the lives of those unable to afford such things that which will make them wiser, happier, and better. The public school system is the most powerful machine possessed by a democracy to raise the people of its lower classes up to a level of comfort and efficiency.

Can any group of persons organized for charitable or civic or moral purposes afford to overlook the assistance they may get from the public schools, whose work and influence reach every home, whose ample funds are freely granted by a generous public and a wealthy State, and whose machinery is so all-powerful for good? I am fully convinced that while there may be no panacea for pauperism the public schools furnish one means by which boys and girls of pauper parentage may possibly be made into self-supporting men and women.

Prof. Lose supplemented the reading of the paper with the following remarks:

In the common branches of the schools they never have done as thorough work as they are doing now. Three times each year I examine about 4,000 papers that come to me, that are first copies, and among them hundreds of papers on which there is not a single misspelled word. That could not have been done with the old-time teaching of spelling. When I went to school it wasn't uncommon for a boy to be two years learning to read. In this day our teachers wouldn't be considered competent if they didn't start a boy to reading in ten weeks.

The pupils of our schools in Williamsport buy each year nearly 20,000 packages of seeds. Many poor children buy them. They are sold at one cent a package. Think of what that does for families that otherwise would have nothing along this line.

Take manual training. That is practical work, but in spite of that the boys do not neglect other departments.

On the question of domestic science; some years ago I visited the West and looked into that question. A little girl came up to me one day and showed me a pan of muffins. I inquired what that kind of work did in the home of these children. I was told that in many cases it had changed the character of the homes, entirely. That their food was better cooked and that they had better food.

Some people think we are dragging these matters into the schools and neglecting the other matters. That is not true. We are conducting, to-day, in Williamsport, six or seven evening classes, and in these we have a good many young men and women. We conduct what we call an intermediate class; we are teaching the multiplication table to some of that class and others we are teaching to read. We have a class of sixty or seventy who are going on in their mathematics, history, etc., and we have a class in typewriting and stenography.

The public schools take the children of foreigners and turn them into American children, and no one can do that but the public schools.

I just wrote the thirty-fifth employment certificate that has been issued in Williamsport. We don't have many institutions that employ boys and girls. I always ask, "What work are you going at" and "is it necessary for you to leave the public schools?" and I sometimes send the teacher to the parent to ask if it is not possible to keep the child in school longer.

I think the day is passed when the school teacher is partial to the well-dressed and well-behaved child. I think the teacher knows it is her business to care most for the unfortunate child. A city in the central part of the State has established, outside of the city, a country home, and in connection with the Poor Board I think, and have taken out of the schools children whose homes were unfit for them because of poverty and have placed them in this country home and will support them there and start them in life. Under our school laws now that is possible for any board.

The public schools have unlimited funds, and the public are back of them. Our high schools are very effidient.

Now it is possible there is not a word of what I have said that is of practical value. But it seems to me it is possible for you who are interested in looking after the poor to let us who belong to the public schools join with you in working out some of your problems.

Applause.

Mr. H. W. Osche, of Allegheny, here addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject, "After Many Years."

ADDRESS OF MR. OSCHE.

I don't know whether this means many years' experience as Director of the Poor or many years as a resident of Allegheny County, or many years as a married man. Nevertheless, I have one distinction in this association; this is the eighteen year I have attended here, and I don't know that there is another Director who has that distinction. In eighteen years, in a county like Allegheny, there is a good deal of work for a Director of the Poor. Many families huddle together; there are more causes for desertion, and for sickness and all that. I don't think there is a case of any kind that could be mentioned that I haven't had something to do with, from the foundling on the doorstep to the old grayhaired man and woman. I was taken with the remarks of Brother Eshleman, especially when he spoke of the increase of the feeble-minded in the institutions. Statistics show they have doubled, and we know that to-day people are too ready to have someone else take the burden off their shoulders. When I was a boy there were a couple of men we called crazy in our town, but the parents kept them at home; now the moment there is anything wrong the first place they go is to the Director of the Poor; the taxpayer must pay for their keeping. We have about 750 insane, and there are very few who contribute a dollar. And we have three or four hundred at Polk. In the last few years we have had many of the Hungarians and Slavs and Poles. They huddle together, and when they make any money they send it home; when they are in trouble they come to the Directors of the Poor. They never have any money. But I think the younger generation of that class will make good men and women; the boys and girls dress well, and the majority are honest.

There are a few suggestions I want to make to you. I think we should have an entirely new code of poor laws. I think that is one thing this association should do, to advocate that. I think every county should be a poor district of its own and should be governed by three men—I think three a better number than a larger number. We have three, and our county is one of the largest in the State.

There is another matter that causes trouble to us and that is the hydrophobia cases. Under the present law, anyone bitten by a dog and applies for aid the board is compelled to furnish them with treatment. In the last year we have had an average of eight or ten a month. It costs us $400 or $500 a month. Now, regardless of whether the party is

poor or wealthy, I think anyone who desires to maintain a dog should be more or less responsible for the acts of that animal. The trouble occurs more with pet dogs and curs. A man who has a good hunting dog will take care of it. I can cite a case of a pet dog. A party came in and told us that the father and four of the children had been bitten by the dog; in the course of a month or so the man died of hydrophobia, and they brought the four children to us.

Another matter I might suggest. We will have an act to present to the Committee on Legislation; that is in regard to desertion. We should have a law making the desertion of a family a felony. We have a large number of cases of desertion, where a man will leave his family and go to another State, and there is no way to get him. You cannot arrest him unless you get him back into your own State. We have a case now where a man went to Minnesota, and he writes back to his wife that he will never return and that he is living there under an assumed name, and that he can have another wife and raise another family. But we cannot get him unless we can catch him in this State.

There is another matter, say where there is an old lady who has a little house and lot and no one to care for but hasn't enough means to live on and yet you cannot compel her to go to the County Home. Yet the neighbors will complain, and the difficulty is to get someone to go into court to make information. There should be a law that we could take a person of that kind, for their own betterment, and take them to the home. I make these suggestions that they may be taken up and discussed among you.

Applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. LOESEL.

Mr. Charles F. Loesel, of Erie, here addressed the Convention as follows on the subject, "Right View of the First Request for Aid; Uses and Solicitation of Material Relief."

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I am delighted to be with you to-day. I think you made a mistake in getting me here to make a speech. Being a new member as a Director of the Poor, you ought to have called on some of the older members. But I will do the best I can.

My idea is that a Director should be a good judge of human nature. There are many stories told to them; they almost pierce any heart, and the more questions you ask the less you will find out. Which reminds me of a story about a man going down the street and seeing a young man pulling corn, and he says, "You have a lot of work ahead of you." And the young man says, "Yes." And he says, "Your corn looks yellow." And the boy says, "That is the kind we planted." And he says, "I don't think you will get more than half a crop." And the boy says, "We are planting it on halves, anyway." And he says, "There ain't much difference between you and a fool." And the boy says, "Only a fence." (Laughter).

We generally inquire where they buy their groceries and who they rent from, and generally take the matter up with the grocer, over the 'phone, and call up the charitable institutions to find if they are on the list. It is a good thing to co-operate with all the charitable institutions.

We had a case. A watchman at our plant was making $12 or $14 a week and the Secretary called me up and asked if we had such a person working there. We told him we had, and he says, "His wife wants help; the children have to have shoes." I went and asked him why his wife wanted help and he says, "There is a little trouble between us; she is a Catholic and I am not; she wants the children to go to the Catholic school and I want them to go to the Protestant school."

A lot of these people want help simply because things aren't going right at home.

A great many parents will send their children to get an order for groceries. I think that is wrong; it simply educates the children to get things without working for them. I never thought it right to issue orders to children.

I think that is all I have to say, and I thank you for your attention.

A Delegate: I would like to ask the last speaker what his minimum and maximum relief is.

Mr. McAlister (Erie): $6.50 a month is the maximum; we have no minimum price. We always investigate thoroughly by going among their friends and neighbors, and by going to their groceryman and their doctor. As a rule we can tell pretty near what we ought to do. I have been on the board now nine years; three and a half years of that I have been in the office at Erie, and I have investigated pretty thoroughly all over the City of Erie, and I find they will all bear investigation. They will scarcely ever tell you the exact truth. I think we are not imposed upon very much.

Mr. Smith (Chester): We, in Chester County, take a different view as to outside relief from many of the counties. I don't think we have spent $500 in any one year in the last sixteen years for outside relief, and we have a county of 100,000 people. We believe that to help the average family who apply for relief is making paupers of them and their children. Unless it is a very good family and a very exceptional case, we withhold all relief. A family that will apply for relief from year to year you had better break up and put the children into homes. Most of the people who come to you seeking relief will refuse to go to the County Home and will tell you they can live without relief. We will aid an old man and his wife, or a widow, living with her daughter, possibly.

Charles Snyder (Philadelphia): I represent a district that gives outdoor relief, in Philadelphia, and I always make it a rule to go and visit the family and find out about it. We have a Ladies' Aid Society and Relief Association, and if you are not very careful these people will impose on you and go to both societies. I have been to places where they were living nicely, and when I told them I would send them to the almshouse they didn't want any relief. One day a woman came to my office and with her a neighbor woman who told me this woman had nothing to eat, and I gave her an order for a dollar's worth of stuff and she went out to the gate and sold that dollar order for twenty-five cents and went into the theater and sat there nearly all the afternoon. In some of our meetings it has been said that they say nothing about the Director who has just taken his position. I know that a man who has no knowledge of giving out poor relief is imposed upon and it takes some time to learn his duties as a Director.

Some years ago I advocated the whipping post for men who deserted their families. This Association appointed a committee to go to Delaware and look the matter up. The doctor of Blockley Alms-

house and myself went there and we found that very few of them came back for a second dose. One dose cured them, and that would be the way here.

As to outdoor relief, our last statement shows, "For outdoor relief $7,607.23." Where does that money go to? Much of it goes to people who should not receive it. There shouldn't any outdoor relief be given except in extreme cases. It only makes them dependent. Our young men go to the cities and raise families and then many of them are thrown on the Directors of the Poor. We have got to offer more inducements to the young men to stay at home and work on the farms. The time is coming when this country will not raise enough to support the people. We have got to go back to the farms.

Applause.

Mr. Brownsmiller: I am from the County of Schuylkill. We have applications printed and send them to the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen. If a person wants outdoor relief he has to go before a Justice and fill out and answer some twenty-five or thirty questions—as to the number of children, their ages, and the cause of destitution, etc. In addition to that he has to have on that application the names of two property owners, to swear that the facts stated are true. Then we make inquiry as to the destitution and condition of the family, and in many cases we find that the Justice is delinquent in his duty and swears the man and then goes to these people and they put on their names. So we want to make these people responsible who swear these parties to these papers. We were allowed $20,000 last year and paid out some $21,000. Twelve years ago the outdoor relief of our county was $42,000. It was this way: The Directors expected from fifteen to twenty-five per cent from every storekeeper.

Desertion is a great question with us. The minimum we allow is fifty cents a week, and from that to $2.50. We pay no rent and no coal bills, and we have it printed on the order that the storekeeper must give nothing but provisions. Some will take nothing the first, second, or third week, and the fourth week will buy a blanket, and the storekeeper puts it down "Provisions." Graft is at the bottom of it. It is graft.

ADDRESS OF MRS. FRAMPTON.

Mrs. B. H. Frampton, of Clarion, was introduced at this point and read the following interesting paper, which received the hearty applause of the delegates:

One of the most vital questions yet unformulated is the problem of childhood. We talk of the dependent child, of the great child-labor problem, of our definciency in protective legislation and our National indifference to conditions of working children and its disastrous results. We talk of the child-in-the-home problem and the child-education problem. Millions are being spent for investigating the placing-out system and many other components of the great universal problem of childhood.

But to find genuine and profound understanding of this most important theme, we must go back 1,900 years to the Christ of Galilee.

He knew the child was the embodiment of the future of humanity. He advised each of his Disciples that they should be as a little child. "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and be cast into the sea." This sentence has rung through the subsequent centuries, and yet the American people are slow to grasp the duty they owe to the child.

The immensity of the subject, which divides itself into many subheads, causes us to lose sight of the future. We see the scientific research into the psychology of childhood—juvenile courts, legislation for children, societies for the prevention of cruelties to children, children's hospitals, children's charities, and many other forms of helpful activities —and we think, because we have performed a part, we have succeeded as a whole. It has been stated there is not a sociologist, nor a writer of the laws of nature, topics of current events, or public interest, who has yet recognized American childhood as a whole. Jane Adams, in her "Newer Ideals of Peace," says: "We have made public education our great concern in America, and perhaps the public school system is our most distinctive achievement; but there is a certain lack of consistency in the relation of the State to the child after he leaves the public school." At a great expense the State has provided school buildings and other equipment in which to prepare professional teachers. It has spared no pains to make the system complete, and yet, as rapidly as the children leave the schoolroom, the State seems to lose all interest and responsibility in their welfare and has, until recently, turned them over to the employer with no restrictions.

Protection of our youth should be one of the highest, if not the supreme concern of our government and this no one will gainsay, for in the youth lie the future possibilities of our Nation and its welfare. Education and society fail if there are children whose physical, moral, and mental needs and demands are inefficiently cared for. Because we have failed to recognize childhood as a whole, may partially account for the three classes of children coming under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and known as delinquent, dependent and incorrigible. The Juvenile Court is the great product of legal evolution. This tribunal is not merely a separate place for trial, but a court combined with an organization of associated child-saving methods. Judge Lindsey considers the essentials of his court to be—the acts enabling him to deal freely with delinquent and dependent children and to hold parents or adult agents responsible for the offenses of their wards. The Judge does more than rule the proceedings, he sympathizes, explains, guides, and inspires. Of all delinquents coming before the Juvenile Court at Denver, Judge Lindsey, claims ninety-six per cent finally reformed. This, on the whole, is said to be the best record in the world.

The dependent or neglected child is the child who is destitute or abandoned and is dependent on the public without parental care or guardianship. The incorrigible child is that child who is charged as being unmanageable, which charge under the juvenile legislation of our State can only be preferred by the parent or guardian. Delinquent children are those who are charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth, or any city, borough, or townships ordinance. This classification is also made to include any child who has been before designated as an incorrigible. Hence it is with these three classes that the Probation Officer works and to accomplish the true result aimed at by the Legislature of our State it is important that the Probation Officer should be one who is willing to study the delinquent child with respect to age, sex, physical, mental, and moral environment, economic situation and, as well, the condition of the home, for while the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of which system our Juvenile Court is a part, in his merciful consideration for the welfare of the

child and society is the final arbiter in each instance, yet the Probation Officer, to whom the child is committed or under whose supervision the child is placed, is in a great measure the one upon whom depends the accomplishment of the desired end. There is a sentiment favoring women as Probation Officers, and perhaps, woman with her natural mother instinct does have a keener insight into the nature and disposition of the young offender.

Many delinquents have been saved to become good citizens by the sympathetic, humane efforts of the Probation Officers. Splendid results have followed where the Probation Officer has co-operated with the Children's Aid Society, and, to my mind, results just as encouraging and splendid, if not more so, would be obtained if in each instance of a dependent or neglected child being brought before our Juvenile Courts, the Court in the order of commitment would award such child to that society. The care of that class of children differs widely from that required for the children of the other two classifications, and, it is just such care that is provided by that society, and indeed, would not the care required for the children of the other classes be ample to busy the Probation Officer? The plea of the Children's Aid Society to the Juvenile Court should be—Award to us the dependent and neglected child!—and why should not the Court so order?

Judge Lindsey recommends that a course be provided by some school or schools for the training of those who deal with delinquents and with dependents. The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania has quite a number of trained volunteer workers; some have been training for twenty-five years and are truly seniors in the school of real experience and some have finished their course and been called to their reward, and as we look backward and recall that they have given the best efforts of their lives to this Christ-like cause, we are reminded of these beautiful words of Bailey: "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. We should count time by the heart throbs, not figures on a dial. He lives most who thinks most, who feels noblest, acts best." The Children's Aid Society of Clarion County has done a splendid work in caring for dependent and neglected children, many of whom had it been otherwise would have been paupers, and perhaps, criminals. Let me tell you the story of a neglected child. * * *

You understand that we not only care for the destitute and neglected child, but I might add, the lame, halt, and blind. We make no distinction as to race, creed, or color. We place the child in a suitable boarding home in charge of some good motherly woman until a permanent home can be secured. You remember the keynote of the White House Convention?—"Home is the highest product of civilization." Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Surely poverty alone should not disrupt the home. The widowed or deserted mother who is willing to work and to do her best, ordinarily should be helped in such a way as to enable her to bring her children up in the natural way. If it were possible to place a good mother in every home the results for good would be marvelous.

It has been said that the chief cause of delinquency is the non or semi-functionary home. Dr. Travis gives a number of causes for delinquency and they spring from every department of life—physical, economic, dispositional, physiological, individual, and the last and great cause as the family cause or the non or semi-functionary home. Our consideration will cover only the latter.

In the well organized home we usually find healthy parents, healthy children and such physical, mental, and ethical surroundings as constitute a wholesome home. The children of such a home are recognized practically as greater than any material thing thereto. In the other class of homes the parents may be so impoverished or ignorant as to

sacrifice his child for wages or food. With the twentieth century and its world-wide expression of the industrial expansion of woman, she presents a new industrial, social, and legislative problem as to her place in organized industry. The employment of married women is rapidly on the increase, and it is asserted that it is not because they need to work at wage-earning, but because they prefer it to housekeeping. Medical authorities of Great Britain say that any attempt to combine the offices of child-bearer and bread-winner in one person must of necessity result in feeble babies and premature births. The damage cannot be measured by mortality figures for these take no account of the impaired vitality of the infants who manage to survive only to swell the ranks of degenerates and delinquents. One of the greatest evils associated with the employment of married women in industry is neglect of the children and the home. We also have lower wages and the unemployment of men, no one of which evils do women escape by their occupation in industry and yet in increasing numbers women abandon the home for wage-earning. In France the Council of Salubrity determines the branches of industry in which a woman may engage without detriment to her health. The economic reason for this is that the reproductive organs in particular are injured by the heavy strain of man's work and the human race degenerates in consequence of woman's impaired physical condition and ability to perform the maternal functions. My sympathy goes out to the army of women who are wage-earners because necessity demands it and in many cases are securing only starvation wages, perhaps their only resource is scrubbing or washing. Sordid wealth and cruel corporations have nothing to do with the individual save as a contributor to wealth, demanding the greatest production at the least cost, putting the dollar above the human being. The condition of society to-day makes one wonder if the old way was not the best when the women stayed at home, cared for the children, and were the housekeepers while the men labored in the ways of the world.

Let us now consider, briefly, the treatment of the junvenile delinquent. The history of juvenile delinqency has been divided into two periods, ancient and modern. Time will not permit me to mention the treatment of the delinquent during the former period. In the latter or modern period, since the law clearly distinguishes between the juvenile and the adult, the aim of the treatment is not to punish, but to reform. The treatment is framed to fit the offender, not the offense. Great changes for good have been the result of this experience, not of sentimentality. Why then are not the new methods more widely used? Mr. Flexner says: "I believe that every part of the law that involves a criminal conception of it should be eliminated. I would strike from the law all that relates to a jury trial; I would not leave a vestige to be pointed out by the advocates of the older methods as an evidence of adherence still to criminal procedure. I would write more clearly into these laws than has yet been done the benevolent principle that the proceeding involving the child is not criminal and that the child furthermore is not to be treated as a criminal."

It has been advocated that a remedy can be found in the schoolroom in a curriculum practical and human and that gives to the school a chance to affiliate itself with life and all those larger social activities which aim to catch the spirit of youth and lead it along normal lines by providing sane, healthful acitivities for energies that will be spent.

But I fear I have thrown no new light upon this great problem nor advanced any new thought for consideration. But some day let us hope that this struggling old world will have arrived at the truest

conception of its duties to the neglected and the wayward child, and the exhausted, tired charity worker and philanthropist these beautiful words of Kipling will then soothe to rest:

When earth's last picture is painted, and
The tubes all twisted and dried;
When the oldest color has faded and
The youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it,
Lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all good workmen shall
Set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy;
They shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas
With brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real Saints to draw from—
Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting
And never grow weary at all!

And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working,
And each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for
The God of things as they are!

At the conclusion of the interesting paper of Mrs. Frampton, Mr. Colborn said: Mrs. Adelaide Comfort, of West Chester, has a matter to present to the Association and I move that the time be given to her now to present that matter to the Association.

Mrs. Comfort was received with applause and read a very interesting paper entitled, "A Plea for the Custodial Care of the Girl Who Is Known as a Bad Girl, but Is a Moral Imbecile," which was received most heartily by the members of the convention.

ADDRESS OF MRS. COMFORT.

Adelaide B. Comfort was appointed by the Chester County Children's Aid Society to prepare the following paper:

A Plea for Custodial Care of What Is Known as the Bad Girl, but Is a Moral Imbecile."

Plato, who for twenty years drank from the fountain of knowledge of his master, Socrates, said that the State should have absolute control over every citizen. The weak and unpromising children should be killed and many of the frail Spartan children were abandoned to the wild beasts of the mountains. Only the healthy babes were left to have harmoniously united the beauty of mind and body. Great care was taken so that nothing mean or vile would be shown to children. Their environments were to be beautiful and enobling, though simple.

The pagan ideas were undoubtedly along the right line to perpetuate only the best and strongest in the human race, but Paul commanded the Romans that were strong to bear the infirmities of the

weak. Christianity recognizes the responsibility of each individual and enforces the law of brotherly love. The weak that will claim our attion for the present is that large class of women and girls who pass in and out of our charitable institutions, ayslums, reformatories, and prisons and who in their intervals of freedom are a source of misery to themselves and relatives and a menace to the community—incomplete in some mental or physical particular, so that it is impossible for her to live and make a constructive contribution to society; the class to whose existence society has been blind until its magnitude makes it impossible to longer refuse to see that which is insidiously sapping its foundation; the class which is recognized by those dealing with defectives and should have custodial care during child bearing age, so as to prevent the propagation of persons of more marked idiotic conditions, to be a source of heavier taxation to the normal child and the burden bearers of the future. In considering what the State should do to rid the community of this source of evil, I have visited institutions caring for the imbecile, epileptic, and criminal—to learn if it were possible to add a building to the already organized institution for the care of these moral degenerates.

The following are the opinions gathered from those most conversant with the subject:

Dr. H. H. Goddard, of New Jersey Training School, thinks the morally defective girl should be cared for in an institution for the class.

Dr. H. M. Cary thinks it not right to classify the moral imbecile with the poor unfortunate individual who merely lacks the development of the mental faculties. It is certainly no more right and proper to do this than to keep criminally insane in the same institution with the insane who have not been condemned as criminals.

Dr. Martin W. Barr writes that "Undoubtedly there should be an institution for the moral imbecile—an institution for the feeble-minded is not a place for them."

With Mrs. Martha P. Falconer twenty-five per cent are girls who should have custodial care past the child-bearing age. A reformatory where the methods employed are for normal individuals should not be burdened with these moral degenerates. The latter need a custodial institution adapted to their particular condition, taught as much as she is capable of learning, kindly treated and, as Dr. Srodes says, made happy and useful and to a large degree self-supporting.

Dr. H. H. Hart's belief is that such children should be segregated and should not be dealt with as responsible beings.

Doctors William Evans and Edwin H. VanDeusen, of Philadelphia, find a large percentage of the morally weak girls to be mentally deficient—one gives ninety per cent.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, of the Reformatory for Women, Bedford, N. Y., has more than twenty per cent girls who are so lacking in moral sense as to need permanent custodial care.

Dr. Alexander Johnson, Secretary of National Conference of Charities and Corrections, thinks there is no class in the community who so sorely need the permanent protecting care of the mother State as feeble-minded women and girls, and there is no class for whom it would be as good economy for the State to care for them.

Dr. Murdock writes: "I believe a seprate institution for this class of women is desirable."

With Mrs. F. A. Morton, Reformatory Prison for Women in Massachusetts, twenty per cent of the women under her care are defective. That these women and girls of inferior mental fiber should be gathered and forever have the doors closed behind them is the concensus of opinion of the Judges of our courts with whom I have communicated.

Dr. Jane Baker, of Chester County, says: "I believe that these girls

should not be cared for at the poorhouses through the State, where their condition and its significance to the common weil is rarely grasped—also because the discipline they require should not be and is not required for the large majority of a poor house. In my experience of fourteen years in poor house living eighty-five per cent of the births there are of imbecile mothers."

Dr. Amos W. Butler, Indianauolis, Ind., asks why not stop the birth of such children? Why should not feeble-minded women of child-bearing age be secluded? They are now largely cared for at public expense in almshouses and by other agencies. If they could be segregated in institutions the reproduction of their kind would be cut off and at the same time they could earn a part of their support—many of these women are mothers of from three to six feeble-minded children. Five women of this class not specially selected are known to be the mothers of nineteen children. Fifteen of the children have been inmates of public institutions and the records show that up to the present time they have spent a total of 136 years therein, at an average annual maintenance expense of $100. These children have cost the State $13,600, and seven of them still remain public charges.

From Dr. W. E. Fernald, Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Waltham, we have the following: "The tendency to lead dissolute lives is especially noticeable in feeble-minded females; a feeble-minded girl is exposed as no other girl is exposed. She has not sense enough to protect herself from the perils to which women are subjected. Often bright and attractive, if at large, they either marry and bring forth in geomerical ratio a new generation of defectives and dependents or become irresponsible sources of corruption and debauchery in the communities where they live. There is hardly a poorhouse in this land where there are not two or more feeble-minded women with from one to four illegitimate children each. There is every reason in morality, humanity, and public policy that these feeble-minded women should be under permanent and watchful guardianship, especially during the child-bearing age. A feeble-minded girl of the higher grade was accepted as a pupil at the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded when she was fifteen years of age. At the last moment the mother refused to send her to the school as she could not bear the disgrace of publicly admitting that she had a feeble-minded child. Ten years later the girl was committed to the institution by the Court after she had given birth to six illegitimate children, four of whom were still living and all of whom were feeble-minded. The city where she lived had supported her at the almshouse for a period of several months at each confinement, had been compelled to assume the burden of the lifelong support of her progeny, and finally decided to place her in permanent custody. Her mother had died broken-hearted several years previously."

The above instance is one which could be duplicated from our records with all sorts of complications and variations and they all illustrate the following points: First, that nothing is so costly to the community as the inefficient or neglectful handling of such a case, and second, that if the condition of the woman at the first commitment has been properly recognized she would have been segregated for life or at least until such time as she was no longer of the child-bearing age.

Economists realize the question of providing properly for the defective is one of the great financial problems of modern times.

Dr. Joseph F. Neff, Director of Public Charities of Philadelphia, says: "Appeal to the pocketbook of the taxpayer and show that it would be economical for State or city to provide for all feeble-minded women and girls during child-bearing age," and Ellis Ames Ballard says: "If

thousands of dollars are not spent now, soon millions will be needed for the same purpose."

As a simple business proposition no State can make a better investment or one actually paying larger dividends than to insure that the feeble-minded women of child-bearing age are prevented from bringing defective paupers into the world, to go on reproducing themselves. The direct money saving from this result alone would in a few generations represent a sum equal to the cost of maintenance of the entire feeble-minded population of the State.

It is claimed that the establishment of a custodial department for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age in Indiana has in the last ten years materially decreased the birth rate of illegitimates.

The reports of such institutions as that at Newark, N. J., designed exclusively for women, are extremely interesting and deal with this phase of the question:

"The objects and purposes of the Custodial Asylum are exclusively for the enforced custody and protection during the child-bearing age of feeble-minded women of such physical development as to be capable of becoming mothers, who are indigent residents of the State. The institution is supported by the State, except transportation and funeral expenses, in event of death, which must be born by the county whence they come. It is not a school in an educational sense, but constructed as a well-regulated home, with special regard to training in all household duties and industries, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety, physical culture, music, vocalization, and self-reliance. A school department is maintained for such as are teachable and of school age."

The State has met the question of personal liberty and has decided against it in the interest of public health in compulsory education. We are compelled to take care of the insane. Children who break the law are taken from their parents. Nowhere in this world of law can there be personal liberty to do wrong without punishment. The only real liberty that can exist under the reign of law, is the freedom to choose among the various ways of doing right. The peace of society and the rights and liberty of all must be regarded.

Society certainly has the right to control the propagation of human beings with the hereditary criminal and with one who is of the abnormal physical type.

At the alumni of Bellevue Hospital last spring one advocate of this right stated he believed that in four generations it would wipe out nine-tenths of crime, insanity, and illness. Confucius said, "To see that which is right and not do it is want of courage."

In closing I would urge upon every one here that, whatever the conditions are, these girls are either a private or a public burden and one that, if not wisely considered, will place upon our children a greater burden than the making of bricks without straw was to the Israelites, and that we of to-day should make every effort to produce a public sentiment that will segregate these girls during the child-bearing age at least. It should be a State care with local aid as is now done with the insane—i. e., the county paying its proportionate share of the maintenance. I would also urge you to consider the importance of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon's work of recognizing the importance of attending to the defective school child. By the age of eight to nine years, these should receive special care and by so doing evil tendencies can be kept in control.

Emerson tells us the way to mend the bad world is to create the right world. Is there—

Nothing to do in this land of ours
Where weeds spring up with the fairest flowers,
Where sunshine has ever a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day.
Lord send Thy help the journey through
Lest faint we cry, "So much to do."

Mr. Colborn: That is a fine paper, and this subject interests every county in the State. In a visit to Dr. Barr a few years ago he said to me: "Mr. Colborn, I have been investigating a single case in your county. Do you know how many insane and feeble-minded persons come from those two families in Somerset County? There are eighty insane and feeble-minded in those two families, and they are on the increase."

I asked the Doctor what was the prevention of that, and he answered: "Segregation of the females and castration of the males."

These are the things we must confront, and we ought to go at it in a way that will accomplish the result; throw away our modesty in these things. I was very much pleased at the ladies, in their papers, naming right out the evils that are brought on and which the people have to contend with from these questions. I think the Committee on Resolutions ought to suggest that a building be provided for by the State as custodian of feeble-minded girls until they are past the child-bearing age. Mrs. Williard this summer helped us out in a case of that kind. We were at a loss where to put the girl and Mrs. Williard came to the rescue and this girl is now provided for.

Mr. Smith (Chester): This is a very important question. It affects the moral standing of each and every community. I hope when you go home you will try to create a sentiment to have a law passed for an institution for the morally and mentally-deficient girls. There is no law by which we can control these girls. We have fifteen or twenty girls of that class that we are holding, contrary to law, and I know we have saved the reproduction of more than a hundred children from girls of that class in the last fifteen years. Let us establish an institution that can uplift and care for these girls, as our almshouses cannot do. We are not prepared in the almshouses to separate them. They should not be allowed in the almshouses. By building a place for their care, and establishing some light labor, like the manufacture of hosiery, etc., I think the class of morally-deficient will be materially reduced in the next few years.

Mr. Brownsmiller: I desire to say this: These papers show that we live in times of physical tests, microscopical tests, and X-ray studies. I want to thank these ladies who have read these papers and those who have given talks on this matter from the bottom of my heart. I am only one from Schuylkill County. When I asked for money to found such an institution they laughed at me. Let us do all we can to eliminate this great evil.

Applause.

Mr. G. W. Chapman: I think that each county in the State ought to have the same laws in relation to the poor. If there is anyone in the State that ought to be honored I think it is a Director of the Poor, because the responsibility is great. If a man hasn't the sympathy of heart to protect the poor he isn't fit for a Poor Director. I would suggest that there be a law passed to make each county alike under the law. And allow each Poor Director, if he wants to take his wife along with him, let the county foot it ;and they ought to have the attorney go along. I venture to say that nine-tenths of the people don't know how the other one-tenth live. Go into some homes and if it don't try the heart of any man I will give up. I am not a sportsman, but I do keep dogs; my dogs lie in a more creditable place than some of these children when they lie down at night.

Dr. A. J. Somer, Jr., Superintendent of the Blair County Hospital, here read the following paper, "An Ideal Hospital for the Insane," which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF DR. SOMER.

An Ideal Hospital for the Insane.

My subject is one of interest to all—to many of us it is one of very peculiar interest. I beg your indulgence for a few minutes and I will do my best to offer you some suggestions, the result of many years' close association with the mentally afflicted, and indicate some of the practical conclusions at which I have arrived.

The care of the insane involves two chief purposes—one is their safe detention so that they may do no harm to themselves or to others, and the other is that of their curative or palliative treatment. In times gone by public authorities were quite content to provide a house of detention—I might say a prison—for the insane and if that house had a watertight roof and sufficient food was provided to support life that was considered to be amply sufficient provision for such unfortunates. Public opinion then fully approved, and the lot of the insane was very little ameliorated. We have now advanced and it is recognized that the insane have rights and that the community has corresponding duties. Public opinion no longer tolerates the detention of the insane as prisoners—the dictates of humanity no longer approve of the insane having no care or attention but that accorded by jailors who by callous association become more or less brutal to their helpless charges. The mentally afflicted are no longer thrown promiscuously together and permitted to add to one another's tortures, but society has recognized its duty to make some sacrifice in order to afford therapeutic treatment to these unfortunate people and to secure, as far as practicable, that they shall have fair chances of recovery and consequent restoration to the ranks of self-supporting and useful members of society. An asylum for the insane that has only the features of a prison will not much longer be tolerated by any self-respecting community. We now have hospitals for the insane and such hospitals must be provided with conveniences and appliances for the curative or palliative treatment of the inmates, as well as their safe detention under conditions which will make their lot as tolerable as possible. A building merely sufficient to afford safe and even comfortable detention would be a very inadequate provision if the cure and alleviation of its inmates is looked upon as of paramount importance. It will probably

occur to most of you that it is impracticable to dispense with barred windows and locked doors and those who feel sorry for the afflicted will wish to make such ameliorative changes in or additions to their environment as will, in some degree, modify their surroundings which, under the most favorable circumstances, can never compare favorably with their own home—"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home." I am fully aware that I am speaking of public institutions which are supported by the taxpayers and in connection with which the necessity of strict economy is of paramount importance so that the financial burden of their support shall press as lightly as possible on those who must pay for the misfortunes of their friends and neighbors. In the course of my experience I have learned that the best and strictest economy is entirely consonant both with the best interests of the insane as well as with the interests of those who have to bear the burden of their support. The address of the Hon. Mr. Eshleman this morning suggested important considerations on this subject and you will find that I am almost entirely at one with him. I hope to win your acquiescence to the statement that an "Ideal Hospital for the Insane" is the only provision that can be made for the mentally afflicted that is truly economical from the strictest financial point of view, the highest and best from the social or political point of view, and the only proper way of discharging our duty to our unfortunate neighbors.

It is well know that a fair percentage of those who suffer from acute mental trouble are curable. In every alienist's experience there are many cases that promise a satisfactory result if subjected to proper and satisfactory treatment, while the same cases offer no satisfactory prognosis in the absence of such opportunities and means of treatment. Therefore, the question is, "What kind of a house is propertly adapted, both for the safe detention and satisfactory treatment of insane persons?" And, "Is the provisions of such a house consonant with the interest of the taxpayers who have to bear the burden of the cost of its construction and maintenance?" On this latter point I again reassure you and emphatically state my conviction that real economy is best secured by providing buildings of an entirely suitable character.

Without entering into a disquistion of the details of the medical treatment of the insane, I remind you of the kind of trouble or disease we are combating. It is a mental trouble. These mental cases require such ameliorations of their environment and treatment as are proper to soothe and satisfy diseased and troubled minds. One of the best, if not the best, means at our disposal is to place the patient in rural surroundings with attractive and interesting scenery. It is obvious that the country is the best place to secure cheap sites for buildings and that land for cultural purposes is there available at prices far less than close to our cities and towns. My "Ideal Hospital" should be built in a commanding position, preferably on a hill, with extensive views of the surrounding country on all sides. Trees, foliage, and flowers should surround the buildings in picturesque array but the trees should not be so many or so close or so thick as to unduly diminish the views of the distance. The site should, if possible, be chosen so that the surrounding grounds are fertile and the extent of the hospital grounds should be planed on a basis of two acres per head of the anticipated population. Of ward buildings there should be at least four, so that the different classes of cases may be separated—it is wrong, it is false economy, to keep the noisy and filthy with the quiet, the decent and the convalescent. The wards should be large and airy, well lighted, and well heated. There should be besides the domitories, rooms for private and disturbed cases, sitting rooms, rooms for games, and sun parlors. A large kitchen with modern equipment for steam and fire cooking is a

practical and economical necessity. The dining rooms should be as light and cheerful as possible. A chapel and amusement hall is really indispensable and a moving picture and stereoptican apparatus should undoubtedly be provided.

The medical department should receive careful attention and be fitted as completely as the exigencies of the particular hospital require. An outfit for hydro and electro therapeutics ought to be provided in every hospital for the insane. A small, well appointed operating room, a drug shop and laboratory will make this department sufficiently complete.

The offices should be designed to afford proper accommodation for the staff that will be required to carry on the administrative work therein. It must be remembered that many visitors come and go in such an institution and that State and county officials, as well as the relations and friends of the patients have to be accommodated when they are received at the hospital on various matters of business? It is not uncommon for visitors to arrive in groups and scanty accommodation is a great inconvenience and drawback and may easily be a cause of loss of revenue from private patients whose friends imbibe unfavorable impressions. That which will facilitate the dispatch of business and make for efficiency will be equally important as assisting in the economical administration of such institutions.

As to the accommodation to be provided for the Superintendent and his family, the nurses, attendants, and other employees, I will just say a word. When it is borne in mind that their lives are passed in ministering to the wants of the mentally afflicted and their work is, in its very nature, if not actually, of a depressing character and intimately associated with sad circumstances, it will be appreciated that they are entitled to sympathetic consideration. The private quarters of the Superintendent should be liberally designed and nicely furnished. The other employees are equally entitled to consideration and it would generally be well to provide their quarters in a separate building. Such institutions will generally be situated far from the usual opportunities of recreation and amusement and all the employees should have such accommodation as will afford them a place of pleasant retreat and mental relief after their day's work among the mentally sick.

Outbuildings consisting of a laundry, stables, barns, powerhouse, etc., will be required according to the extent of the work carried on by the hospital. I will not say much about these. The laundry requires very serious consideration in the interest of the patients and therefore in the interest of the economical administration of the hospital. The patients will be required to do practically all the work of the institution and the laundry should be constructed so as to secure good ventilation and health conditions so that those who work therein may not become ill and an additional burden on the establishment. In many laundries the ceilings are low, and the washing machines, dryers, and ironing boards are all arranged in one room. Such a state of things makes it unhealthy for the workers, besides being so uncomfortable as to interfere with the efficiency of the workers, and is, therefore, not conducive to economical working. The laundry department should occupy a separate building where the various phases of work can be so arranged that the health and comfort of the patients who work therein is reasonably provided for; this will be a great advantage to the workers, it will make for efficiency and will also be an advantage to the taxpayers who support the institution.

If practicable the site for such an "Ideal Hospital" as I am endeavoring to interest you in, should be chosen so as to have the great advantage of a natural and good supply of water without pumping. If to this can be added a stream of sufficient volume to supply power it will prove

an immense advantage. I would mention Norristown and Rittersville as examples of places where costly artesian wells have had to be sunk from which every drop of water that is used has to be pumped by steam power up to reservoirs above the level at which the water is required to flow by gravity. Besides a large capital outlay this involves a great and never ending source of expense. This constant drain on the revenues of an institution is not like an initial expense, as for instance, the erection of a building, but a perpetual burden on the funds of the institution as well as a recurring cause of expenditure for repairs, etc., which, in the course of years, amounts to a very large sum. This is a very important consideration in the administration of a large public institution like a hospital for the insane. A stream of water affords a very cheap source of power and one that may be made available for a great variety of work.

For a moment I will invite your attention to a few details, which I consider of much importance. All dwellings should be efficiently screened from mosquitoes, flies, etc. Very urgently should a hospital for the insane be so screened. It will occur to all of you that the annoyance of the mosquito ought to be abated so that the mentally afflicted be not further distressed and that especially when the remedy is so easy. But there are other considerations; in a block of buildings where so many people live it is more than ordinarily necessary to take these precautions. People in an insane hospital are not the most healthy members of society and in a large institution illness is always present. It is an obvious and urgent danger that mosquitoes should have the opportunity of going from ward to ward and building to building biting first the sick and then the well and so possibly spreading disease not only from patient to patient in the institution, but from the hospital to outside dwellings and from outside dwellings to the hospital. For somewhat similar reasons every precaution should be taken to exclude that prevalent and filthy pest, the common house fly.

The plumbing of a hospital for the insane requires special attention. You will appreciate that we have to deal with people among whom we find some unfortunates that are extremely filthy in their habits and therefore extra provision is required. Then, it is necessary to remember that such articles as clothing, boots, sheets, etc., are commonly thrown by the irresponsible inmates into the various receptacles and such things have in my own experience frequently caused the flooding not only of the lower parts of the buildings, but sometimes the wards themselves with sewage. This is a matter of urgent importance, but is apt to be overlooked even by architects, unless they have had very especial experience in designing hospitals for the insane. The problem of draining a large hospital for the insane involves all the defficulties of draining general hospitals, almshouses, factories, etc., and its own peculiar difficulties as well.

The plastering of a hospital for the insane should, for strict economy's sake, be of cement plaster in all the apartments where the insane frequent. The damage done by these persons to ordinary plaster must be seen to be appreciated. I have seen an instance where a patient stripped the whole of the plaster from the walls of a room as high as he could reach. The ordinary soft mortar plaster is quite insufficient for the walls of rooms occupied by these destructive and irresponsible people and true economy requires that a constantly recurring expense for repairing damaged walls be avoided—even at the price of a greater first cost. Such repairs year after year soon total up far more than the first cost of a durable and indestructible cement plaster. Doors and other woodwork within the reach of the patients should be solid and strong or they will be damaged and ordinary doors will occasionally have their panels kicked out. The floors of the buildings

should be of well seasoned maple, built over concrete, as that is a good sanitary flooring and it looks well. Much trouble and expense can be occasioned by want of a little knowledge or experience in several minor ways—e. g., I know a case where as many as eighteen different sizes of widow glass is to be found in various windows and the extra trouble and expense this occasions can be at once appreciated. Not one of these sizes is a standard size.

Another requirement for my ideal hospital is that its surroundings are satisfactory. The importance of this requirement can hardly be overrated. It is not uncommon to choose for the site of a hospital for the insane a position within a very short distance from the poorhouse. This is both uneconomical to the taxpayers and unfair to the inmates. Most of the inmates of our hospitals are there because of unmerited misfortunes and all of them because of causes now beyond their control. This cannot be said of all the inmates of poorhouses, most of whom are there through their own fault and shiftlessness and many of whom might, if they so choose, at once earn their own livelihood, but they prefer to live on the charity of others. It is, therefore, unfair to the inmates of hospitals for the insane and their relatives, friends and neighbors to compel them to live so close to the poorhouse. Further, it occasions a loss of revenue to the hospital. In a case within my personal knowledge several paying patients have preferred to go to hospitals a long away off rather than become inmates of a hospital that has for its very close neighbor a poorhouse. This is a very serious mistake, for paying patients are a valuable source of income and everything that is proper should, in the interest of the taxpayer, be done to attract them. It is to be borne in mind that a hospital for the insane, if properly equipped, has ready a completely organized staff to care for the insane and that the addition of a few extra inmates does not, except in a small degree, increase the expense, so that most of the fees received from such a source is pure profit. It is inexpedient from every point of view that a hospital for the insane be associated in any way with a poorhouse and such association never tends to economy.

Having thus far lightly indicated that the best interests of the inmates of a hospital for the insane are entirely at one with the best interests of the taxpayer, I now carry the point a step further. One of the most effective methods of treatment of the insane is to provide them with suitable and interesting occupations and of all occupations those connected with outdoor life are undoubtedly the best. This indicates the advisability, in the interests of the patients, of keeping such live stock as expediency may indicate as well as the cultivation of a farm and garden. I invite your attention for a moment to the favorable opportunities and conditions for such work. In the first place there is always a certain proportion among the inmates of such an institution of able-bodied and sufficiently intelligent men and women who are anxious to be so employed and whose condition is much ameliorated by such occupations. There is, therefore, ready and anxious for such employment, a considerable force of labor. Such labor of course, requires careful supervision, but this point is negligible, for the patients require to be constantly looked after and it is much better to superintend them in the satisfactory surroundings of the open country than in a workshop, and such a course is preferred by a majority of the patients. I have now shown you that sufficient labor is always available—not at a cheap rate, but actually without cost—and that that labor is anxious for such employment, and further that it will be of benefit to the inmates to be so employed and that most of them will prefer so to pass their time. This is an ideal state of things and it is strange, indeed, that it is not more frequently taken advantage of; but in many cases the directors of hospitals for the insane

hesitate to incur the first cost of buying cows, pigs, poultry, and other stock and providing accommodation for them for fear of sustaining a loss. The risk of loss is small and the probability of a successful issue of any such enterprise, provided it is conducted with very moderate ability, far outweighs any risk of failure. All of the milk consumed at hospitals for the insane ought to be produced by their own stock and that at a cost very much less than the present cost of milk to the taxpayers. With regard to poultry and pigs the position is even stronger, for in large institutions there is always a quantity of food scraps which otherwise would be wasted and than which no better food can be found for such stock. There is every reason why such a number of fowls should be kept as would produce an ample supply of eggs for all the inhabitants of such an institution and pigs enough to make a very important addition to the meat supply. Considering that all this may be done with a very moderate first outlay and a trifling working expenditure, and that with a great benefit and much satisfaction to the inmates, I claim that I have again demonstrated that strict and real economy in the administration of such an institution is quite at one with actual benefit and personal likings of the inmates. A good vegetable garden ought to be looked upon as absolutely indispensable. Nearly every morsel of vegetable consumed in a large hospital for the insane ought to be grown by the patients themselves. Every one would benefit by such a course. The taxpayer would receive a direct benefit, for such vegetables would cost him but a trifle in excess of the cost of seed, and the patients would be benefited in two ways—first, by the liberal quantity of absolutely fresh and wholesome vegetables that would be served to them, and secondly, by the interesting occupation and health-giving exercise that their cultivation afforded them.

Time will not permit me to enlarge on the expediency of obtaining stock that is really good and first class. Ten good cows will produce as much milk as forty indifferent cows, but the ten good cows would in the first place cost as much or more than the forty indifferent ones, and that fact prevents the taxpayers' money being spent to the best advantage. The ten good cows would not cost more to keep than one-quarter of the cost of the forty indifferent cows and their calves would sell at high figures. Properly selected stock properly looked after should prove a great source of revenue and, if there was time, I should like to give you examples and figures. As it is, I must content myself by merely mentioning the example set by Chester County. The stock there is so good that the farmers buy eagerly all that can be produced and spared—to the great profit of the institution and the great advantage of the farmers.

Besides the occupations referred to there, should be a small cannery to preserve practically all the fruits and vegetables for use in winter; a mattress shop, a brush shop, a weaving room, and a sewing room would be economical.

As far as practicable all articles used and consumed in a hospital for the insane should be made or produced by their labor. This would often necessitate the employment of outside assistance, but the result would be that the cost of maintenance would be enormously reduced and the patients correspondingly benefited. If you are acquainted with what has been done by the hospitals for the insane in the State of Wisconsin you will know that I am not exaggerating the practical possibilities of the position in the least degree.

The diet of the insane is closely connected with the self-production of food that I am advocating. Consider the inestimable advantage to these unfortunate people of having a constant and liberal supply, of pleasing variety, of the foods that are the very best of their kinds. It is only to mention such a thing and you will all appreciate it.

One point that I especially desire to demonstrate I have kept for the last. I think that here it finds its logical place, for all that I have said naturally leads up to it. I desire to emphasize that a hospital for the insane should be conducted with the sole object of curing every case that it is possible to cure and of alleviating every case that it is possible to alleviate. Although, to cure a few extra cases that are on the border line between acute and chronic insanity, a considerable expenditure be incurred, such expenditure will be in the cold-blooded interests of strictest economy. The cost of a patient is about $150 a year. A chronic case may be expected to last about ten to twenty years. So a case of acute insanity that is cured, instead of being allowed to lapse into a chronic state, represents a very notable saving to the taxpayer. A few such cases every year would economically justify a very liberal expenditure. I think in no other condition of life does the highest duty to our neghbors, the insane, so completely agree with our own self-interest.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you and that I have given you facts which will win you over to my proposition—that a hospital for the insane can be conducted solely in the interests of the inmates and that when that is done the highest dictates of humanity, the best interests of the State and the pocket of the taxpayer will all be benefited thereby.

Mr. Colborn: On the question that was just up for discussion, a paper was just handed to me with the request that I read it.

Mr. Colborn here read the following paper by Mr. J. A. Gray, of Cambria County:

PAPER BY MR. GRAY.

The Development of the Almshouse.

Charity, like Christianity, had its origin in the East. Among the pimitive nations of the world alms giving was taught as a religious observance. Among the Euorpean nations of antiquity provision for the poor was adopted as a State policy. Ancient Athens could boast of having no citizen in want, "nor did any disgrace the nation by begging." But war soon brought poverty in its train and Athens decreed the maintenance of those who were maimed in battle and the children of those who were slain.

In Greece there were societies for the relief of distress and want. But we must remember that ancient Athens and Greece were slave-holding aristocracies, whose poor were broken-down slaves.

Ancient Rome passed laws to prevent extreme riches and extreme poverty. They took from those who had and gave to those who had not. At one time in Rome 200,000 citizens were fed free at the public crib. This resulted in two things—a nation of mendicants and caused the land to fall out of cultivation. The people concluded that if the government would feed the people free then no one need work.

In the Middle Ages the great body of the laboring class were only serfs and slaves and many who were free were forced by the miseries of want and poverty to go back into bondage as a refuge from starvation. Even in old England the poor laborers were attached to the soil and passed with the title to the land as chattels, like cattle.

Then came the Christian Church, and she constituted herself the great receiver and dispenser of alms.

In many of the European countries the church still holds, to a large extent, the position of public almoner. And surely if the Christian Church lived up to the faith which it teaches there would be little indeed remain to be done by the State.

Our American laws governing the care of the poor are framed after those of England and ours are the most humane poor laws in the whole world.

The barbarous system of farming out the poor of a district to the lowest bidder, which still lingers in some benighted spots of our land in this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, gave rise to the "poorhouse." The poorhouse is a development of the ideas of the people as to their duty to the unfortunate wrecks of human lives all around us, and in no department of human progress has the development been more rapid than in the treatment of our less fortunate brothers and sisters. The development has been onward and upward in the spirit of the Golden Rule.

From the starving or professional beggar at the roadside or church door, thence to the farming out of the unfortunate poor to the lowest bidder, we have come to the "poorhouse" and thence to the "county almshouse," and now to the better and more charitable name, "county home." Every county home should be big enough to accommodate every man, woman, or child who has any claims on humanity, in a comfortable manner, with such food, clothing, and surroundings as will make life a pleasure while it lasts, and be too small to admit of a single person not entitled to its privileges. The vagrant or loafer must be provided for elsewhere in some workhouse or criminal institution. He who will not work should not eat.

The ideal county home should be a model in every respect. The home, farm, work, management, and discipline should be as a light set on a hill, the pride of the taxpayers who sustain it. The home should be so constructed and managed that ideal sanitary conditions should be exemplified in every particular. Those who are physically unclean and unfit to mingle with mankind should be completely isolated. No inmate should be permitted to come in contact with any one who might communicate any disease. Tubercular, syphilitic, or others subject to any communicable disease should be kept absolutely separate from others and under the most healthful surroundings, and this demands separate departments, well managed, where the latest and most improved treatment can be carried out.

Every county home should have a separate department, entirely independent, for the care and treatment of the mentally defective and mildly insane, so that relatives and friends could keep in close touch with their unfortunate and render such aid and assistance as possible, and feel sure that they are receiving proper care. This would overcome the inhuman overcrowding of our State asylums where it is absolutely impossible to give proper attention to the inmates, and relieve counties of a large expense. The asylum or hospital for Blair County is just such an ideal establishment as I have in mind. I understand there are other counties in the State where the same conditions prevail. I have often thought that the herding of the idiotic, half crazy, and those suffering from unnamable diseases with the unfortunate poor, but respectable old people whose fortune and friends have gone, is a horror from which one might be tempted to be saved by the suicidal route.

The spirit in and about every county home, prompting every move, planning every building, managing and controlling every department, should be none other than the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." This is the supreme law.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper the Convention was adjourned until 7:45 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by President Wilson.

Rev. Pyles, of the Pine-street Methodist Church, offered prayer, as follows:

Father in heaven, may we receive a blessing at Thy hands. We are here to try to devise ways and methods by which the needy and infirm shall be cared for and to provide for their manhood and womanhood. We recognize that in this work wisdom more than human is necessary. We recognize that many things that are done in the name of charity are anything but uplifting and inspiring. We desire to so minister to the needy that they shall be able to help themselves and to develop character and to become good citizens. We realize that our work must not only provide for the needs of the needy, but that it is our business to see that all agencies and factors in business that tend to make paupers and to throw them upon the State for support shall cease, and that in business life and in our social relations that the tendency shall be to uplift and to improve manhood and womanhood, rather than to make paupers.

To this end we pray Thy blessing upon this organization and Thy divine guidance in all they may do. We pray for Thy guidance and wisdom in everything that confronts those who toil for Thy kingdom, that Thy name shall be honored and that the things that interfere with the progress of Thy kingdom shall cease to be; that Thy will shall be done in earth as it is in heaven. We ask it for Jesus sake. Amen.

The same young ladies mentioned in the report of yesterday again favored the Convention with music.

Hon. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, was here introduced to the Convention by President Wilson. Mr. Butler was received with applause and addressed the Convention on the subject, "Charities of a Great State," as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Chairman and Friends.

I suppose there are many people who would like to know how to live to a good old age. I will give you a prescription that was given to me several years ago. In visiting a county poor asylum I came across a woman who was quite attractive, although her hair was white, her face smooth and brown, and she interested me very much. I said, "How are things here?" She says, "Oh, they are very nice, thank you, sir; we old people like them very much." I said, "You are not old," and she replied "I am eighty-two years old." I said, "There is one thing I want to ask you; how is it you look so young and fresh?" "La," said she, "if you want to live a long while you just get on the county." (Laughter and applause).

I suppose that is the secret of it; absence from worry and trouble tend to long life. I found that she was one of three generations that had been objects of public charity. We find that many of the public charges run in families. I suppose most persons are very thoughtless about the class of persons who become public charges. How many of us think of the boy who is a deaf mute who goes away to school. Do we know how he is being cared for and trained? Do we give any thought to the woman in our community who is taken away to a hospital for the insane to be treated? Do we think of the treatment that

is given her, and of the training and care that is necessary to her mental improvement? And then the man who is charged with an offense, and tried and convicted and sentenced. We may be standing on the station platform and see him, in company with the Sheriff, get on the train; and the last we see is the smoke of the train, as it starts away. Do we ever think what becomes of that man? Most persons give no thought to him.

It is for the purpose of directing your attention to the care of these public charges that I am to speak to you. Each branch of the government has to do with certain aspects of philanthropy. In the township or county we can care for the pauper, and in that work the county has its share. When we come to the question of the care of the blind, the treatment of the insane, and the custody of the felon the county can do little. The State must provide for these. When we come to the problem of immigration the Federal Government must take hold; so each of these has its share in the care of the great class in which we are concerned. The county poor asylum is the primary charitable institution. Out of it have come all the State charitable institutions, as swarms of bees from the hive. In some States there is provision made for the outdoor poor, by the township trustees or by the county authorities, and they determine whether they shall be cared for in their homes or in institutions. In some States the abuse of the administration of outdoor relief has been striking. In my own State the abuse became a great scandal. The Board of State Charities studied the subject, and in 1895 secured the passage of a law providing for State supervision of the township poor relief. The amount of such relief in 1895 amounted to more than $630,000. The Legislature of that year provided for the enumeration of those who were aided by the township, and it showed that more than 82,000 received aid from the township trustees, or about one in thirty of the population of the State. The effect of that was the passage of other laws, with the result that the amount of relief has since been reduced to $210,000 in one year; and the average annual reduction below that of 1895 is more than $340,000. Nearly $5,000,000 has been saved to the State since the passage of the first reform law, and the number aided has been reduced more than 31,000 a year on an average.

All of these reports pass through our office. They are recorded and filed for reference. So we have had some very interesting experiences; a few of these I will mention. South Bend is one of our most prosperous cities. When the law of 1899 was passed, requiring that township trustees, whenever they had given relief to the amount of $15,000 should submit a statement before giving further relief, the result was that the trustee of that township resigned. The Commissioners appointed a successor, an excellent business man. He looked matters over and at the end of sixty days he asked for an interview with the Board of County Commissioners. He presented to them the names of 116 persons who he said were permanent charges, and who would have to be taken care of by the county. The Commissioners said "the poor asylum cannot take any more," and at the end of a half day's discussion they said, "If we have to take this burden we had better take it in warm weather than in cold; we will fit up some of the buildings until we can erect the necessary structures, so you give orders and send to the poor asylum. Now how many of the 116 do you think went. How many accepted the kind offer? There were just three out of the 116. Forty-five of them were able to get along, and the remainder left the county and most of them went into Michigan. The result is that where the trustee had previously expended $18,500, it was reduced to less than $2,500 the first year, and the money levied those years for poor relief isn't all used up yet. That was eleven years ago. The best

people in South Bend, whether they are teachers or ministers or physicians or business men, will say that the poor were never so well cared for as they have been since the passage of that law, and they haven't spent as much in the past seven or eight years as they did in 1898.

I recall one county in the western part of the State where in a dilapidated cabin there was a sick woman. They sent for the township physician. He went to the cabin and it was so dark inside he couldn't see anything. He struck a match and saw in the corner on a mass of dirty clothing, covered with rags, a human form. He found the sick woman, and examined her, and on the way to the door he stepped on a dog. The dog howled and he kicked it out of the door. He asked whose it was and she said it was Jimmie's dog, he was a blooded dog, and that he paid $5.00 for it." He said, "What do you feed it on," and she replied, "We feed it on condensed milk." Yet they were all dependent upon the overseer of the poor.

One of the most curious reports that came in those early days, giving the cause of relief of the person aided, etc., it said, "Two dollars for a marriage license." (Laughter).

It was said the result of the passage of this law would be to fill the poor asylums and the children's homes; politicians were up in arms. They besieged the Attorney-General, and he came to our office. He said in some counties they would have to send fifty per cent of the people who had been aided, to the poor asylums in the next three months. We told him such a thing was contrary to all human experience. There never has been a time when the cutting off of official relief had overrun the charitable institutions.

Now, there was a decrease of more than $110,000 in the amount of money paid out the first year. In the next ten years there was, each year, a decreasing number of inmates in the county poor asylums. The character of the population also has changed. Where we used to have but thirty-four per cent of old persons, now our poor asylums have become institutions for old people, more than half of them being over sixty years of age. Many of them are physically or mentally defective, and the population has almost continuously decreased. Generally, for the past fifteen years there has been a gradual decrease; and in the population of the orphans' homes, also.

Now the township overseer of the poor is the one who makes a pauper a public charge. Under the present law a dependent child has to be made a ward by the Judge of the Juvenile Court. He is the only means of making children county charges. Out of the county poor asylums have come all those cases that the State assumed the care of those that the counties were unable to care for. In this State the Quakers (of whom we always like to speak with the highest regard) were the first to establish a hospital for the insane. In other matters along this line the Eastern States have led in one thing after the other.

The hospitals for the insane are doing, each year, a better and better work. They have been raised to a higher standard, and now in many States a person who is affected mentally, in a mild degree, may voluntarily place himself in charge of the Superintendent of a hospital for the insane. In many States the State is the only agency that cares for the insane. In some other States there are county asylums for the chronic insane. And I may say that I am very favorably impressed with the work done in some of the county asylums. I haven't visited the institutions of that kind in this State, but I have in Wisconsin.

The first institution for the deaf was established in Hartford, Conn., which was followed by others, and they were followed by the institutions for the blind. We should always look upon these places as

schools. They are not for the care of adults, as a rule, but for the care and training of children. The education of the children in these institutions is very interesting. Any good teacher who can teach seeing children can teach the blind.

The memory of the blind is remarkable. I have great admiration for the work they do, and when I see them going over the demonstration of a theorem in algebra or a proposition in geometry covering two or three printed pages and give it without the use of pen or paper it is a marvel to me. With the deaf children it is different. The teachers for the deaf have to be specially trained. Most of the children who come to the deaf schools are foreign to our thoughts and language. We are to them a strange people, and their sentiments and ideas are entirely different from ours. One of the most interesting things I have seen is an arrangement brought from Germany—a mirror placed on the wall high enough for the child to see its mouth. The teacher teaches the child, as it looks in the morror, the positions in which to place its tongue and lips, in order to enunciate the letters and utter the sounds of the language. The children are being taught how to speak by looking into a glass. The teacher has to have infinite patience in such work.

Another recent invention in the schools for the deaf is the use of the musical scale. The teacher impresses the child with the relative standing of the notes or vowels, and the child learns to give expression in high or low accent, as they are placed on the musical scale.

The next group that comes out of the poor asylums is dependent children. In some States they are still found there in large numbers. And that is true in some of our more progressive States, but in other places an effort has been made to get them out—to remove them from the undesirable classes that congregate in the poor asylums. In some States they have established a State Orphans' Home. This began in Massachusetts, and then in Michigan and Colorado and other Western States. In Pennsylvania they originated the system of County Children's Homes, and Ohio followed that, and our State also. We established some fifty, and then concluded we should stop. Some twenty years ago an active effort was begun in Indiana to find homes for children in private families. In 1897 all children who were public charges were made wards of the State, and the records of all the children of the State now have to pass through the office of the Board of State Charities. If they are put in improper homes we have the authority to remove them and return them to the county from which they came. The law now defines a truant child, a neglected child, a dependent child, and a delinquent child. When they are made wards of the State it is an offense to interfere with them. We have gone further: We have added a supplement, to this effect, that any person who contributes to the neglect or is responsible for the dependency of the child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined not more than $500 and confined in the county jail or workhouse not to exceed six months. We find it to be a very wholesome law.

We have a law in our State that makes the desertion of the children and wife a felony, and we have brought offenders from other States. The Judge has the right to suspend sentence on any man, provided he will agree from that time on to support his family. Many men are doing that. The result of these laws has been that at present the Juvenile Court in Indianapolis is dealing more with those who have contributed to delinquenty or dependenty than it is with the children themselves.

The next group to be taken out of our county poor asylums in some of the States is the feeble-minded. What are we going to do with the feeble-minded? That is a great problem that is ahead of us. Those who are not insane, but who are not able to protect themselves. I know a

family of five generations, in which there are 108 or 110 members and none of them able to reach the fourth grade in the public schools. They include candidates for every kind of custodial institution. What is going to be done with them? Whether in a little country town or a small or a large city, they are a problem. We can proceed with the insane person under the law; they are not supposed to be responsible under the law for the commission of a crime, but there is no such recognition of the feeble-minded, or of the epileptic. So it is left with us to handle this great problem without such aid from the law.

You have two splendid institutions in this State for the feeble-minded, and other States have them. They are receiving the children from the poor asylums and the orphans' homes. But we come to the question of the adult feeble-minded. What are we going to do with them? They are making a canvass in New Jersey, studying the history of all the feeble-minded in the State by special agents.

In my own State we have passed a law providing for the custodial care of feeble-minded women over sixteen. This law has been in effect some eight years, and we have 135 such women under our care. I was there one day when a mother and her four children were brought to that institution by the Sheriff. Some time ago I looked over the poor asylum records and selected five women—the only proviso being that they were mothers—we know they had been the mothers of nineteen children, fifteen of them had been public charges, some of them as much as ten years. In that time they had cost the State more than $15,000, and at that time ten of them were on public support. If fifteen years ago those five women could have been cared for in our custodial institutions for feeble-minded what a saving it would have been. Even from a financial standpoint it would have been a great saving, to say nothing of the saving of misery and degeneracy.

The next class to be taken out of the poor asylums perhaps was the epileptics, and the institutions for that class are comparatively recent. We have come to realize that the insane, the feeble-minded, and the epileptics represent three different forms of neurotic disease. It is necessary for the public to be informed as to what is necessary to do with them. Sixty per cent of all the children where the parents are feeble-minded are feeble-minded themselves, and about seventy per cent are feeble-minded, insane, or epileptic. Feeble-minded children are usually born with that mental defect. It is a disease of infancy. They are blighted minds. Epilepsy is a disease of young life. Eighty per cent of the epileptics are so before they are twenty-one years old. Insanity is largely a disease of adult life. The public needs to be informed as to the menace the defectives are to society and how necessary it is to take custodial care of them, and train them, and treat them, so as to restore to society all possible, and those that cannot be restored to keep them in custody while they live.

We do not know what epilepsy is. There is one interesting thing about them—that is, that their seizures are very much like an electrical shock. The epileptic child isn't wanted in church or school or in the home. It has been noted that they forget much that has been learned within a short time prior to the occurrence of one of the seizures. But the thing they learn through their fingers they seem to never forget. Consequently manual employment of the epileptic is the most promising thing for him. We have established an epileptic colony on 1,245 acres of land, and it is a delight to see what is being done. I have seen cases that have been locked up in jail for years. One boy who had been eight years in jail works almost every day driving a team on that farm. The other day when I was there they had 116 men and boys; 113 of them were at work, and seventy of them were at work in a 250-acre corn field. As I think of them all in idleness in the various

county institutions it does my heart good to know what is being done for them.

In many asylums there are many persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis. The counties are not able to do much for this class, but the State can do it, and in many places they are establishing sanatoriums.

As the county poor farm was the primary charitable institution, so the county jail was the primary correctional institution. Then came the necessity for the State to do something for those who had violated the State laws. In the development of prisons we have two great systems—the Pennsylvania system and the New York, or Auburn, system. There were gathered in these prisons men and boys, women and girls. Then came the question of separating the boys. The first institution was the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York. Then came the question of separating the girls, and institutions were provided for girls. Then came the Reformatory for young men, the first one at Elmira, N. Y.; and then the Reformatory for women, the first of which was established at Indianapolis. In your State you have such splendid institutions as your two prisons, the Reformatory at Huntingdon, and the two excellent Houses of Refuge, respectively, for girls and boys in the eastern part of the State, and the splendid school at Morganza—all there are institutions that are leading, in some respects, in the care of these classes.

The International Prison Congress has just met in Washington. There were present representatives from forty governments. Perhaps more governments were gathered together than ever before. What was the result? They came to this country saying, "We want to see four things—your refomatories, your juvenile courts, and we want to understand your probation and your indeterminate sentence and parole system."

They were taken on a tour of 2,200 miles of the United States. They were welcomed at the White House by the President. They met in in the hall of the American Republic, and there they considered these questions, and what was the result? They adopted resolutions, approving the reformatory system, the indeterminate sentence, the juvenile court, and the parole system. Most of these were adopted unanimously. Now they will make reports to their respective governments of the results of this meeting. I believe there isn't one of us who can foresee the tremendous importance of that great meeting, to humanity, all over the world. Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise said to me: "From this time on the United States, and not Europe, will be the center of influence in the administration of criminal law and in prison reform."

In many of the States we are just beginning to realize that the convict, the person adjudged to be an offender, has to be cared for and treated and trained and, if possible, returned to society reformed, or, if that is not possible, restrained as long as necessary for the safety of the public. We are just beginning to understand that he is a problem, and that the problem of the treatment of the offender is ours, and it is not a question of the treatment of crime. The great lessons we learned from this gathering in Washington are two, in addition to what I mentioned: First, that the treatment of the offender must be an individual question, and the other is that the thing toward which we must look is the out-door employment of all prisoners that it is possible to employ outside of the institution. (Applause.)

While our visitors were very complimentary to us in regard to our institutions and our penal system, so far as the State is concerned, they could not be severe enough regarding our county jail system (that institution that trains more criminals than it cures), and they had much to say about the demoralizing effect of that on our country. It

is coming to this—if an offender offend against the State that the State should deal with him, and not some local authority. He should be sent to a State workhouse. We are coming to that, and I should like, in Pennsylvania, where you have the opportunity, to see you lead in that.

Now, I have talked long enough. I have outlined a few of the problems that every State has to deal with, and have attempted to suggest what is properly the work of the local authorities and what is properly the work of the State.

You, by your presence here, have shown your interest in these great problems. They appeal to a corps of interested workers in every State in the Union. In many States they have not as many persons interested in these questions as you have in Pennsylvania. In some States the interest is confined to a few people. You are to be congratulated for the interest that is taken in this State. And now, while you are thinking about it yourselves, let us think of the people in the other States where they haven't yet the public interest, where they have but few who are interested in these problems, and let us assist them to awaken to a realization of the fact that they have problems with which to deal that the whole community of their State should be vitally interested in.

This is a thing that comes to us all, because State lines do not bar poverty or crime. There are no State lines to this question, but we should all work together, hand in hand, looking to Him who is able to guide and lead us in all good things. (Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: Mr. Torrance telegraphed me to-day that he could not be here, but he has sent his address and it will be read by Mr. Charles Weller, of Pittsburg. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Weller to the audience.

Mr. Weller: Being foisted upon you as a substitute, I am reminded of an incident in the career of Dr. Talmadge, in his early days. He had arranged for a baptism where he had instructed the janitor of the church to stand in a certain place just above the font and to be ready when the convert was raised from the water to let down on his head a beautiful white dove. Dr. Talmadge preached an impressive sermon and proceeded with the baptism, and was about to let the convert down into the water, when from the heights above the font came a voice, which some of the audience heard: "Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Talmadge, the cat has eat up the dove; shall I let down the cat?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Weller here read the following interesting paper, prepared by the Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President of the Board of Public Charities, of Pittsburg, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. TORRANCE.

The Work of the Board of Public Charities.

It is fitting, on an occasion of this kind, to review the history of the subject which calls us together and at the same time marks the progress attained.

I am a firm believer, and always have been, in associational gatherings and their work. It is by such gatherings that knowledge is best disseminated; the exchange of ideas, the friendly criticism, the pointed suggestion all tend toward the uplifting of those whose charges are our great care.

Man is gregarious in the highest sense of the term. The more enilghtened the race, the more desired is conference, convention, and as-

sociation. Hence we come together with the highest good of a common cause.

The study of the history of pauperism, and the care of the poor and the charities incident thereto is a most interesting subject for the student of sociology or civics. The foremost nations to whom we may look for accomplishment in modern times are England, France, Germany, and our own beloved country.

As many of our laws, customs, and habits are acquired from England, let us briefly review the history of pauperism in Endland, for it is valuable as well as interesting, and it will be noted in what measure our present system has been evolved from that of England.

The earliest legislation affecting the poor was of a preventive character and aimed against vagrancy and aimed also to localize the care of the pauper, placing it on the parish or church in which the subject resided. In the latter part of the fourteenth century, under the second Richard, the first legislation is recorded and provided severe penalties for vagrancy and imposed the care of the impotent poor upon the parish, as noted above. Nothing else of this character is recorded until the time of Henry VIII., whose destruction of the monasteries and hospitals, so well known to us all, caused widespread distress throughout England. He first authorized the licensing of beggars and alloting a prescribed territory in which the pauper might beg. This, of course, was unfortunate and was by no means a solution of the problem. The condition became worse, and vagrancy and destitution so aggravated that during the first half of the sixteenth century was the real commencement of the English poor law so often referred to, the substance of which law was a separation of the impotent poor from the vagrant, requiring those able to work to be furnished work and those unable for labor to be supported by the parish or district. The means for their support was furnished through alms collected in the churches on Sunday. From this dates the separation from the ecclesiastical to the secular treatment of the question.

During the reign of Elizabeth still greater progress was made in the transition from Church to State, and under this monarch we find the first record of a levy or tax for the support of the poor. The word "overseer," so common to us now, was first used in reference to the poor during the reign of this Queen, and just at the dawn of the seventeenth century the present English poor law, the law on which England still administers, with slight modifications, her care of the poor, was enacted.

The basic law was really a unification of the various previous enactments, and under Queen Elizabeth's wise treatment of the subject the worthy poor were separated from the other, or worthless class, and also separated the children, providing for the latter an apprenticeship system. Of the adults, those able to work were put to work and only the worthy poor or disabled were accepted as a public charge and were cared for in public almshouses. The theory of the Elizabethan policy was well founded. Its principles were just, and for almost a hundred years it worked without any modification.

The first act modifying the Elizabethan laws was when the workhouse plan was adopted. It is interesting to note that the word "settlement," now so commonly used in connection with charity work and particularly the care of the indigent insane, is first used in connection with the modification of the law of Elizabeth, an act being called "The Settlement Act" passed during the latter half of the seventeenth century. The substance of the act was that the poor authorities granted relief only to those who had legal residence within their respective bounds. This legal residence was difficult to acquire unless absolutely established by birth. The law resulted in great cruelty to the

poor, and, strange to say, it lasted over a hundred years with little or no modification.

In 1723 an act authorizing parishes to unite for the establishment of workhouses was passed, whereby parishes might unite or consolidate for the housing, support, and possible employment of the poor. The word "workhouse," in connection with the care of the poor, is unknown to us in our State and sounds harsh. We must remember, however, that the spread of pauperism and vagrancy in England had reached such a state that it was putting a premium on vagrancy to care for all classes seeking aid without distinction. The worthy poor were imposed upon and those well able to work were seeking and receiving alms, and the cost of support was burdensome upon the communities, and an attempt through the "workhouse test" was made to segregate those worthy from those unworthy. The administration of this plan resulted in hardship in many cases, as does almost any great change from a well-established method. The law itself may not have been unjust, but its administration was, and the denial of support—a roof and food was a great hardship on some—although it did result in a wonderful reduction in the pauper population.

The "allowance system" as it was called, instituted just at the close of the eighteenth century, by which it was proposed to relieve all poor families whose income was small or insufficient, was a complete failure, and clearly shows that the care of the pauper and the administration of charity must be done systematically, intelligently, and conscientiously. Under the "allowance system" poverty was promoted in England to such an extent that from the previous sum of about $10,000,000 annually at the beginning of the system, 1783, the enormous sum of $40,000,000 had been reached in less than thirty years. And the per capita tax had increased just six times during the same period. The commission appointed by Parliament early in the nineteenth century disclosed a terrible state of public corruption, and in 1834 the poor law was amended. The principal aim of this amendment was the centralization of authority for the government of the poor, the redistricting, for instance, of the counties into small or compact subdivisions known as "Poor Law Unions" and governed by a Board of Guardians, and the only practical change in the present poor laws of England to-day is the placing of the control of authority in the local government board instead of the guardians referred to. The support of the poor in England is to-day derived from local taxation, the general government having no hand in the matter as to the pauper, but does, in other respects or for other classes, such as schools for dependent children, the insane, and other defective classes.

I have taken much of your valuable time to give this resume of the English poor law because it has been considered the best and has been used as the foundation of laws in many other countries in the administration for the poor.

The French handle the question in a very different way from the English and we. Their main difference is that relief is granted in the home of a needy person and that they do not aim in that country at the institutional control or administration for the pauper. This is only deviated from where it is impossible to care for him in his own home. One of the fundamental principles of the French custom is that it never recognizes any legal right on the part of the applicant for alms or care, but that what is given is purely charity or benevolence, and by no means a right in any way or claim upon the public or the government.

In France the present system dates from the Revolution. Previous to that time the question of charity and pauperism was handled entirely by the Church. The present active administration is centralized

under an act passed in 1886 and the entire system of relief is under State control, a complete separation from the Church.

Another difference in the French plan is that direct grants are made from the public funds and not by specific taxation, as in other countries. One of the great means for raising funds for the poor is the gross receipts on all places of amusement, a direct tax being specifically levied for this purpose. There is a consistency in this matter because the citizen who is being amused is directly contributing for the support, if not comfort, of the pauper who has no such enjoyment.

In Germany the government lays down no specific or general law for the care of the poor. It does, however, recognize a legal obligation to the destitute and allows the various political districts or subdivisions, municipalities, etc., the right to care for its own poor in such proper way as it may elect. The present system in Germany dates only from the nineteenth century. Previous to that time the care or relief of the poor was in a very unsettled condition. The system known as the "Eberfeldt Plan," instituted about 1852, was the first systematic work for poor relief. It provides for the division of territory and a classification by personal inspection on the part of visitors. The matters are taken up and discussed in detail, and, while the visitor himself does not grant the relief, it is finally distributed on the recommendation of the visitor by the Municipal Board, composed of the Mayor and certain members of the Municipal Council, probably as in some of our own cities known as the "Poor Committee" or "Charity Committee."

The "Eberfeldt System" still prevails in Germany, and, while it has not been copied in its entirety in any English-speaking land, many of its features are instituted in organized charities elsewhere. The system is, however, pretty generally used throughout the German Empire and its dependencies.

The United States, as I intimated in my remarks on the English system, bases her system on the English poor law and had its beginning almost in the earliest history of our country. The poor relief was centered in the poorhouse, a word, by the way, I always disliked. It sounds harsh and unfeeling, and the word "county home" sounds so much better.

We have done well by the helpless in our country, and when I speak of them I speak not only of the pauper, but the individual generally, the defective in their various classes, mentally and physically.

So far I have treated the question with little distinction or classification, for in the earlier periods in our own, as in all other countries, there was little, if any, classification or distinction, but we come to a period of segregation and distinctive charity, when the pauper is cared for as such and without question of any physical or mental disability or deformity, but where the other many classes of our defective and dependent are cared for as their particular ailment requires.

The first great classification—those afflicted with mental disability, acute or chronic; after this the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the epileptic, the crippled, the diseased in their various stages.

I shall not tire you with statistical statements and, owing to the movement of population under institutional care, a census does not count for a great deal, but it is interesting to note that in the United States, at the last census for the specific purpose of obtaining correct population in institutions of a benevolent character, and which census was taken in 1904, the population recorded was 283,809. As a proof of the movement of population and the activity of inmates, it is astounding to record that over 2,000,000 persons, or, to be exact, 2,040,372 persons, were admitted, and almost this same number were dismissed, showing a population on the last day of the same year of 284,362 persons. When you consider that out of every hundred thousand popula-

tion in the United States, 347 persons are cared for in institutions of some kind, you will realize the importance of symtematized charity and intelligent institutional management.

And now we come by natural gravitation to our own State. Not that Pennsylvania is by any means a sunken State, for a State that takes as good care of its dependents and defectives as Pennsylvania can well hold up its head at the mention of public or private charities. The public charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are supervised by a board of ten Commissioners, whose duties are defined by an enactment in 1869, which has been supplemented at various times in subsequent sessions of the Legislature. Its duties call for a general supervision of the institutions in the State, charitable, reformatory, and correctional; their methods of teaching, the management of their inmates, the conduct of the personnel, whether officer, employee, or inmate; the financial conduct and condition of the institution, the physical property, and all matters incident to the institutions. The powers of the board are advisory, and the only exceptions which give mandatory power are those relative to reports of the various institutions to the board; the submission on the part of Overseers and Directors of the Poor, the County Commissioners or other county authorities of their plans for jails or almshouses. Therefore, practically the arbitrary powers of the board are restricted to the approval of plans for jails, almshouses, or county hospitals and the forms in which reports shall be made and submitted. Special acts are passed from time to time appropriating specific sums for buildings, with the proviso that the said plans shall have the approval of the Board of Public Charities.

This brief detail of the powers of the board will serve to show that its powers are almost wholly advisory. It is pleasant to note, however, the almost entire absence of friction between the board and the various boards of management or officers of institutions coming within its purview, and under such harmonious relations good is sure to exist and the greatest effectiveness for the institutions and their various charges sure to obtain.

The growth of charity in the number of institutions and in amounts of money contributed for the support thereof is possibly the best barometer or gauge of what has been and is being done. The earliest record we have in our files gives the appropriations and the number of institutions is 1850, at which time there was a total of seven institutions, three of them of the first class, viz: The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries and the Lunatic Asylum, as it was then called, in Harrisburg. To these three institutions the sum of $69,166.50 was appropriated.

There were four other institutions at that period not recognized as State institutions, but which received State aid for the service rendered in the care or custody of the several classes of dependents. The total amount of the appropriations for the seven institutions reached a sum less than $135,000.

The last printed report, 1908, shows appropriations to thirty-two State institutions amounting to $6,200,000 for two fiscal years, and to institutions not under State control, 224, with appropriations amounting to $5,500,000, or an aggregate of 256 institutions receiving State aid to the amount of $11,700,000. To this munificence must be added the annual appropriations of $1,500,000 for the care of the indigent insane. Also that most worthy charity—the prevention and cure of tuberculosis among the indigent of the Commonwealth—$1,000,000 annually.

Charity cannot be measured by a dollar and cents standard, but truly a State appropriating annually $8,350,000 shows its good intent and certainly has at heart the welfare of its various wards in their respective classes. One of the most important functions of the Board of Public Charities is that of the care of the insane, which department of the

work is in the hands of the Committee on Lunacy, provided for by the Act of 1883, by which five Commissioners were added to the original number, making ten in all. By the provisions of the act one shall be a practicing physician and one a lawyer. To this committee is delegated all the details incident to the care and treatment of the insane, the management of the various institutions, hospitals, asylums, and homes in which they are housed or confined.

I shall not touch upon the medical or technical questions involved in this great branch of charity, but now that I have this representative body as an audience and the honor of appearing before you, I desire to take the occasion of advancing the objects of the amended acts to the lunacy law relative to what we commonly know as "county care." This amendment, passed in 1897, in substance provides that wherever any county, municipality, borough, or township will supply a suitable institution for the maintenance of the indigent insane upon such plan as will meet the approval of the Board of Charities it will be licensed by the Committee on Lunacy to receive from the State treasury the sum of $2 per week for each patient cared for. The requirements, in brief, are that the institution shall provide treatment on a par with that accorded the patient if in a State hospital, and, of course, that the institution will abide by the rules of the Committee on Lunacy, as provided in he lunacy law.

The overcrowded condition is so patent to you all that it needs no comment at my hands. The increase in insanity seems to be greater in percentage than the increase of population generally. I will not discuss the causes, for they are not of material incident to us at this time, and whether it be from increased longevity due to better medical treatment or rules of life applying to the body and which have not yet become applicable to the brain or whether it is the strenuousness of the age we live in, are all questions best left to the alienist and not the layman. Nevertheless, we have the condition confronting us. Relief can best and quickest be obtained by action under the County Care act. The erection of State institutions is a slow process. It is slow under the most favorable circumstances. County hospitals may be quickly provided in comparison to the large institution, and the law has already paved the way. No additional legislation is needed. From a financial standpoint I believe it a paying investment for any county, municipality, of other political subdivision of the Commonwealth. Further than this, it is the right and charitable thing to do. It is our great regret that more districts have not availed themselves of the benefits of the act.

In closing, let me urge upon you the earnest consideration of this question. We have made long strides in the care of our dependents since the inception of public charity. Let us take a step further along the lines of taking care of these helpless wards of ours and give them speedy relief. I am a firm believer that a faithful compliance with the provisions of the County Care act will prove a boon to those whom it is inteded to protect and provide for, and that the authorities making such provision will be amply rewarded in the results, to say nothing of the financial benefit, which should be the last consideration in caring for the helpless in all classes, providing the amounts are honestly and consistently expended.

I should like also to call your attention to the expense, to say nothing of the annoyance, danger, and hardship of a strict adherence or compliance with an amendment to the lunacy act which provides that each and every female patient or inmate shall be provided with a female attendant accompanying such patient or inmate on the occasion of her transfer from one institution or from her home or place of settlement to an institution. By providing the home, hospital, or asylum,

whichever you may term it, for your own neighborhood, you will avoid much of the cost and eliminate greatly the element of danger. Those of you who have been so long in the work, and whom I have for so many years met in connection with it, will know this and agree with me without, I believe, further argument or illustration.

Mr. Colborn: Dr. Dixon, who was invited to deliver an address to-night, wrote me that he was anxious to be with us and would make an effort to be here. Later he wrote me again that he would be here or send a substitute for his lecture. I haven't heard anything from him since.

I want to express my great pleasure in hearing the paper read by Mr. Weller, coming from Mr. Torrance. This is the first time we have been able to get anything from him at these conventions. Years ago the Board of Charities were always visitors at our conventions. Mr. Cadwalader Biddle, the Central Agent and Secretary, whom I look upon as the best they ever had or possibly will have for some time, was always here. It was a great pleasure for him to be with us and a great pleasure for the Association to have him with us. He was a help to the Association, and, as he expressed it, the Association was a great help to him in the administration of his duties.

Mr. Bromley Wharton, Secretary of the Board of Charities for two years, has been invited and accepted the assignment that was made to him, and at the last moment wrote, this year and last, "Urgent business in another part of the State takes me away." He ought to be here; it was his duty to be here. It is the duty of the Board of Charities to assist and aid in the work of this Association. The Association has the right to expect the support and aid of the Board of Public Charities. I was much pleased, then, to know that Mr. Torrance had given us his aid and support, as the President of the Board of Public Charities; and when he could not be here sent his valuable paper. I want to say that it was this Association which first advocated the county care of the insane throughout the State. Mr. Lawrence, of Philadelphia; Mr. McGonnigle, of Pittsburg, and others for several years strongly advocated the adoption of a law that would give the counties the care of the chronic insane. I think Brother Butler to-night touched the key-note, and I am sorry he wasn't here when the excellent paper of Mrs. Comfort was read. Mr. Butler made us feel the responsibility resting upon us. We will go home appreciating more fully the positions we fill than ever before.

There have been many things said here to-day that I was pleased to hear—by Mr. Eshleman, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. Frampton, Mr. Butler, and by the Hon. Francis J. Torrance. It has been to me one of the most valuable days this Association has had in years, and I am sorry to-night that "Ben-Hur" was a greater attraction to some than this Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Robb, Allegheny: The Directors of Allegheny County have taken up the question of changing the law in relation to desertion. We have had our Solicitor prepare an act making desertion of wife or children

a felony, the same as the law in the State of Indiana. For the purpose of getting this before the Committee on Resolutions I would ask that it be read at this time and referred to that committee.

Mr. Colborn here read the paper referred to.

Mr. Osche moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with a favorable recommendation. This motion is seconded by a delegate.

Mr. Weller: I am deeply interested in this question of desertion and non-support. I urge that this be not passed for the present until further consideration, and for this reason: Mr. Baldwin, who has made a very thorough study of the laws of the country, is earnestly urging that desertion shall not be made a felony. He says he has the testimony of the Governors of many States that a misdemeanor can be extradicted as well as a felony. In a felony it usually requires a more expensive mode of trial, and I think these cases should be made as easy for the wife as possible. If we, in our various localities, will urge extradition under the present law we can secure it. I ask you to go slow before you make the offense a felony. In Pittsburg we are assured by the authorities that we can bring these men back. Do not make it a felony until we have thoroughly tested the question.

There was one matter mentioned that I think is a good thing. Let us work together to have a law whereby, if a deserter is confined in the workhouse, the wife may be paid fifty cents a day out of the public treasury for his labor while he is there. It soon teaches the man that he would rather make $1.50 a day for himself than to make fifty cents a day for his wife.

Mr. Osche: This act was drawn by our attorney. I have had him working for a month or six weeks trying to discover some law by which we could bring these men back, like a case we have where the man has gone to Minnesota, but he has failed to discover anything.

Mr. Weller: There is a man present who is a National student on this question. I would like to hear from him.

Mr. Crocker, Williamsport: I am interested in this question. I went to my office to find a pamphlet on this question which contains a form of act that has been under discussion by the Conference of National Commissioners, and which has just been adopted in its final form for presentation as a uniform form of the desertion act to the Legislatures of every State this coming winter. It is based on the act which obtains in the District of Columbia, which was drafted by Mr. Baldwin. The substance of the bill contains nearly all of the provisions that are contained in the paper just read to you, except as to matter of detail. I am going to suggest that you do not act hastily on this matter; it is a large subject. Our committee had four sessions over that bill before they were satisfied with its form.

Mr. Weller desires me to speak on the question of desertion being made a misdemeanor or a felony. Mr. Baldwin's table shows that eight States make the offense a felony and nearly forty States make it a

misdemeanor. As a misdemeanor it is as much extraditable as it is as a felony, under the act of Congress. The Govenors of almost every State have extradited offenders and sent them back to States where they were misdemeanors. There was an attempt on the part of the committee at the conference to introduce a clause which would cover the desertion of illegitimate, as well as legitimate, children; but that clause, when it came to the conference, was stricken out on the ground that every State has what are known as bastardy laws, which are considered sufficient protection for illegitimate children, and that clause was thought inadvisable. I thank you for your attention. I suggest that this matter be thoroughly sifted and gone over carefully by your committe, instead of taking action upon it without a full understanding of all he points involved.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie: I was very anxious, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that this committee be instructed. I have some positive convictions. I agree with the gentleman that it doesn't have to be a felony to be extraditable.

I hold to the fact that one-half of all the wife desertions that occur in this country that the blame is more on the wife than on the husband. There are women I know of I would rather go to purgatory than to attempt to live with her, and for a man to be made a felon if he attempts to leave such a woman I don't think is right. If a man has a child I think he should support it, but in the case of the wife, in some cases, he is more sinned against than sinning.

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford, who was received with applause: We have a man now in the State of Virginia who ran away from Bradford and left his wife and three children. We had to give them a little support and I thought I believed in adopting the Delaware method—to tie him to the whipping post get some good husky woman, who had been deserted in the same way, to give it to him good and hard. I hope to see this law passed. There are so many men leaving their wives and children. And there are almost as many women leaving their families as there are men that leave theirs. But I think the men are still in the majority, and I think it will get worse unless something is done to prevent it.

Mr. Bennett, Allegheny: I have known something about trying to bring a man from one State to another, charged with a misdemeanor, and in my experience it couldn't be done unless there was information made against him and be taken before the grand jury and an indictment found before requisition papers could be gotten, and if you did get papers and went to another State the Governor wouldn't sign them. Allegheny County is burdened with the wives and children that have been deserted. We asked our Solicitor to draw up this bill, and I do hope that the Governors will become so interested in this that we can bring men back for a misdemeanor.

Hon. A. W. Butler is called for.

Mr. Butler: I don't care to say anything that will influence our friends in Pennsylvania in doing what they want to do. We didn't want the form of law that Mr. Baldwin proposed in Indiana. The position taken by our Governor and others was that the Governors wouldn't ordinarily give extradition papers for a misdemeanor; they might or might not. But that they wouldn't pay the same attention to it that they would if it were made a felony. Our law has worked very satisfactorily with us. The law to which I referred allows us to handle a great many cases we don't care to have made a felony. When it is necessary to go after them we can do so, under our law, and we don't fail to get them. We prefer to have the law as it is.

The question of referring to the Committee on Resolutions, with a favorable recommendation, is called for, and upon vote it is agreed to.

The Convention here adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1910.

The Convention met, as per adjournment, at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by President Wilson.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. James R. Baker, of Williamsport.

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford: I would like to know the judgment of the Directors in regard to the State appropriation. I would like to ask if they can get their poor into the county hospital. Does the appropriation that comes from the State to the city or couny guarantee the right to put the poor into the hospitals?

Mr. Mackin, Luzerne: In the Central Poor District of Luzerne we have two hospitals. We pay them $750 each a year for the care of indigent cases.

Edward D. Sollenberger, Secretary C. A. S., Philadelphia, was here introduced to the Convention and read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

PURPOSES AND METHODS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

Edwin D. Sollenberger, General Secretary C. A. S., Philadelphia.

A recent writer has said, "Every child has a right to be brought up under such conditions as to give it a chance to become a good citizen of the Nation." To give such an opportunity to homeless, neglected, and friendless children, without distinction as to race, creed, or color, is the main purpose of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. The methods used by the society, in providing either temporary or permanent care, make it possible to give due regard to the religious faith of the child and also to the matter of age, sex, and color.

The society believes that the children coming into its care should be given, as far as possible, the same love and the same individual training and attention that other children in the community receive from right-minded parents. To accomplish this we place the children, as soon as possible, in carefully selected private families, with or without payment of board, according to circumstances. They are treated as own children and given all the advantages which the average child in a good home and a good community receives.

The many good homes all over Pennsylvania ready to receive homeless children constitute a great and most important resource of the community for the care and training of children of this class. To make the most of this opportunity, the Children's Aid Society has developed an efficient home-fiinding department, an up-to-date system, and an adequate force of trained agents. Every effort is made to select carefully the foster-homes and to fit the child and the home together with discrimination.

After a child has been placed in a good home a very important step has been taken to secure the individual oversight and care which he needs, but the society's interest in and oversight of its wards does not end at this point. It keeps closely in touch with the children placed in families by means of the visits of its trained agents, by correspondence, and by co-operation with local committees. It also receives frequent school teachers' and pastors' reports regarding the progress and welfare of the child.

The opinion of experienced workers now is that young children should not be permanently separated from their parents except for "urgent and compelling reasons," such as immorality or hopeless inefficiency. This has been one of the foundation principles of the Children's Aid Society from its earliest history. The society holds further that children of parents of industrious habits, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of good mothers left destitute by the death or desertion of the bread-winners, should as a rule be kept with their parents, such aid as is necessary being given in their own homes.

To prevent as far as possible the separation of infants from destitute widows, deserted wives, and unmarried mothers, the Children's Aid Society maintains a special department, which provides situations for and otherwise assists such mothers. This plan enabled hundreds of mothers, each with one child and some with two children, eventually to become self-supporting and to give their children the love and care which they need.

The Children's Aid Society is prepared to receive children from the Overseers or Guardians or Directors of the Poor under the terms of an act of Assembly, approved June 13, 1883, "To prohibit the receiving and retaining of children in almshouses and poorhouses and to provide for the care of such children." The Children's Aid Society is the oldest distinctively home-finding and placing-out agency for dependent and neglected children in Pennsylvania, and it was the first to offer its services for the removal of children, under this law, from the almshouses. The facilities of the society to find homes for children are at the disposal both of the Judges of the Juvenile Courts and the officers of city and county poor boards and departments of charity. Inquiries in regard to the care of children will receive prompt attention. The society is also ready to receive children in accordance with an act of Assembly approved by Gov. Pennypacker April 23, 1903, entitled "an act defining the powers of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means by which such powers may be exercised." Sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of this act define the circumstances and conditions under which the Children's Aid Society receives children from Juvenile Courts. Children suitable to be placed boarding in private families may be committed to the society through the various county Juvenile Courts, with a support order on the County Commissioners under the terms of an act of General Assembly, approved by Gov. Stuart May 31, 1907, entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the costs and expenses of indigent and dependent children in conveying them to, and while in, the home in

which they may be placed." To "establish and maintain for the public a bureau of information concerning destitute children and child-caring institutions," and to "acquire and diffuse intelligent views on all subjects related to this branch of charity," are included among the objects of the Children's Aid Society in its first annual report in 1883. The society is prepared to give advice and information to inquirers in regard to the need and value of various kinds of child-helping work insofar as this can be ascertained by the means at its command.

The inspection of the work of the Children's Aid Society and other child-caring agencies by the State Board of Public Charities is provided for by an act of General Assembly, approved by Gov. Pennypacker March 5, 1903, entitled "an act relating to institutions, associations, and societies having the care of delinquent, neglected, or dependent children." Under the terms of this act organizations like the Children's Aid Society are "subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision by the Board of Public Charities as the public charitable institutions of this State."

The Children's Aid Society is also subject to the supervision and inspection of boards of visitation appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in each county from which it has received children "under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth." An act of the General Assembly, approved January 26, 1903, by Gov. Pennypacker, entitled "an act providing for the appointment of boards of visitation for institutions, societies, and associations caring for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children," authorizes the Court of Common Pleas in each county to appoint such "boards of visitation, consisting of six or more reputable citizens to serve without compensation, but to receive from the county from which they shall be appointed payment of their actual and necessary expenses, subject to the approval of the Board of County Commissioners."

These acts afford an effective means by which the Board of Public Charities and the Judges of the Juvenile Courts can secure information as to the work, the methods, and the results of the treatment given to children committed for care to various agencies.

Since the Children's Aid Society was established in Philadelphia in 1882 the movement has extended throughout the entire State. The Children's Aid Society of Westrn Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1889 and includes twenty-two counties in the western part of the State, having headquarters in Pittsburg. The main office of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania is in Philadelphia, and its territory includes most of the counties in eastern and central Pennsylvania. There are also a number of county societies having their own headquarters, but co-operating or affiliated with either the Pittsburg or Philadelphia offices, according to location. There are a number of independent Children's Aid Societies doing excellent work, such as Chester and Franklin counties. The Delaware County Society has its own charter and by-laws, but has recently voted to affiliate itself with the State Society. There are also independent charities in Montgomery and Bucks County, but the Juvenile Court of Montgomery County commits many of its children direct to the State Society. In Lycoming County there is a very active and vigorous Children's Aid Society, which operates as a branch of the State Society. In other counties in the eastern district of the State, notably Lancaster, Berks, Philadelphia, Lebanon, Tioga, Luzerne, Carbon, Northampton, Montour, Susquehanna, and Bradford, the State Society receives children from the Directors of the Poor. The Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society co-operates with the State Society and receives children direct from the almshouse or Juvenile Court authorities. In Lehigh County the Poor Board has placed a number of children in the care of the County Committee of

the State Society. These combined Children's Aid Societies have under their care and supervision in family homes throughout the State over 3,000 children, thus being not only the largest placing-out agency in Pennsylvania, but one of the largest in the United States. Inquiries, calls for speakers at public meetings in the interest of this work for children, and requests for conferences with county committees, Directors of the Poor, and Juvenile Court officials, indicate that there is a widespread interest throughout the State in the work of the Children's Aid Society.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of all these Children's Aid Societies in eastern, central, and western Pennsylvania to thank all the Directors of the Poor and other public officials who have co-operated in this great work of helping homeless and neglected children to become self-supporting men and women.

Col. Gould, Erie: Out of many good suggestions that Mr. Sollenberger has made I think I should call the attention of the Directors here to their power in relation to delinquent children that come before the Juvenile Court.

The law creating that court did something that many Directors do not understand the power that they have—that is, the power to compel the County Commissioners to provide a detention home to put the children in that are to be brought before the Juvenile Court. If you will get a body of large-hearted, energetic men and women in your community to organize a Juvenile Court Association and have them take the necessary steps to compel the County Commissioners to provide such a home you will find it a splendid thing to do. Some of the counties thought they could set off a portion of the county jail for the purpose, but the courts have decided that is not a proper place. A child who is to be brought before the court is on his good behavior, and, with a good man and woman having charge of the detention home you will find them on their best behavior until they are brought into court. In Erie County we also have what is called the Elmwood Home, where boys are sent by the court. You can't drive those boys away, they like it so well. We are proud of it and of the work that is being done there.

In the absence of Oliver W. Bohler, of Philadelphia, Superintendent of Blockley Almshouse, L. C. Colborn here read the following paper on "Great Events." The paper was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. BOHLER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I do not see why I should address this Convention, as there are among you so many more able and ready of speech than myself, except from a sense of duty, inspired by the words of your honorable Secretary, in his circular to me, to wit: "As a penalty for doing nothing, you are on the program for an address," and assigning me as a subject "Great Events." My impression at first was that the punishment was rather severe—in fact, not commensurate with the degree of the crime. After much uneasiness of mind, I decided to forward my judge and executioner a declination of submission. Prolonged reflection, however, softened my determination to evade service; so much so that I gradually felt myself becoming interested, which, added to an eager desire to endeavor to impart information, finally impelled me to accept

service and render an accounting. Before proceeding, I desire to assure you, Mr. Chairman, of my appreciation of many of the aphorisms of the time-honored bard, notably his allusion to brevity of speech and discourse. I will, therefore, deal with my subject accordingly and so, perhaps, escape additional penalty for infringing, not only upon your limited time, but also upon the patience of this audience.

My subject matter I would divide into three parts, selecting three events which, in my judgment, appear predominant.

First—Thirty-six years ago the Association of Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania was formed. What an event! Great? Yes, for in no other State was there such an association. And what has been accomplished? Many laws have been passed pertaining to the care of the poor, the insane, and the dependent children; and, beyond this, the creation of a better understanding among the Directors and their associates—by consultation, comparison of notes, and valuable suggestions—as to the manner and means to be employed in caring for the indigent, erection of buildings, etc. On my first meeting with you I was much surprised to find that questions were asked of one another and answers given and advice where asked, just like one great family. Yet I was not quite satisfied. I was thinking of those fifteen counties of our State which were entirely unrepresented here, that have neither a district nor local almshouse. What an event, indeed, if through the efforts of this association organizations could be effected in these derelict counties.

Second—There has since sprung into existence numerous associations of the same kind in other States, and also a National association has been formed, so that not long ago the President of the United State, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, was so impressed with the importance, possibilities, and magnitude of the work that, in order to consult with the people associated in charity work, he called a meeting at the White House, Washington, D. C., to further the care of dependent children. You will surely all agree as to the effect of an event of this character in the furtherance of a very perplexing problem.

Third—In 1881 a little band of women associated themselves in order to find homes for dependent mothers and children other than the almshouse. By hard and diligent work they secured subscriptions to carry out their ideas, and when I first knew of them—this was in the latter part of 1882—they occupied a small room on Arch street in the city of Philadelphia. A little, dark-eyed woman represented them, under the title of Actuary. I called upon her and asked whether, if I had an application for the admission to the Philadelphia Almshouse of children, which I felt should not bear the stigma of the almshouse, whether she would assist me in preventing their admission. She answered yes, and from that time on we worked together successfully and harmoniously. I allude to the Children's Aid Society. Shortly after their work commenced a charter was procured, and the society prospered. Then an association was formed in Pittsburg and the surrounding cities and towns, and following this in regular order in other cities and towns in this State; then to the cities and towns of other States, until now the Children's Aid Society and its great work are known all over the United States. I feel certain that you will not disagree when I classify the formation of this organization as among the great events that have taken place in the charitable field.

That I have not done justice to the subject allotted me, I fully realize; but, enthused with a desire of being agreeable to this assemblage and my wish to retain the confidence of your honorable Secretary, I yielded to these tempting influences, and so bow in submission while praying for merciful consideration.

Mr. Colborn: Two years ago, at West Chester, the committee asked Mr. Roosevelt to address the Convention, and he took the time to write out a part of the address he had given at this meeting in Washington that has been referred to and sent it to us. For years we have been trying to get the Governor of Pennsylvania to meet with us and take part in our proceedings, but there is always something to prevent, and perhaps it is not always a "Great Event."

Shall I tell you who this "little, dark-eyed woman" was? It was Mrs. Punchen. She wended her way over the hills to Somerset and was the first woman to attend this Convention. She presented a resolution before the Convention that was sent before the Legislature and the result was the taking of children under the age of sixteen years out of the almshouses.

Under the head of "Discussion on Desirability of Uniform Laws Governing and Regulating the Charities of the State," Mr. D. A. Mackin, of Luzerne, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MR. MACKIN.

The Desirability of Uniform Laws Governing and Regulating the Charities of Pennsylvania.

After giving the foregoing subject the most careful consideration, it must be emphatically concede that uniformity is the one particular requisite most needed in the poor laws of this great Commonwealth.

I am somewhat loath to enter a field of discussion wherein our legal lights are so well equipped to shine, but since the subject has also been assigned to a lay member of the Convention, I trust all the attorneys, as well as the laymen, from the various districts will give us the benefit of their training and experience with legislation governing the charities of Pennsylvania.

Perhapes the greatest difficulty to be met with in endeavoring to bring about uniform legislation is the fact that the interests and needs of the various poor districts are not identical, and measures that would be advantageous to the county wherein agricultural pursuits predominate might prove not only valueless, but positively injurious, to the large mining and manufacturing communities.

After more than ten years of personal experience in the management of an almshouse, I am forced to the conclusion that there is need for a complete revolution in the charity-governing laws of this State. In fact, it seems to me that a careful revision of existing laws by capable and experienced persons would be of incalculable benefit to all concerned.

While it is my desire to discuss this question only in a general way, yet in order to bring out what, in my opinion, constitute some of the weak points in our present system I find it advisable to refer to my experience in the district and in connection with the institution of which I have charge.

During the year ending September 30, 1910, there was admitted to the almshouse of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County 290 men, seventy-three women, and forty-three children, making a total of 406 admissions. In connection with the number of admissions mentioned an analysis of some of the causes, as having some bearing on the subject under discussion, may be of interest.

It is a well-known fact that many men are admitted during the fall months who might be termed "regulars"—in other words, men who for years, some as many as twenty, have been wintering in our institution. Some of these men, after treatment for a week or two, are perfectly capable of doing manual labor and should be self-supporting; nevertheless, under the existing laws, they are permitted to take advantage of the comforts of the almshouses during the entire winter, when it is difficult to provide suitable employment owing to the general cessation of outdoor work. It is customary for the majority of this class to leave early in the spring, at a time when they might, by their labor, make some compensation to the poor district for the expense incurred in their maintenance during the winter months.

In dwelling on this subject I do not wish it to be inferred that all men admitted during the autumn come under this category. We have in our institution men suffering from miner's asthma, rheumatism, and other ailments peculiar to the coal regions, who, during the spring and summer months are able to perform light outdoor work and earn a salary, which, though small, renders them self-supporting for the time being.

Another class which contributes largely to the almshouse population is the deserted wife and children. At times poor districts are obliged to care for whole families, while the husband and father roams about the country enjoying immunity from punishment.

The poor laws of this Commonwealth thoughtfully provide that no child between the ages of two and sixteen years shall be allowed to remain in an almshouse for more than sixty days. Undoubtedly the gentleman who framed this law had in mind the fact that the atmosphere of an almshouse is not the most desirable place in which to rear children of tender years. In the light of personal experience, I would go still further and say that at times the associations and conditions are such that more harm may be done in sixty days than a lifetime may undo. Habits may be formed and impressions gained that may have a far-reaching effect in influencing the entire future of the child. Indeed, I feel disposed to say that one day, or part of a day, is too long for children from two to sixteen years to be held in an institution of this class.

It would seem that by a concerted effort, aided by necessary legislation on the part of the various poor districts, in conjunction with the police authorities, something could be done to lessen this evil. A system might be instituted whereby it would be possible to trace such deserting husbands and force them to provide for their families. Those who have given this subject even the most casual study realize that a short term of imprisonment does not solve the question, but possibly if the State would provide workhouses where such deserting and non-supporting husbands could be put to work and the proceeds of their labor used for the support of their families, the condition might be improved. In the matter of the discharge of inmates it must be remembered that under our poor laws, except in the case of regularly committed vagrants, the Superintendent is not permitted to exercise his own discretion. Since a person can only become a pauper voluntarily, it follows, necessarily, that we have no right to detain them when they express a desire to leave.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to point out some of the difficulties we meet with in our district, and I am in doubt as to whether I have held very consistently to the subject. However, if by the preceding I succeed in bringing about discussion that will lead to a concentrated effort on the part of those interested, thereby effecting some reforms that will assist in bettering conditions for the weaker ones who come under our charge, I will feel amply repaid.

The Hon. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, addressed the Convention as follows on the subject, "The Child Problem":

ADDRESS OF MR. BUTLER.

My Friends: I shall speak on this subject from a little different viewpoint from that usually taken. Possibly there are not many who have had the opportunity of looking at this subject from the standpoint from which I am going to speak this morning. I was introduced once by a noted charity student who said, measured by the number of prisons and jails he and I had been in, we were perhaps the worst men in the United States. I shall speak from the viewpoint of one who has studied prisons and prisoners.

I stood on one occasion in the dining room of a great reformatory. As I saw the men march in and take their places at the tables I realized that all the prisoners were in uniform, and that all the officers were dressed in uniform, and that I was the only one in all that great company who had on citizen's clothes. I realized then as never before what it was to be one among a thousand. As I stood there watching that company of men, a man came in the door and almost touched me before I realized he was there. When I glanced at him I saw it was the President of the Board of Trustees of that institution. He has a deep interest in every one of those persons, and his eyes became moist as he said, "Poor fellows, poor fellows, it is not altogether their fault; it is mostly society's fault." Who is "society?" Aren't you and I members of it? Have we been faultless, or are we, by any act of omission or commission, responsible for the fall of any one of these boys?

One day I visited a house of refuge, an industrial school for boys. I was met at the station by a little fellow dressed in blue, who came with a buggy and drove me to the school. I said to him: "How old are you?" and he replied: "I am twelve." "How did you happen to come here," I inquired. He said: "It is this way: I got so I wouldn't mind my dad, or go to school; I played hookey and the Truant Officer got after me and the Juvenile Court sent me here." "How long are you going to stay?" was asked. He said: "If I behave myself I will be out in another month." "Then you will go back and play hookey again, and be returned to this school," was suggested. "Not on your life," he said, "when I get home I will have sense enough to mind my dad." (Applause).

I have observed in going over the statistics of a reformatory that fifty-seven per cent of the young men have never attended Sunday School, and only one in 500 had been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Sometime ago I visited a State prison, arriving there about 8 o'clock in the evening. School was in session and I went to it. This prison received life prisoners and men over thirty years of age. There were 125 men in the schoolroom, being taught by officers and by some of the prisoners. The Chaplain was the Superintendent of the school. I asked a teacher whether he had any new pupils, and he said: "All the men in that row are new men." I stepped up to a man and put my hand on his shoulder, and I thought he would jump out of his seat. I asked his name and his age. He said he was fifty-two years old and had never had the opportunity to receive an education. I spoke to another man and he told me he was sixty. As I came to the third man I realized that he was an old man, and when I asked his age he told me he was seventy-two years old. He said he was born before the day of free schools and lived in a remote part of the State; that his father was poor and he never had the

opportunity for an education. There were those three old men, with 120 others, learning their first lessons in the primary department of a prison school.

One evening about the same time I sat in the office of a reformatory talking to the clerk when the door opened and I looked up to see the face of a well-known Sheriff appear at the wicket. By his side stood a young man. I noticed that around the Sheriff's left wrist was an iron handcuff and around the right wrist of the young man was an iron handcuff and a chain connected one with the other. I saw the commitment handed by the Sheriff to the clerk which he receipted and ordered the prisoner delivered to the turnkey. As Sheriff and prisoner walked back through the hall the great wicket door opened and the cuffs were unclasped and fell from the wrist of the young man and off the Sheriff; the latter put the chain in his pocket and bade the young man goodbye. He stepped inside of that door and it closed. Later I learned his story. He told me he grew up on a farm in an agricultural county; his father was a man who made a good living, but hadn't control of his children. The boy got into idle habits and didn't want to go to school. He loafed at the cross-roads store (and I know of no place any worse). In time there was a burglary; that store was robbed. It wasn't long until there were whisperings, and a little later this boy was arrested, charged with burglary, tried and found guilty, and, being under thirty years, was sentenced to an indeterminate term of not less than two nor more than fourteen years in the reformatory.

Now, under that system the jury simply finds a man guilty; the law specifies the sentence and the Judge simply says: "You have been found guilty by the jury; you are sentenced according to the law." And he is committed to the institution to be kept as long as is necessary, in the judgment of the trustees of the institution, between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentence.

At first he thought he would run the institution; but after a few weeks the learned that the State had provided men who drew salaries to run the place and that his services in that direction were not nedeed; that all he had to do was to learn the rules and follow them. He was put in the foundry to learn the trade of molder and at the end of about two and a half years was released, on parole, and given a chance to go outside to see if he could keep the law. A place was found for him as a molder at $3.50 a day. I suppose that was the first work that young man had ever done. He had to make monthly reports of how he worked, and how he spent his time and money, all of which had to be certified to by his employer. The last I knew of him he was making a good record.

Another thing that interested me, in studying these men in the reformatories: About fifteen per cent of them can neither read nor write; fifty per cent had not reached the fourth grade in the public schools, and only five per cent had reached the High School. Sixty-five out of every hundred come from broken homes, where one or both parents are dead or there has been a separation or divorce, or one or both parents is somewhere in confinement Eighty-five per cent of them know no trade, and in the busiest times we have had in the last ten years fifty per cent were unemployed when they committed the crime for which they were arrested.

According to figures read last night by Mr. Weller, there are more than $8,000,000 spent each year for the care of the public charges of this State. Two hundred and eighty-four thousand persons on the average are supported in whole or in part at public expense, and 2,000,-000 persons each year go in and out of institutions you are maintaining.

We have to care for the insane, the fleeble-minded, and the epileptics, and to take care of those who are convicted of offenses against the law. The burden is on us, and we can no more take it off than we can take off our heads. But there is something we can do; we can know the causes of these things. We can know why they exist. We can learn how much of this misery and pauperism and crime can be prevented. (Applause). That is the problem before every such gathering of intelligent men and women as this.

Naturally our thought at once recurs to the fact that of these 284,000 in your institutions supported at public expense, or the 2,000,000 that come out each year, everyone of them was at one time a child. Where did the influence enter their lives that made them public charges, and was there any way to prevent it?

The question of prevention, then, is one that deals largely with children. If we are going to get at the root of this problem it must be by the intelligent work we do for the children. If you have observed what I have stated you have noted that there are cetrain things lacking in these young men who are wards of the State and who are convicted and sentenced for violations of the law. The first and greatest lack is a lack of home training. (Applause). The second great need is the lack of church training. (Applause). When fifty-seven per cent testify that they never attended Sunday School it means much. The third great lack is the lack of school training, and the fourth great lack is the lack of habits of industry. I used to write on my copybook, following my old German teacher, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." And this is as true now as it ever was. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." In some of our States very intelligent study has been given to many of these problems, and as a result there are institutions and agencies for dealing with many of the conditions to which I have referred. I may refer briefly to some of the enactments in some of the States made possible through a study of the conditions and the proper application of the means of prevention. One of the great factors in preventive work is the compulsory education law. When you understand that in my own State 25,000 children are brought into the public schools every year through the efforts of the truant officers it shows good results from his law.

The next step is the question of the care of dependent children; those children that are absolutely dependent on someone else; and the next is the care of neglected children; and the next is the care of delinquent children. In some of the States there have been defined by law the truant child, the dependent child, the neglected child, and the delinquent child. There are also laws providing for the care and custody of such children, and in addition to that there are laws providing for the punishment of anyone who contributes to the dependency, neglect, or delinqnency of a child. Those laws have proven to be very wholesome. Further than that, the child-labor law in many of the States is becoming much more perfect than formerly. That is aiding in the regulation of the working of children, and of mothers of children, in the factories and shops.

The system of caring for dependent children varies greatly in different States. As indicated last night, Massachusetts led the way in establishing a State orphanage. They have closed that and now place a large part of such children in private families. Michigan established a State orphanage more than thirty years ago, and that was followed by other Western States. They are well satisfied with the system, and say in their States it meets the needs. Pennsylvania started on the system of county orphanages either maintained by the county or local orphanages that were subsidized by the State. In my own State we began that system. In 1881 the Legislature of my State provided for

the establishment of local orphanages. There was a strong sentiment in the northern part of the State against that, and in favor of the Michigan plan; and the drift of sentiment in my State is in that direction now. We found that one of our greatest difficulties was the lack of definite authority for making children public wards. There were a dozen ways of doing that, and we finally found that the State was caring for many children for whom the parents and relatives ought to care. In one county there was an orphans' home that contained fifty-two children. There was a great deal of complaint from people who lived in the locality. Our office received a request one day from the officers to send them a set of plans for an orphans' home. I went to see them and told them there was no need of it. We said to them your county ought not to support more than eight or ten children and why do you want to spend all this money, amounting to $30,000. They took the matter up and the result was by the middle of the next week we were asked to find homes for the children. Some of the children had been in the institution eight or ten years. It is hard to find homes for such children, but we took out ten of the children in the next thirty days, and the papers published that fact. At the end of sixty days the number of children had been reduced to thirty-two, and it kept going down, to ten, and eight, and then to two, and then the institution was closed. (Applause). This condition existed all over the State, and we came to the conclusion that it was time that someone with authority had the right to inquire whether or not a child should be the ward of the State. No child in our State now can be made a public ward except on the order of the Judge of the Juvenile Court. You will be surprised to learn how many people, when they find their children are going to be made public wards, do not want that done and find they are able to take care of them themselves. We direct the township overseer of the poor never to break up a family, if it is a fit place for the children; to hold them together, and only as a last resort to take the child away.

Now, a neglected child is one that is in an unfit or immoral or vicious home. We have a statute providing for a County Board of Children's Guardians. The Court may declare a child a ward of the State and place it in the hands of that board as a ward. The Juvenile Court handles the delinquent cases, too. There is another law in use in certain States, known as the licensing law. Two years ago some of our philanthropic agencies became interested in the fact that many children were being made public wards in our county, many of them coming from other counties, and some from other States. They made an investigation, and the result was that in our county, containing less than a third of a million people, there were found eighteen lying-in homes and maternity hospitals, twenty-eight foundling asylums, children's homes, and baby farms, and thirty-four institutions and agencies answered an advertisement to board babies. We found that children were raffled off in saloons; that they had been offered for sale for from $1.00 to $5.00 each; that they had been doped, poisoned, mistreated, underfed, and neglected, and many of them had been put in private families and had died from previous neglect. The array of evidence presented was startling, and it led to a demand from our people that a law should be passed providing some form of licensing such agencies. Now every maternity hospital, lying-in home, foundling asylum, orphans' asylum, children's home, or any other kind of a child-caring agency, whether public or private, has to have an annual written license from the Board of State Charities. The result of this was that of the seventy in my own county fourteen applied for a license and seven licenses were granted; the other sixty-three went out of business; and everyone of the institutions that now exist comes up to the

standard. The reputable institutions believe in the law and cheerfully conform to it. They have to make a daily report to our office and we have an inspector making the rounds all the time, to see that they are in every way complying with the law. It is said that the infant mortality in such institutions in that county has been reduced one-half, and we are not troubled now with many persons coming from other counties and States and the children being left public wards. It is one of the best laws we have had in years. It is a protection to the public and to the women and children.

These various things to which I have referred are simply tools that are put into our hands. We are builders; in order to build we have to have tools, and the Legislature has given us such in these acts, that form the skeleton of a children's code. If we do not use these tools we will not be very efficient. If we study them and make them a part of us we will know where and how to apply them. When a person appeals to us to know what can be done in a certain case we will know what to do. These tools are yours and mine.

Ordinarily when a person makes a speech on charity he is expected to ask for a collection. (Laughter). I am not going to ask you for a collection; but I am going to ask you to think about these matters and learn how the laws are applied in your own communities. I am going to ask you not to give me money, but to give this subject a little of your time and thought and effort. To give something of yourselves.

"He that giveth himself with his gift helps three—himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

Applause.

At the close of his paper Mr. Butler referred to the National Conference of Charities to be held in Boston next June, and urged the members to attend if possible.

Mr. Smith (Chester): We pride ourselves in Pennsylvania as being one of the first States of the Union, but after listening to this address I am impressed with the deficiency of some of our laws for the care of our children. Let us take this message home with us. "In union there is strength," and I think much good will come out of this able address, if we will go to work and not allow our Legislature to rest until they have given us better laws for the care of our children.

Applause.

Mrs. Helen M. Holloway, of Bloomsburg, Pa., here read the following paper, "Probation Work Among Children," which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MRS. HOLLOWAY.

"Probation Work Among Children."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The probation system, adopted at first in Massachusetts with reference to first offenders, has been widely extended over our country since the organization of children's courts.

Massachusetts discovered a good many years ago that it was better to return first offenders to society as soon as possible after conviction—rather than shut them up behind prison bars. The criminal was sentenced to prison for a given number of years, but after he had been in jail a brief period, if his conduct was good, he was placed on probation—that is, he was permitted to return to society and become a wage-earner. But he was under the supervision of the prison officials until

the expiration of his sentence. Thus, it was found, that many first offenders could be placed on their good behavior and kept under the supervision of a probation officer, rather than held behind prison bars, and that greater good came to the prisoner, with less cost to the State.

With a rapid development of children's courts in the United States the probation system has been widely adopted and the probation officer has become a recognized factor in the care and training of juvenile offenders.

Instead of placing juvenile dependents and juvenile delinquents in homes for orphans and reform schools, it is now recognized that while the custodial care of some children is needed, that for the majority of such children what is needed is a home. For the average child a home is the best place in which to grow up. And children who have no homes, or whose homes are not suitable for their proper care and training—such children must have homes provided for them. This is the work of the probation officer—to seek homes for those children who have no homes, or for those children whose parents no longer provide suitable homes for them.

But the probation officer must do more than find homes for such children. She must see that such children are properly treated and cared for after homes have been provided. There must be constant supervision of all children placed on probation, and frequent visits to families where such children are placed. It is not merely that such children be provided with places to live. They must be placed where constant oversight is exercised. Families will sometimes agree to take a dependent or a delinquent child simply because they want a servant in the house. The good of the child, his moral development and intellectual training, are little thought about. Hence, probation officers should see to it that families with whom such children are placed do not abuse their privileges. Only the constant supervision of the probation officer will prevent such abuses.

Another important duty of the probation officer should be to secure homes by way of adoption of such children. Families must be found who will take the children, not merely because they are paid so much per week or per month, but because they want to give the orphaned, abandoned, and delinquent child their own name and bring him up as their own child.

The probation officer also becomes a necessary part of the children's court, where such court actually exists, and when there is no special children's court, of the general local criminal court. Thus the probation officer becomes an investigator of the home conditions and past history of such children as have broken away from the restraints of the law.

Before a child is tried there should be a searching examination into his physical and mental defects, the family history, and the conditions that surround the child. Such information is necessary before proper judicial action can be taken. Thus, the probation officer becomes an investigator and an adviser to the Court. Most Judges can know very little about the conditions that may have produced the crime for which the child has been brought before the Court.

The probation officer also must represent in a measure the power and authority of the State. But as Judge Mack, of the Children's Court of Chicago, once said: "The probation officer must represent that authority in a far larger measure of love. The probation officer must not be the jail-guard type, but of the educated, philanthropic worker type—not all mind and not all heart, but a wise mingling of the two. We must train up a generation of probation officers, if we are to do our work effectively; because unless probation be real, unless probation accomplishes the results of keeping the child from going wrong,

unless probation be kept from getting into a rut, the whole system of children's courts will be discredited."

Mr. Weller, of Pittsburg, was here called for and spoke as follows:

It has been said that false teeth are all right in their place. I am afraid even a good speech from me might not be in place after so long a program and so many good things. Someone has recently said that the greatest conquest ever attained by Napoleon Bonaparte was when Theodore Roosevelt stood "silent" before his tomb. (Laughter).

If I live up to my title as a charity worker I ought to be entirely silent.

It is true we all have these problems we have been discussing. First of all is the problem of outdoor relief. That is if we are watching the relief problems we will have brought up in their early stages many of the problems that center about the feeble-minded and the insane, because the problems of outdoor relief have to do with the families who are weak. The story of such a family is one that we will call the family of Henry Meyer, because that is not his name. He has five small children and he is somewhat addicted to drink and somewhat addicted to desertion. He was reported last year to the Associated Charities of Pittsburg and we found that the family had been receiving relief for some years, and the first thing we noted was that all these agencies that they had been receiving aid from took it for granted that Henry was no good. They had neglected to see him. I would like to say that where there is a man in a family it is the duty of the relief-giving agency to see that man—if they have to camp out on the doorstep for hours. The visitor of the Associated Charities did camp out until she saw him. He sat there with one of the children on his knee. The home was pretty clean. There were some old pieces of furniture in the home, and quite a tone about the home. This able-bodied man stood there and the visitor spoke with sympathy when she remarked that the children looked thin and ill-fed. He said: "Yes, they don't get enough to eat," and he insinuated that it was up to the visitor to see that they did get something to eat. He experienced a distinct shock when the visitor suggested to him that it was his business to see that the children got something to eat.

We began the treatment of that relief problem with this idea: Here is a man under thirty; it is his job to take care of his family. We will give him all kinds of assistance, but we will be mighty careful not to provide for his family, as it is his business.

Now, people will say: "But you can't let the children suffer." I take it there were two ways to prevent their suffering; one was to take adequate responsibility to take care of the children; the other alternative was so to strengthen the Meyer father and mother that they would provide for their children. When the church people said, "You cannot let the children suffer" did they mean they would do one of these things? No; they meant they would give $2 relief in January and another $2 in March or April. The children of such a family are bound to suffer unless you get to work and have them entirely under your care; or set yourselves determinedly to work to build up strength and ability on the part of those whose duty it is to care for the children. We were very careful not to increase their probability of suffering by further weakening the responsibility that Henry felt. We got him to take the drink cure. We got him a job. He did splendidly for six months and then he took the first drink and that led him to leave his wagon at the roadside and to disappear. Here were the five children, and the wife came and said: "Won't you put the children in an institution and let me get a job?"

From my experience a large part of the child problem in our community comes from just such families.

Now, we believe the relief policy in that case meant to go slow. We believe that a proper relief policy looks to conserving all the possibilities of self-help and of family responsibility. Although it was hard to do it we left that woman without relief for a while. She was assisted by a neighbor who was himself a poor man. We often went to see the family, but we were afraid to step in too quickly to take care of the children. We knew that somewhere, sooner or later the man would be affected by our treatment of the case. We went to see the relatives of the family—this husband's brothers and sisters and the wife's relatives—and we put up to them the family problem. The man came back. We didn't bring him before the Court. We spent time getting him a job again. He agreed to have his pay drawn by his wife, under our supervision, and he seems now to be making good. (Applause).

So the suggestion I would make is that the relief policy, public or private, is absolutely dangerous unless it includes a determined effort to consider character questions; to give strength as well as material aid. Any relief policy which had dealt with the Meyer family without an endeavor to cure his habit of drink and to win him from his habit of desertion would have been liable to do more harm than good, because the need of that family was based upon those two elements of weakness, and a few dollars given occasionally without an effort to cure that weakness would probably have increased that weakness.

So the whole modern movement is based on these fundamentals: It believes you cannot deal with the relief problem safely unless there be competent personal service, and, secondly, co-operation. By "competent personal service" I mean that a competent man or woman must go to each family, as the problem arises, and must study every possibility within the family situation; must have as the ideal the development of self-help where it is possible, the keeping together of the family—the bringing in of the family group—some such a view as you have seen in some institutions where a girl is learning sewing; you have seen a piece torn from a tablecloth and she takes it and weaves the torn shreds back into the fabric until you can hardly tell where it was torn out.

In the second place, co-operation: You and I have to deal with a tremendous social force. In Pittsburg we spend about $2,000,000 annually for charitable work. You know if you strike a blow this way (indicates) with your fingers you won't harm yourself. You know you want to unite your fingers if you desire to strike a blow. If you strike at the problem of poverty with scattered fingers no one is injured much, but the family. We must deal a blow with united forces; so we must work for a united policy on this question.

The fundamental doctrine is that we help people in proportion as we stimulate or increase their activity. My muscle developes as I use it. We help people only in proportion as we get them to do something, or to have their activity enlarged. We are going to help the Meyer family. How? Not by doing things for them, but by patiently and sympathetically developing their own faculties; lifting up their ideals; helping in every feature of the home life to make it better. In our institutions we are to hold that ideal before us; that we are to bring in occupation for these people, even for the incurable insane—not because it is more profitable for the institution, but because we know we can help these charges of ours only as we understand their fragments of active powers and develop them.

So the relief policy of any community should, it seems to me, be the subject of very earnest thought and careful development; and unless we can base it on the principle of competent personal service and co-operation and self-help we shall find that public relief better be eliminated; that unless the relief policy does gather up some of these standards it is likely to do in this country as it has in some other countries—more harm than good.

I thank you for your patience.

Applause.

Upon motion, the Convention was here adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Wilson.

Mr. D. A. Mackin (Luzerne): Under the head of "Miscellaneous Business" I would like the Convention to suggest to the Program Committee a way to have sectional meetings; that we endeavor to have the people interested in one branch of the work one-half day, instead of having the program so mixed as it is.

Mr. Colborn: In answer to the circular that was sent out on program I did not receive a single suggestion from anybody. I had in mind just what Mr. Mackin suggests. I would like the arrangement of sectional meetings. I have been making up the programs for fifteen years and am very glad to have suggestions of this kind.

Mr. Mackin: I would suggest that at each sectional meeting we have at least one person who is an expert on the particular subject for that meeting.

Mr. Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Next Place of Meeting, here announced that the committee had selected Indiana, Indiana County, as the next place of meeting, and presented the report.

Upon motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Osche, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented the report of that committee, as follows:

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania for the year ending October 5, 1910:

The Treasurer charges himself with the amount remaining in his hands for the year ending October 14, 1909, as per report of the Auditing Committee approved by the Association at Bradford, October 14, 1909 $109.43

The Treasurer charges himself with the amount of the assessments received from poor districts and institutions, viz:

1909.

To amount received from C. A. S. of Chester County	5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Williamsport, P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Somerset County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Roxboro, Philadelphia, P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Bradford City, P. D.	15.00

To amount received from Directors of Poor of Central P. D. Luzerne County 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Delaware County 15.00
To amount received from Poor Directors of Elk County..... 10.00
To amount received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg.. 10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Allegheny County 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Lower Dublin P. D., Philadelphia 10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Chester County.. 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Fayette County. 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Germantown P. D., Philadelphia 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Westmoreland Co. 15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Beaver County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Warren County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Titusville 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Washington County..... 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Fayette County 5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Montgomery Co... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coal Field P. D. 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of House of Correction, Philadelphia 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of F. M. School, Elwyn..... 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pittsburg 5.00
To amount received from Trustees of Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Warren... 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of State Hospital, Harrisburg 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of C. A. S. of Venango County 5.00
To amount received from Trustees of C. A. S. of Greene County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Allegheny County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Bradford, McKean County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Meadville, Crawford County 5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Blakely P. D..... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Jenkins and Pittston P. D. 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Conyngham and Central P. D. 10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Mifflin County.... 5.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor of Greene County.... 15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Clearfield County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Mercer County 5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg 15.00
To amount received from Trustees of Feeble-minded School, Polk 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Lancaster County 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Franklin County.. 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Mercer County.... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Bedford County.... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Cambria County.... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Tioga County..... 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Coal Township P. D. 10.00
To amount received from Department of Charities, Philadelphia 15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Huntingdon County 15.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Jefferson County..... 5.00

To amount received from C. A. S. of Cambria County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Elk County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Butler County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Clarion County	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Armstrong County (Kittanning)	5.00
To amount received from C. A. S. of Carbondale P. D.	10.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Blair County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Scranton P. D.	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Erie County	15.00
To amount received from Directors of Poor, Washington County	15.00
Total amount received by Treasurer	$777.43

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, viz:

1909

By amount paid Bradford Poor District, expenses, program, etc.	$25.00
By amount paid E. A. Boyne, President, postage, etc.	3.94
By amount paid U. S. Express Company, express on papers and records	1.75
By amount paid Adams Express Company, express on reports, etc.	1.10
By amount paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings	115.00
By amount paid Pittsburg Photo & Engraving Company	10.00
By amount paid Somerset "Standard," letter and billheads	5.50
By amount paid C. H. Fisher & Son, envelops, etc.	3.25
By amount paid expenses to Johnstown, two trips, printing reports	10.00
By amount paid Benshoff Printing Company, priting reports (800)	116.00
By amount paid Postmaster, Johnstown, postage on reports	21.45
By amount paid E. A. Boyne, expenses to National Conference	15.00
By amount paid Col. E. P. Gould, expenses to Harrisburg	25.00
By amount paid Bell and Somerset Telephone companies	3.60
By amount paid miscellaneous expenditures—telegrams, stationery, folding circulars, reports, expenses to Williamsport	21.70
By amount paid Program Committee for meeting at Pittsburg, expenses	25.00
By amount paid F. J. Hoffman, Postmaster, postage on reports, assessments, announcements, letters, and circulars	25.75
By amount paid Irma and Nellie Shaffer, services as stenographer and typewriter	21.50
By amount paid Somerset "Standard," printing announcements, blank reports, circular letters, etc.	14.20
By amount paid Secretary for expenses, as per resolution of Association	50.00
By amount paid Treasurer Colborn, salary as Treasurer	25.00
By amount paid Somerset Telephone Company	6.00
By amount paid assessment to National Conference, dues	2.50
By amount paid postage an program helps and express	7.57
By amount paid for typewriting this report and work putting out program	3.00
Total amount paid out by the Treasurer	$559.81
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the year ending this 11th day of October, 1910	$244.62

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending 11th October, 1910, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in Treasurer's hands at last meeting, $109.43; that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of $695, making a total received by the Treasurer of $804.43, and that the Treasurer has expended and paid out as per his receipts the sum of $559.81, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $244.62. The Association is to be congratulated on its good financial standing, and its thanks are due the Treasurer for his financiering the Association so well.

We further recommend that the same assessments be levied as were levied the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. OSCHE,
R. C. BUCHANAN,
J. A. GRAY,
Auditing Committee.

The report was read by Mr. Osche, and upon motion, was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Colborn a recess was here taken for the purpose of having a picture of the delegates and others present taken, and the members assembled in front of the Postoffice building, where a picture was taken to be used as a frontispiece for the report.

Upon reassembling the Convention was favored with music by the young ladies.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Lancaster, read a paper entitled, "The Insane, County Care, Etc." The paper, which was received with applause, follows:

PAPER BY DR. STEWARD.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

That the State and county must provide adequately and well for all of the insane within its borders is not now denied by those possessed of the humanitarian spirit.

Daniel Defoe more than 200 years ago regarded the care of this class of individuals as a "rent charge upon the whole community," and at a comparatively recent date Horace Mann enunciated the principle that the dependent insane are wards of the State.

To care for the dependent, to relieve the needy, to protect and prolong human life, to safeguard public health, is a social obligation. Year by year this Convention has assembled in various quarters of this great Commonwealth to consider, to discuss, these problems, the greatest problems of human life. Everywhere—whether it be in hospital, almshouse, factory, school, or what not—man is becoming more and more the "greatest study of mankind." Thus are we confronted with a difficult and many-sided problem, and if an adequate and satisfactory solution be not found, degeneracy will become the terminal history of the race. There is no escape from the responsibility that devolves upon us as sociological workers, and equally no escape from the fact that we must give a careful and complete account of our stewardship, whether we have been true to the trust whereunto we have been called.

There is no more pitiable class of human beings than those who are bereft of their reason, and no form of human affliction so unfortunate as mental alienation. Let us revert briefly to the history of public care of the insane.

In the years that are gone this affliction has been characterized by such terms as "demon," "lunatic," and "witch." In the ancient ages the history of mental diseases is limited to allusions in the Old Testament and works of poetry.

Homer and Sophocles portray the woes of the poor unfortunate. Listen to the words of Hippocrates, the great father of medicine: "Men ought to know that from nothing else but the brain come joy, despondency, and lamentation, and by the same organ we become mad and delirious." The Hippocratic theory of mental disease as expressed in the scientific language of to-day is: "The brain is the seat of mental activity, and, like other organs, is obnoxious to the natural causes of disease. Mental diseases arise from abnormalities of the brain."

More than 2,000 years afterwards Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says that the insane are bewitched and are capable of producing tempests and dire calamities. What progress in this lapse of 2,000 years?

To read the history of the treatment and care of the insane is to read a history of misery and degradation, the result of man's ignorance and inhumanity to man.

For centuries the fate of the insane remained the same. Though Charles the Great had forbidden the burning of witches, and the noble Wier in 1515 had appealed to the Emperor and the people to spare the blood of these witches, who were only insane or hysterical, yet these voices were without effect, and witch trials and all their attending horrors continued to exist well into the eighteenth century. The unfortunate sick and reason-bereft could not be relegated eternally to the dungeon and direful tortures. There is always some heart a-tune to the relief of suffering, and always some men who, punctuation marks in the text of time, indicate the epochs of human history.

The great Pinel, having applied to Couthon for permission to strike off the shackles from the patients under his charge in the famous Bicetre, was held with suspicion, and, upon inspecting the conditions existing in this great French prison for the insane, Couthon, turning to this great physician, said: "Look here, citizen, art thou insane thyself, that thou wilt unchain such animals?"

But filled with the zeal, as one who loved his fellow-men, he removed the chains that bound fifty-three insane patients, and began a work that makes his record immortal. About the same time public sentiment was aroused in England, and the large-hearted Quaker, William Tuke, founded in 1792 "The York Retreat." Of this retreat, Mr. Samuel Tuke has written, in 1813, "The retreat has been conducted from the beginning upon the principle that the utmost practical degree of gentleness, tenderness, and attention to the comforts and feelings of the patients was, in the first place, due to them as human beings, and in the next place, was infinitely the means of effecting their recovery."

Antedating by nearly a century, the striking service of Pinel and Tuke, as early as 1709, the Society of Friends, at a monthly meeting held in Philadelphia, discussed ways and means for the establishment of a hospital for the sick and insane. Out of this movement grew the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1751, which had a ward provided for those who were "distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties." In addition to this was the establishment in 1813 of the Friends' asylum upon the broad principle "that the insane might see that they were regarded as men and brethren."

The first half of the nineteenth century marks the emancipation period for the insane in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It marks the beginning of public care, and the beginning of a true public policy concerned chiefly in keeping in human custody of the unfortunate insane individual. Care was the central thought, and little or no attention

given to remedial treatment. In the latter half of the nineteenth century the remedial or curative treatment became prominent, and with this came that department of mental science known as psychiatry, and thus psychiatry, after a severe struggle, gained a rightful place among the natural sciences.

With public care came public policy in the placing of the insane in institutions and devolping humanitarian sentiment has built institutions everywhere favorable to the observation of the insane.

The oldest public care for the insane in Pennsylvania was what is known to-day as the "County Care Plan." This antedated the establishment of the State institutions and during which time the insane were collected in poorhouses and suffered much from illusage and neglect.

Dorothea Dix, having inspected the poorhouses in various parts of the State, transmitted to the Legislature a memorial, the result of which was the passage of the act establishing a State hospital. This was the beginning of the State policy of caring for the insane with the establishment of the hospital at Harrisburg. One by one other hospitals were erected—at Danville, Norristown, Warren, Dixmont, and Wernersville, having a population to-day, according to the report of 1909, of 9,280. Two others are in course of construction, one at Rittersville and the other for criminal insane at Fairview, Wayne County. Each will have a capacity of 1,000 beds.

The second form of public policy, existing in the State of Pennsylvania to-day, is that known as "County Care."

In 1896 and 1897, the State hospitals becoming overcrowded, the Committee on Lunacy was confronted with the problem of meeting this condition. Their attention was directed to the system that existed and was in successful operation in the State of Wisconsin, for a period of fifteen years, known as "County Care." In order to inaugurate a similar system in Pennsylvania, and in order to establish a more rational and economical plan of care, the Committee on Lunacy in 1896 drew up a bill, which, being approved by the Board of Public Charities, was presented to the Legislature in 1897. This bill was approved by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and is known as "An act to provide for the maintenance, care, and treatment of the indigent insane in county and local institutions."

It provided "That any county, municipality, borough, or township of this Commonwealth which now has, or may hereafter, supply, erect, and equip a suitable institution for the maintenance, care, and treatment of its indigent insane, upon plans and specifications, approved in writing by the Board of Public Charities, shall receive from the State treasury the sum of $1.50 per week (now amended to $2.00 per week) for every indigent insane person of such county, municipality, borough, or township so maintained, who has been legally adjudged to be insane and committed to such institution, or who may be transferred from a State hospital for the insane to such local institution; Provided, That the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institution, and the manner of care and treatment therein furnished, is proper and suitable to the class or classes of the indigent insane so maintained, and shall so certify to the Auditor-General before any such payment shall be made."

This is the so-called "County Care Act of 1897," and its main object is to induce counties or other localities to care for some, if not all, of their insane in local institutions, preferably in new, modernly-appointed county hospitals, such as those in Wisconsin.

In the institutions in Pennsylvania now having "County Care," there were not less than 6,171 patients reported on September 30, 1909. The number of insane is increasing each year. This annual increase is

enough to fill a good sized hospital. The question naturally presents itself: What provision shall be made? Shall we build more State hospitals, or shall we encourage the counties to make suitable provision for their own patients?

Mr. James E. Heg, before the National Conference of Charities, with reference to the Wisconsin system, states that "more than 2,700 chronic insane are now being care for in the county asylums and fully as well cared for as in any State institution in the country. To have cared for these by the State would have required buildings that would have cost $2,000,000. To have obtained that immense sum from the Legislature would have been almost impossible, and, if possible, would have entailed heavy burdens on the people, already heavily taxed."

The counties not having "County Care" are to-day paying to the State hospitals $1.75 per week and the clothing bill for each patient cared for in the State hospital from that county.

On the contrary, should that county have "County Care," the State will pay $2.00 per week. From this it will be seen that the county really gets $3.75 per week from what it received and what it saves.

The people are paying no more than they would have paid had the insane been cared for in the State institutions.

County Care in Pennsylvania, as viewed by the Committee on Lunacy, to-day is a success. It has been shown that caring for the insane in the local institutions in small numbers has the advantage financially, but this is not the broadest view, I grant, for one to take of this subject. But there are other advantages urged by the advocates of the County Care system, such as nearness to their friends, and that it facilitates the parole to their homes of numbers of chronic insane. County Care offers the largest opportunity for the employment of this benefit of parole, which is of inestimable advantage to the insane, and of benefit to the institution.

In the State institutions for the year of 1909, taking the number of patients treated during the year as the base, there were discharged as restored 3.59 per cent, while under County Care 4.46 per cent. Discharged improved in State hospitals 3.78 per cent, and about 8.64 per cent in the hospitals under County Care, almost twice as great a percentage. Percentages are in the main fallacious and may be twisted to meet any argument, but by way of explanation it has been urged that the big hospitals cannot give the patients the individual care and the best kind of treatment calculated to restore them, as can be given in the home hospitals.

In passing, permit me to mention a class of mental defectives that is engaging the attention of institution workers to-day. It is the opinion that the criminal insane should be cared for in asylums devoted to the care of this class only, and when the hospital is completed at Fairview there will be filled a long-felt want in this Commonwealth. The average criminal, through atavism, direct heredity, or primary degeneration is morally defective and should be segregated.

This County Care as found in Wisconsin, and which was primarily the idea in the establishment of County Care in Pennsylvania, was intended for the harmless, incurable, or chonic class of patients. The acute, curable cases under this system were to be cared for in the State institutions.

Some of our counties have gone beyond the original thought of the act, and have really created and equipped small hospitals for the insane.

While the County Care Act does not limit any locality as to the class of patients it may care for locally, the act does specifically state that suitable institutions for the maintenance, care, and treatment shall be provided, and that the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institutions, and the man-

ner of care and treatment therein furnished, are proper and suitable to the class or classes so maintained.

What constitutes this suitable equipment and proper care? The whole asylum must be elevated to the hospital regime, in imitation, as far as possible, of the general hospital for physical diseases. Every effort should be made for the better hospital treatment of acute cases at all institutions, because insanity is curable in its early or acute stages. Better hospital treatment means better facilities for work, enlargement of medical staff, and the employment of trained nurses. There must be a unifying of authority in a general superintendent, who must be a thoroughly-trained physician. For the best interests of the institution and the patients under its care, the form of management found in some of our institutions for the insane, in which laymen are in supervision, should be hustled into limbo. It would be absurd to take the village blacksmith and elect him master mechanic to build an iron man-of-war in our Navy yards. It is equally absurd to appoint as superintendent a layman, one who has devoted no time to study of psychiarty and the treatment of mental diseases, and with no more conception of hospitals and hospital management than a Hottentot has of the Confession of Faith.

One of the most important problems confronting those in charge of hospitals for the care and treatment of mental diseases, is the securing of the kind and skillful performance of their duties, by the attendants. The troubles and abuses, in the great majority of instances, come from ignorance, and not from wilful neglect or abuse. By securing attendants well adapted for their work and providing them with instruction by means of lectures, recitations, and instruction and drill in the practical work of caring for the sick and the insane, a corps of attendants can be developed, intelligent and efficient, who will greatly further the work of the hospital.

The insane patient is a sick individual, and he requires careful attention and nursing, in order to bring him back to health and usefulness, that he may be returned to his family a useful unit in the community.

For this proper care and suitable equipment the insane must look to the Directors of the Poor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the hands of these officials is the care of the indigent insane, a class of individuals absolutely unable to help themselves. There is no class for whom it is so important to provide proper care and suitable equipment, and it is equally important that those who have charge of this unfortunate class, should be men of character, honor, and honesty.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the most modern appliances for scientific treatment may be had in every institution. Does the fear of expense operate against our best judgment in these things that would be to the best interests of those who depend upon our institutions for relief? The insane deserve better things and the public have a right to demand it; and there is no enterprise to which the public can give their attention and for which public money can be expended comparable to the care and treatment of the indigent insane.

Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of Avondale, Pa., here read a paper entitled, "The Community of Duty to the Neglected and Dependent Children." Before beginning the reading of the paper Mrs. Cooper said: "It is with great hesitation that I come before you. Every department of this work has been discussed, but as I prepared this paper I will give it to you for what it is worth." Mrs. Cooper was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. COOPER.

The duty of the community to neglected and dependent children seems to the writer to be a very broad one, and conveys more meaning than the casual observer would for a moment realize. All children are dependent upon someone for support and care until they arrive near the age of maturity; but the dependent child, as we understand it, is one who has to depend entirely upon the community for its physical, mental, and moral development. But do we understand that the neglected children are only those who are homeless and depend upon the community for their support and care? To me the neglected child covers a far broader ground than the dependent one. A neglected duty is a failure, through carelessness, to perform something that should have been done; a neglected child, therefore, is one who has failed to receive, through the carelessness of those upon whom its care has been entrusted, any part or portion of its development that would tend toward building a strong, vigorous physical constitution, and a mental and moral training that would aid them in becoming useful citizens of our country. With this definition it will not be necessary for us to direct our attention alone to homes of squalor and poverty to find them, but some of the homes of the rich should also claim our consideration. Is it not true, that in some of the homes of our wealthiest people we find children whom God has given them as a trust surrounded with every luxury that this world can afford; their little bodies bedecked with everything that is costly and beautiful; every desire attended to by servants, whose duty it is to gratify every petty want, while the parents, the father, perhaps, is so deeply engrossed in business that he may add more dollars to his already overflowing bank account, or working up some political scheme that he may become one of the political bosses or grafters of our country, that his children are almost strangers to him and the training of these young minds is left entirely to the mother. And what can we say to her? Do we find her at her post of duty? Or is her mind so absorbed with preparing for and attending so many of the social functions of the day and keeping pace with the latest styles of dress for herself and children that their moral and intellectual training and the building up of strong and noble characters is left entirely to the servants, who are totally unfit to be entrusted to such a care. Under such training and influence these children grow up to be selfish and tyrannical and become leaners rather than lifters in this great work of reform that is appealing more and more every year to the very best that is in each and everyone of us. And still more, should the wealth and luxury that has been showered upon them in childhood be suddenly wrenched from them by some unfortunate circumstances they are totall unfitted to meet life's battles and become subjects for financial help in the neighborhood in which they reside. Such cases as these are not imaginary, but have come directly under the knowledge of the writer. Another result of this parental neglect we see in the alarming increase of applications for divorce among those in high life. These young people whose selfish natures have been nurtured in childhood until ready to bear fruit go out into the world, select companions from entirely selfish motives without any regard for the sacredness of the marriage vow soon grow weary of each other and seek other companionship, and the happiness of the home, one of God's greatest gifts to His people, is wrecked forever and the children grow up to repeat the story. Has the community any duty in regard to these children? Certainly it has; but what shall that duty be and how shall it be accomplished? This is a serious problem, far harder to solve than the duty we owe to the neglected child we pick up from the gutters and

highways. These children we gather up and place under our own personal care, under the best environment at our command, for their best development and trust to the future as to the outcome. The community has no such jurisdiction over the class of children above alluded to, neither can we reach them by legislation; but can we not send out a stronger appeal in this age of fast living that parents be more keenly alive to the responsibility of the guardianship of their children, whether it be to the elevation of the soul or the undermining of the moral character by careless neglect. An improvement in these social conditions and a progress toward better citizenship in high life must be made by constant agitation of the subject where this class of people can be reached, either through the church, the school, or through men's and women's societies if they would interest themselves in this work.

The next problem that confronts us is what is our duty to the poor who are not entirely deserted and neglected, but are crowded in tenement houses in our large cities with sanitary arrangements far inferior to the animals entrusted to our care. There are thousands of these homes where the rooms simply open into an air shaft, where not a single ray of cleansing sunlight enters, and lamps are kept burning all day long. In such homes as these thousands of children are huddled together with no possible chance of either physical or mental development. Judge Lindsey, who is the best known Judge of the Juvenile Court in the world, says that in his eyes the child is the Nation and through the child's misery, and misfortune, and tears he learned the social, political, and economic problems of the Nation, and he believes until these are solved there will be no justice for the child or man. It has been truly said that stunted children make stunted citizens, and stunted citizens make a stunted State.

With these truths before us it is certainly the duty of the community to make a stronger plea for better and more sanitary homes for our dependent class of people. Healthy childhood and strong manhood weigh too light in the balance against property. The child labor problem goes hand in hand with the problem of improving these wretched tenement conditions. In these tenement districts child labor flourishes as noisome weeds flourish and grow in foul swamps, and little children, almost babies, are forced into this unnatural struggle for a mere existence. I do not know what the census of 1910 records, but that of 1900 reported that 1,750,178 children, or nearly one in six of the children in the United States over ten years of age and under sixteen, were engaged in gainful occupations. All of these children were presumably sacrificing some of the educational opportunities, and of the golden age of play and many of the normal rights of childhood to the necessity of earning part or the whole of their daily bread. Pennsylvania's child-labor law has been very lax. Although she stands first in mining, second in manufacture, commerce, and population, she stands forty-sixth in the number of child laborers employed, if the States having the fewest be put at the head, and Eastern Pennsylvania stands on a still lower plane. In the nineteen counties east of Harrisburg, where less than fifty per cent of the population reside, out of the 35,000 children employed in the State eighty-five per cent of them work for their bread in this territory. Under these conditions Pennsylvania's part must not be one of boasting, but of reform. She has before her a long and arduous climb, but she has made one step upward from the foot of the ladder by the new labor law that went into effect January 1, 1910. This law provides that children who apply for employment must produce a certificate that they have arrived at the age of fourteen and can read and write intelligently in the English language. Between January 1st and May 1st the compulsory educa-

tion bureau received 10,919 applications for employment certificates; 735 of these were refused, as they did not come up to the requirements of the law and they had to return to school. This is surely a great improvement over the laws of the past. The providing of parks and playgrounds while of immediate good, offers much to the unborn inhabitants of our cities by helping to conserve strong, healthy bodies and healthy minds. We have the free day school that must take the partially blind, deaf, and crippled, the epileptic and the defective, but do we make sufficient effort to learn the cause and effect a cure if possible to all the ills that flesh is heir to. We must turn the light of science on in order to seek the cause. How much has overcrowding to do with these conditions from which little children suffer? How much has long hours of manual labor for mothers to do with this, and what does pinching poverty contribute to making these crooked, incomplete bodies and warped minds. Of these things we know nothing. The scientists in the Government employ can tell all about the cause and prevention of disease in our stock; how to destroy San Jose scale and prevent the blight from destroying our fruit crops, but when we ask why we have so many children in school who cannot do average work they cannot answer. It is time that the child, at least, shared, with the agricultural, dairy, and fruit interests of the wise men in the employ of the Government. This can be accomplished by the establishment of a children's bureau. This bureau would give its attention to children and we would know something between physical defects and mental deffiiciency, between bad housing, under feeding, and overwork. This bureau could gather data by which we could formulate laws; we could compel parents to provide eyeglasses and dental care; we could compel landlords to provide decent places for their tenents to live, and we could take those whose inability is so marked as to make them incapable of self-support and undesirable as parents, and place them in an environment suitable to their needs. The cost to the State would be great, but the return to the race, in the way of children born with chance for health and success is inestimable. Although women have not yet been allowed the ballot they have had a powerful influence over the improved legislation. The Pennsylvania Federation of Women was of the greatest assistance in the passage of the new labor law, as they were instrumental in sending 10,000 petition postal cards to the Governor and different legislators for a revision of the law. It is not only in appealing for better legislation that the women have come to the front, but they have been and still will be a power toward solving the question: "What is to be done with the forsaken and homeless children thrown entirely upon the community for support?" The chance for these children to become useful citizens is far greater (if Chester County is a sample) than those who profess to have homes under the conditions already alluded to. The Chester County Children's Aid Society has been established over twenty-five years. It is composed entirely of women who are volunteer workers, many of them mothers who, with sympathetic hearts and an inate knowledge of the child's needs, are well qualified for child placing. This band of women take these little outcasts from the age of two years and upward, place them in boarding homes (at the expense of the county) under the best environment possible, until a good Christian free home can be found. See that their clothing is such as will be conducive to their health; require them to be sent regularly to school, and any deficiencies in their physical constitution we aim to help by such treatment as our physician would prescribe. We not only do this, but we visit them in their homes, give them a word of encouragement, show them that we are their friends to whom they can turn in any emergency and look for help in time of need. For it is undoubtedly true that some of the homes that are opened to these outcasts are en-

tirely from selfish motives, with no thought for the future of the child. With the miserable inheritance many of these children have we meet with many discouragements; but when we look around us and see by our care and interest the useful citizens we have raised we feel that our work has been well worth while. Many of our most unpromising boys and girls who have caused us the most trouble and discouragement have grown up to be honest, industrious men and women, and useful citizens in our community. We have no record of any who have gone out from our care becoming inmates of the almshouse or prison. So much for the private Christian home for the care and training of these children. What we need is to have more Christian homes open to these children, where they will not only be taught to be useful in the home, but have a guardianship also that will be toward the development of the best that is in the child. We cannot educate our people to the importance of this great work all at once, but by degrees. It is not the great tides of reform that do so much. We have had them like great torrents that sweep over the land, but it is the gradual dripping of the water that wears away the stone. It is the little we can do, the daily help to elevate in every rank in life to true womanhood and manhood, is what counts in the end.

This paper was much enjoyed by the Convention and the reading was followed by applause.

Following the reading of the paper by Mrs. Cooper the young ladies favored the Convention with music.

The discussion, "The Rights of Directors of the Poor in the Management of Unruly and Incorrigible Inmates," was opened by the Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, who was received with applause and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I feel that you flatter me. I want to thank you for the reception you have given me and for the kind words you have given me. I cannot express myself as I feel; nevertheless, I mean what I say. Now, what I have here isn't much, but it is all I can do, and that is all a horse can do. (Laughter). And if it isn't to the point you will have to excuse me and say it was from a feeble-minded young man—seventy last January.

ADDRESS OF MR. BOYNE.

The Rights of Directors of the Poor in the Management of Unruly and Incorrigible Inmates.

It is not a crime to be poor. The law exacts of Poor Directors a humane as well as a faithful administration of the affairs of their respective districts. Poor persons who are public charges are entitled to have from the district in which they reside humane treatment, wholesome food, and comfortable clothing. For a failure to perform their duty in this respect Poor Directors are subject to punishment. I find by the law of Pennsylvania that a Poor Director may be indicted for malfeasance in office if he relieves the poor where there is no necessity for such relief, or if he misuses the poor by housing them in filthy and unwholesome quarters, or if he exacts labor from a poor person who is not able to work, or if he mistreats or causes or suffers a poor person to receive physical maltreatment. Therefore, all rules for the management and control of the inmates of poorhouses should provide for the humane treatment of the unfortunate persons intrusted to the care of the Poor Directors. They should be supplied with wholesome food and comfortable clothing and a sufficiency of both of them. If of tender years or unable to work, they should not be required to perform tasks beyond their strength and injurious to their health.

However, the orderly maintenance of poor institutions carries with it the absolute necessity for the adoption and enforcement of certain rules and regulations for the orderly conduct of the poor persons there being cared for.

It is the duty of the Poor Directors to provide work for those inmates who are able to perform some service. It is their duty to see to it that the poor persons under their care preserve order and observe the regulations that are adopted for their government.

If the inmates who are of sufficient ability refuse to perform the work alloted to them, or become disorderly and refuse to submit to the rules and regulations, what can the Poor Directors do about it? The statutes of this State throw very little light upon this subject. If a poor charge refuses to perform the work alloted to him by the Poor Directors he is liable to penalties imposed by law upon vagrants and the statute fixes the penalty for vagrancy: "Commitment to labor upon any county farm, or upon the roads and highways of any city, county, township, or borough, or in any house of correction, poorhouse, workhouse, or common jail for a term not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months."

But for infractions of rules and regulations of conduct and decorum we do not, so far as I can ascertain, get much help from the statutes. Directors of the "county homes for the destitute" coming under the provisions of the Act of May 8, 1876, have "full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they think proper, convenient, and necessary for the government, control, and support of poorhouses and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; Provided, The same be not repugnant to this or any other law of the State or the United States," and, provided, further, "that the same shall not have any force and effect until they have been submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same," and in cases where this act governs the right of the Directors to provide rules which shall punish unruly and incorrigible inmates must be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this law and where rules have been adopted with the approval of the Court they may be enforced. But in cases other than those coming under the provisions of this statute the absolute necessity of having proper order and decorum, in my judgment, carries with it the right to establish proper rules of conduct to be observed by the inmates and if the inmates fail to comply, to prescribe reasonable penalties and punishments for the infraction of these rules, even to the extent of reasonable physical punishment. Can it not be said that the position of a Poor Director, so far as concerns the management of the inmates under his care, is analogous to that of a teacher of a public school who has a right, in order to preserve order and decorum, to administer such reasonable punishment, physical or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure order and decorum?

Fred Fuller, Chairman of the Committee on Officers for the coming year, presented the following report which, on motion, was adopted:

Your Committee on Officers beg leave to nominate the following-named persons as the officers of this Association for the year 1910-1911:

For President—H. W. Osche, Allegheny.

For Vice Presidents—Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana; Dr. I. M. Murdock, Polk; Dr. W. A. Payne, Lackawanna; Mrs. Mary E. Bowie, Fayette; Mr. I. S. Smith, Chester; Mr. Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

For Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Somerset.

For Assistant Secretary—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie.

TALK BY MR. McALONEY.

The discussion, "The Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Feeble-minded as Wards of the State; Their Education, Training, and Ability to Support Themselves," was opened by Mr. Thomas S. McAloney, of Pittsburg, who said:

I will confine my talk to the blind. It seems queer that we have so many erroneous ideas in regard to the blind and the deaf. People seem to think that a child's nature is entirely changed, and they treat the child in a different way from the other members of the family. The little one isn't required to do the things that the brothers and sisters are required to do, and when he is sent to school the neighbors of the family are all broken up to think it is going "to a blind asylum." Some people still call them asylums; you can put such people down as being fifty years behind the times. The State cannot afford to have specialty teachers in every town, so as matter of economy they establish schools in some locality, where the blind and deaf are taken. They are not asylums, and the child receives its education not as charity, but as its right. The child is placed in the kindergarten department, like any other child, and the education there is no different from any other school. In the kindergarten the child is taught the same as his brother, except as to distinguishing colors. They can play games and do paper cutting and all such things. Then he is taught to write. Instead of a printed page he has raised dots and this is the slate that he uses to write on (indicates). There are six dots here, and from them the whole alphabet is formed. The pencil he uses to write with is simply a little piece of steel to punch the dots. When he has completed his kindergarten work he is placed in the main school, where he is given eight years public school work, the same as other boys and girls. In his work in arithmetic he uses this slate (shows slate). It is filled with holes and there is a tack put in that represents the figures. In his geography he has raised maps, and the history is conducted like other children's work. If he wishes to go on he is given a regular High School course of three years; that gives them a good business education. They use the typewriter and are taught bookkeeping and to use pencil and paper to write longhand.

We have one of the most unique stores in the world. We find that many of the boys and girls are stunted because they had no practical knowledge how to run a store—they are dependent on someone else to keep the books and we cannot always trust our friends. Three years ago we established a store. They go to the wholesale houses and purchase the goods, as any other storekeeper would do. They sell to the pupils for cash. They receipt the bills, as any merchant would do, and then the storekeeper turns over his store to the clerk, who in turn acts as storekeeper. This has proved very satisfactory, and has caused inquiry from all over the world. It gives them a practical education and brings them in touch with the wholesale people.

Along with this they are given a thorough musical education. Every child in the school is taught piano and vocal and violin, and a certain percentage the organ. If you could hear them sing and play you would think they were as competent, or more so, than their seeing brothers and sisters, in that respect. We gave a cantata in Carnegie Hall last year and the critics said it was exceedingly good.

We give them industrial training. They make good piano tuners. We have broommakers, but that isn't paying at present, but as a mop-maker, combined with that, they can make a very good living. The girls have sewing and knitting and crocheting and the making of garments. One thing that is useful for them is massage teaching.

The physical development of the child is carefully looked after. The blind child, at home, doesn't take much exercise; he usually sits in the corner; his father and mother are afraid something will happen to him if he goes out playing. We pay particular attention to the development of the body. We have a splendid gymnasium and it is compulsory for every child to receive training there. They are very fond of roller skating. Then we have a fine swimming pool which they enjoy. On the athletic field the blind boy can hold his own with the seeing boy. Imagine fifty yards in 5⅔ seconds. Last year in the National Association for the Blind contests our girls took fourth place in the United States and the boys took second place. They can broad-jump and high-jump like other boys and are expert at putting the shot. So being blind doesn't make them helpless and useless. We form that idea from the blind we see on the street corner and the blind persons in the almshouses. Very few of the people we meet on the streets begging ever attended a school for the blind.

Now, are the blind able to support themselves? Is this education we are giving them wasted? We graduated a class of nine from the High School last year. I never saw a finer set of boys and girls graduate from any school. One of the girls went home and found her father seriously ill; she took his place in the store, and her care of the father has made him very comfortable. She has been able to treat him during the summer months. So if massage doesn't do any more good than that there has been so much accomplished. We expect to get her a place in the hospital. Three of the boys that left us became piano tuners. They are making a very good living. Four of the boys sang at concerts; during the summer time they received $100 each. One of the boys has been employed in a sawmill all summer. He screened all the sawdust and helped to load the cars with spools for the cotton mills.

During the last year there has been established in Pittsburg an Association for the Adult Blind, and you will probably hear more of that in the next year.

A great many of the blind lose their sight after their school life and they are helpless and discouraged. I receive many pitiful letters to admit them to our school. It is impossible to admit adults, and our Board of Directors, with the help of some of the ladies' clubs of Pittsburg, started this association. The city has given $10,000 for the opening of a workshop, and they are going to start workshops in the various cities of Pennsylvania for the blind. It will do a good work. An able-bodied man with a family of five or six children, suddenly deprived of his sight, doesn't know what to do. He is ready to commit suicide, or to do anything, and this association will give him an opportunity of earning a living. The blind should be placed in the workshops of the seeing men. We have a girl who is working in a candy shop. You may have a chance to employ some blind person; give them a chance.

There is one thing that is very dear to my heart. One-third of all the children that pass through our schools for the blind should never have been blind. Their eyesight could have been saved. So many little children, shortly after birth, will have a little inflammation of the eye; the nurse may wipe it carelessly with a rag and then rub the other eye, and in the course of a week or so the eyesight is gone. If that child could have had a few drops of one per cent nitrate of silver put on a little cotton and put in the eye the sight could have been saved. There is no child that is born but should have that one per cent put in the eye, as a preventive.

If we can save the little ones we will be accomplishing a great deal. Every father and mother should spread the news that there is danger with the eyes of the new-born, and that their eyes can be saved. One-third of the blind children in the institutions of the United States and

Europe could have been saved. Look how much the State would save if they would make laws and enforce this preventive measure. If you can spread this news around you will be doing a good work. I thank you for your attention.

Applause.

Mr. Colborn: I want to thank Mr. McAloney for this talk. I have been to their institution, and was greatly impressed with the work there. Last week I was in Pittsburg, and one of the former students of that school is now a lawyer in one of the counties, and he argued his case before the Chief Justice there, and he had his manuscript for argument printed as has been stated here, and it was a curiosity to all the lawyers present. He cautioned us not to steal his argument from him.

Mr. Weller (Pittsburg): We have had one of the graduates in stenography from this school in our office. She holds her position with the others. She keeps her notes of the names and addresses in the raised system, and she is competent to take her place among ordinary stenographers. You will be surprised if you inquire further as to what the blind can do. It suggests this thought: If people so handicapped as the blind are can be made self-supporting, why can't we make a larger percentage of our dependents self-supporting?

Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-minded Institute at Elwyn, Pa., was introduced to the Convention at this point by President Wilson and was received with applause. He read the following very interesting and valuable paper:

ADDRESS OF DR. MARTIN W. BARR.

Some Causes of the Increase of Feeble-mindedness.

The etiology of mental defect, long a matter of research among those engaged in its care, has become of late a subject of vital interest to the general public who, brought face to face with assured and startling increase, now begin to investigate cause with the one aim, it is to be hoped, of devising means of prevention.

The first steps toward that end—the separation and massing of numbers—have already been taken, educators and guardians of public safety recognizing as never before the necessity of classes for backward children, of juvenile courts and the reduplication of reformatories and houses of detention.

In the handling of these masses they turn naturally for information to the institutions for defectives already engaged in this work of separation, and, meeting thus on a common ground, may we not hope to press on, each aiding the other in the one aim of checking an increase which threatens to vitiate the very well-springs of society?

The nineteenth century, so prolific on advance in many lines, will have cause to reckon not the least among its achievements, its care and study of degeneracy in some 200 asylums for the feeble-minded throughout the civilized world, if the ultimate result of such massing be, not only protection to the unfortunate, but such a check upon this most subtle form of race suicide as must tend to a further cultivation of higher racial ideals.

This century of investigation has discovered in the study of many thousands of defectives, such malnutritive conditions in one generation as must preclude all hope of its healthful generative qualities, and

furthermore, an exaggerated sexuality that cannot fail to transmit either its disease or its defect. Yet in the light of such revelation, not grasped by society at large, the work of procreation by inefficient agents goes on, flooding the world with a defective population of all grades from the absolutely harmless idiot to the keen-witted, irresponsible moral imbecile fore-doomed, if not protected, to a life of vice or crime, or either as victims or seducers such sure agents in the reproduction of numbers as to necessitate the multiplication of institutions and asylums as is portrayed to-day.

And even these do but temporarily stem the tide, for hardly do they discharge their inmates when the work begins anew; and just here do we come to the main cause of ill; for this increase that we deplore is undoubtedly due to the non-recognition of a vicious element thus scattered broadcast, often rendered more dangerous by concealment of defect. It has been repeatedly observed that families in which neuropathic members appear are often more prolific than the average.

If, as Ribot says, "Among the various functions which in their united action constitute life two are primary—nutrition, which preserves the individual, and generation, which perpetuates the species—then that influence which tends most to hamper the one and to injure or exaggerate the other, is the surest enemy to healthful life, the foe most to be dreaded; and this is an inheritance of mental defect of which the condition of the mother during gestation is largely one and the same. An heredity of disease may be purely physiologic, breaking down the physical powers, but not necessarily the mental; but heredity of imbecility is both physiologic and psychologic, the whole being, physical, mental, and moral, enters starved upon a maimed existence, idiotic or imbecile. This is no fanciful theory, as 1,030 cases out of the 4,050 which I have carefully studied attest to a stern reality.

It has been computed that in the United States the rate of increase within the past decade of the abnormal classes—insane and feeble-minded—is not less than 155 per cent, and that there is correspondingly rapid increase in other civilized countries. And this is further indorsed by the reports of the last International Congress of Prisons, which claims that a large proportion of the prison population on whom is expended some millions of dollars annually, owe their existence to a defective strain. This is but corroborating reports of over half a century back, verifying fears then expressed.

The Massachusetts Commission, 1848, in its report of 574 idiots, shows over 22 per cent due to heredity of mental defect, direct or collateral, thus: Forty-nine idiotic persons who have one near relative idiotic, nine who have two, six with three, four with four, six with five, three with ten, one with nineteen; fifty whose parents are either idiotic or insane, and twenty-one who are themselves parents. This is interesting when compared with the eighth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Public Charities in 1872, which states that "idiots increase in numbers and the rate of increase is greater than that of the general population."

The Connecticut Commission, in its investigations as far back as 1856, found fifty-one idiots in seventeen families, being an average of three to a family, and two families had each five idiots. It further reports two or three towns in which there are families wholly imbecile, both parents and children. "In one instance, where a pauper female idiot lived in one town, the town authorities hired an idiot belonging to another town, and not then a pauper, to marry her, and the result has been that the town to which the male idiot belongs has for many years had to support the pair and three idiot children."

Adequate cause is reported for 310 of 531 cases examined; of these, defective mental capacity in one or both parents is noted in 65 out of

185 cases; consanguinity in 20 cases; tendencies to consumption, scrofula, or eruptive disease, 41 of 145; fright or grief to mother during the period of gestation in 53 out of 108 cases; epilepsy in 76; masturbation in 19; feeble condition of parents, 33 of 163 cases; insanity, blindness, and mixed neuroses in 70 of 164 cases, and vicious habits of parents—what we would doubtless class as moral imbecility, in which, however, intemperance (76 cases) is included—in 95 out of 235 cases. As will easily be seen, a large proportion of these causes may be resolved into an heredity of imbecility.

The argument has been advanced that degeneracy is not produced, but only revealed, by a higher civilization. But the point not considered is that in the onward march of civilization, its fruits of science and invention have in all ages too often been seized upon by the luxurous voluptuary to minister to and to excite new phases of sexual pervasion. A notable example of this was found in a famous murder trial that but recently held the attention of the entire civilized world.

True, we may not arrest the current of good in the stream of time, but we may stamp out and cut off with relentless hand its perverted use which threatens worse than the arrest we refrain from, through the pollution of the very life-blood of the race, and this will be achieved only when sterilization of the unfit is made the natural sequence of separation and segregation.

Causes of defiency have been broadly considered in three groups—influences before, after, and at time of birth—and these may be yet further condensed into hereditary and accidental, with a large preponderance toward the former.

This may be noted first in direct transmission—inevitable in cases of defect, although sometimes skipping a generation. In a study of some 4,050 cases I find it a predominating cause. This may be due in some measure to the factor of environment, the all-pervading influences of our highly nervous American life, as contrasted with the quieter life habits of Great Britain and Scandinavia, in whose category of cause the influence of tuberculosis and of alcoholism come first.

No country of Europe has shown such a record as that presented by the study of the Tribe of Ishmael, where the issue of one diseased man and a half-breed woman is traced through forty-eight years, giving no less than 5,000 degenerates. Nor do we find such a history as that of the Juke family, where 1,200 persons, the descendants of five degenerate sisters, repeat in successive generations disease and defect in their worst forms—insanity, idiocy, and certain reversion to original types.

Habitual drunkenness of parents is an undoubted factor where it has produced a hardening of tissue or change in nervous condition, but it may, on the other hand, be over-estimated as an absolutely direct cause; the nervous condition it occasions in the woman during parturition or even at the time of copulation must also be considered. My cases show but 4.46 per cent and almost always in combination with some neuroses. Yet in England Shuttleworth and Beach give nearly three times that—16.38.

There is a consensus among all peoples that the condition of mothers during gestation must be guarded most carefully, lest the result be disastrous. Thus the Caprian women, even the poorest peasants, strive to surround themselves with beautiful things—whatever may be within reach, be it only lovely flowers—with the result of an offspring unrivaled for strength and beauty. In France, where the residents of the Commune of Batz on the Loire Inferieure acknowledge and bow to the laws of rational living, mental defect is absolutely unknown, and the number of children born is above the ordinary.

Tuberculosis in parents has its influence in many cases, as do cancer and syphilis in somewhat lessening degree.

Of causes acting at time of birth are found the various influences retarding or complicating delivery. The abnormal condition of the mother, injuries to the head resulting from instrumental delivery, and asphyxia are found prominent in both English and American studies, not grading so high, however, as the influences before and after birth.

The third division, viz: Causes acting after birth, presenting development of defect the result of either accident or disease, shows first traumatism—injuries to the head from blows or falls—and next infantile convulsions, which in the majority of cases prove to be true epilepsy. Of the acute diseases precipitating defect, scarlatina, meningitis, and measles are the chief, these often followed by inflammation of the ear with extension to the membranes of the brain.

The true effect of acute disease is often traced to the lessening of the power of resistance through which the individual succumbs naturally to a neurotic heredity or environment heretofore combatted; general malnutrition apparently causing cerebral atrophy. This is also noted in what is known as idiocy by deprivation, in which the lack or loss of any one sense avenue will preclude or arrest the development more directly dependent upon that one avenue; and the mind suffers a certain starvation, so to speak, as in the case of the blind or the deaf-mute—mutism being an acknowledge example. True it is that other senses may be so aroused as to counterbalance or supply the loss of the one, but when there is lack of nerve force from weakness engendered by causes either congenital or accidental this fails, and idiocy by deprivation ensues.

Here again comes the necessity, as great as that already noted for the mothers during parturition, of favorable environment for the child; an environment that persistently allures and entices, may in time awaken dulled senses that must otherwise sink into apathy and utter idiocy.

Summing up the main causes of evil, we find heredity the prime factor, and therefore the first to be met, in the fight against rapid increase. If race culture is to be held superior to the selfish gratification of the individual, too often mere emotionalism the offshoot of ignorant fantasy, or worse still, of exaggerated sexual impulse, as exemplified in the boy and girl marriages of the day, there can be no doubt that marriage laws need to be so amended that applicants for license should show a clean bill of health, or else affidavit of physician as to inability to transmit, constituting, so to speak, a racial guarantee. But one may say the inevitable result of marriage made difficult is, as shown in other countries, its non-observance. Then why not place such illicit cohabitation in the penal code to receive its just punishment as offense against the public weal? Such provision would fight the battle on normal grounds, and should appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of every responsible citizen. But there is yet another field to be covered, where irresponsible degenerates congregate or lie in ambush either as the victim or the destroyer, and I contend that from this class, to whom comprehension of the higher calling of parenthood is forever sealed, should be taken the power of procreation. This may be accomplished only through segregation and permanent separation—where a sexualization shall accomplish its work of mercy in committing to a perpetual childhood the abnormally childish individual rendered powerless to transmit his sad heritage of ill.

There is so much prejudice and misunderstanding on the part of the general public that perhaps it might be well for me to go somewhat into detail and explain more specifically the character of the operation itself.

It is not always essential that both testicles and ovaries be removed, but I prefer it, as absolute removal is a certainty beyond a peradven-

ture, and when castration and oophorectomy are performed in the young, desire almost always ceases entirely, or is at least held in abeyance. The operation is not in the least serious. The usual cleansing before—a few whiffs of ether—and the operation is over. There is a slight drop in temperature, followed by little or no fever, and after a couple of days quiet in bed, the parts well bathed and kept antiseptically dressed, the patient is as well as ever.

If for sentimental reasons the removal of the testes and ovaries will not be considered, vasectomy—simply the excising of a section of the vas deferens in the male—and fallectomy—the cutting of the fallopian tubes per vaginam in the female—are feasible, and so absolutely harmless that in the male the operation may be accomplished under cocaine anesthesia. After vasectory and fallectomy, the sexual organs do not wither or atrophy, and there remains sexual desire and sexual power, but no power to impregnate.

Under either operation the individual, otherwise unharmed, may likely live out his full period and, with animal instincts so subdued as to be no longer a menace to himself or society, may realize and enjoy life as never before.

On a former occasion I have gone so fully into the etiology of idiocy and imbecility that herein I venture to digress somewhat from the title of the paper as requested, and have touched, after a brief resume of the most salient points, upon the subject most intimately associated with etiology, viz: Prevention. And with no wish to trench upon the prurient, I have endeavored to present prevention so clearly that he who runs may read, comprehending also that I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of the knife, save for certain classes, and these only after due consideration and consultation.

Mr. Colborn: Dr. Woodbury was to address us upon this question, but he is now in France. However, he has sent me his paper, which Dr. Srodes will present.

Dr. Srodes here read the following paper prepared by Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Commission of Lunacy:

PAPER BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

The Increase in Insanity.

Nearly two centuries have elapsed since Pennsylvania first undertook the task of caring for the indigent insane. The earliest provision for maintaining this class of unfortunates is to be found in the records of the Upland Court of Delaware County in 1676. The following extract from the archives is of interest:

"Jan Cornellissan, of Amesland, Complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his natural Senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poor man is not able to maintaine him; Ordered: that three or four persons bee hired to build a little block-house at Amesland for to put in the said madman, and at the next Court order will be taken yt; a small Levy be laid for to pay for the building of ye house and the maintaining of ye said madman according to laws of ye Government."—From the History of Pennsylvania Hospital, Morton & Woodbury, Revised Edition, Philadelphia, 1897, page 4.

It is very evident that the learned Court, in making this order and providing the means for carrying it into effect, established the precedent for the public care of the indigent insane in the State of Pennsylvania. The existing laws of "ye Government" at that early day fully authorized this course, and it was also sanctioned by the dictates of humanity and religion. Nearly a century later sundry inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania presented a petition to the General

Assembly, praying for the erection of a suitable hospital for the care of persons "distempered in mind and deprived of their rational faculties." As a result the Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in 1751 by an act of Assembly, which was approved by the Governor May 11, 1751, and, although this was not a State institution, but a private corporation, the Assembly, for "the farther encouragement of this beneficient undertaking," gave it an appropriation of 2,000 pounds sterling, in two yearly payments "to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the same," conditioned upon the contributors raising an equal amount by subscription.

By the passage of this act the State established another precedent, which was the appropriation of public funds to the use of a private charitable corporation, engaged in the care of the indigent and dependent, the justice of whose claims upon the State had been already admitted.

The policy of the Commonwealth in caring for the indigent insane has been consistently carried on until the present day. The single madman has grown into a multitude. To be exact, the number of indigent insane in the State and county hospitals in Pennsylvania on September 30, 1909, was 14,800. The number at present will aggregate in round numbers nearly 16,000, and the appropriations for their benefit made by the last Legislature amount to something over $6,000,000 for 1910 and 1911.

There can be no question of the fact that insanity is increasing. For the last ten years the statistics show a steady gain in the number under treatment in this State of from 500 to 600 a year. In other words, at each biennial session of the Legislature provision must be made for the medical, custodial, and hygienic care of from 1,000 to 1,200 patients—that is, if the accommodations are to keep pace with the demand.

This increase has been observed elsewhere. The sixty-fourth report of the Commission in Lunacy of Great Britain, recently issued, shows that the number of insane persons in Great Britain has steadily increased in recent years. As stated by our own Government authorities, so is it reported in England, this increase has not only been in proportion to the natural increase of population, but also absolutely. The insane are increasing slightly more rapidly than the ratio of growth of the population at large. Their increase in Great Britain, however, for last year, 1909, was somewhat below the average, and I think that this is also true in Pennsylvania. Having established the fact that insanity in increasing, and that this increase has been especially marked during the past decade, let us very briefly consider the influences to which this may be due. It is acknowledged at the outset that the causes of insanity are numerous and complex, and that several causes may co-operate to produce mental unsoundness. I will enumerate a few:

(1) The large cities, with their congested areas, where the struggle for existence is hard, and children are brought up under most unfavorable conditions, surrounded by vice and intemperance, these are culture grounds for insanity. It is worthy of note that conicidentally with the increase of insanity in the last ten years there has been observed a decided movement of population toward the great cities. It is estimated, if the present ratio of increase of population continues, New York, for instance, will, in the year 1935, have 11,000,000 of inhabitants. What effect this may have upon the inhabitants of the large cities in the direction of degeneracy, pauperism, and crime, may well afford a profitable subject of study. There can be little room for doubt that such conditions make for an increase of insanity.

(2) Infectious diseases and the introduction of their toxic products into the blood are acknowledged causes of insanity. In this connec-

tion, I will call your attention to the fact that influenza, or the grip, exerts very deleterious effects upon the nervous system and is one of the recognized causes of insanity. The Health Department of Chicago issued a bulletin some years ago containing the following positive expression upon this point:

"Influenza, which has been prevalent frequently in epidemic form in all parts of the world during the last dozen years or so, not only disastrously complicates other diseases, but exerts a most baneful effect upon the nervous system, causing all forms of mental disturbances, from mere irritability of temper to suicidal melancholia and suicidal mania. The mental equilibrium, not only of individuals, but of nations, has been profoundly affected by this malignant malady during the last decade. The investigations of the Coroner's office show that a large proportion of the suicides in Chicago during this period had previously suffered from the grip." In 1899, the year before the grip appeared in the United States, there were in this country 5,340 deaths by suicide; in 1901, the year after it appeared, there were 7,245, or an increase of 35.6 per cent. In Chicago the ratio of deaths by suicide for twenty years previous (per 100,000) amounted to 12.6 per cent; during the influenza decade it increased to 23.3 per cent, or nearly double. In New York it ran up from 16.4 per cent to 21.5 per cent, an increase of 52.4 per cent over the previous twenty years' rate of increase.—Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Influenza and the Nevous System, Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1902.

I submit this cause also for your consideration in attempting to discern the influences favoring an increase in insanity. I think it noteworthy that the children who were born during the grip decade, many of whose parents were doubtless suffering with this disease, and some of whom were poisoned by it in early childhood, are now coming to maturity. May not many cases of imbecility, constitutional inferiority, and dementia praecox be due to this cause? A fruitful source of neuroses and psychoses is the congenital hypoplasia, which would naturally be expected to be found in the children of grip-infected parents.

(3) There is another source of insanity which can only be briefly referred to. The Director of one of the largest hospitals for the insane in Japan—Prof. K. Saito—is reported to have made the statement recently that "The rapid increase in insanity in Japan is due to two factors—one a higher standard of living occasioned by the spreading of the educational idea, and the other the hard times and the want occasioned by the striving to live up to the new standard. * * * There is no doubt that insanity follows civilization, and Japan is no exception to the rule."

I think that the intolerable burdens laid upon the adolescent brain by improper methods of teaching is responsible for many cases of early mental breakdown and lifelong invalidism and insanity. Melancholy instances of this crime against humanity may be seen in all of our large hospitals for the insane.

(4) Finally the decided increase in the cost of living must have had its effect in increasing the number of the insane who are cared for in public institutions. When times are easy and living cheap the cost of maintaining weak-minded children or the senile feeble-minded is not of much consequence, and they are tenderly cared for or tolerated at home, as the case may be, but when times are hard and living expenses high it is only natural that the burden of caring for the dependent weak-minded or the harmless insane shall be shifted from families to the public authorities. At the present day there are thousands of this class who are supported at the expense of the taxpayers, and who could be cared for by their families, and would be so cared for if it were not so easy to have them committed as public charges.

(5) The use of poisons, especially narcotics and anodyne drugs in childhood, and habit-forming drugs in adult life, are responsible for a large proportion of an indigent insane. Where parents are addicted to alcohol, cocaine, opium, and other brain-destroying agents, it cannot be expected that their children could be normal in mind or body, and, in fact, many are constitutionally inferior, imbeciles, or idiots.

The opinion is held by many alienists that insanity is more often caused by chemical changes in the blood than by organic changes in the brain, which was formerly held to be the case. "The life of the flesh is the blood." Puerperal insanity, which is one of the most frequent causes of insanity as reported in Great Britain, is very rare in this country because antiseptic midwifery has practically abolished puerperal infection, or childbed fever. More than one-fourth of the recent admissions reported by Kraepelin in Germany were due to alcoholism and syphilis. As recently pointed out by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, these are preventable causes of insanity.—Popular Science Monthly, June, 1910, page 557.

I will not attempt to carry this line of argument farther. I have shown that there has been a decided increase in insanity, practically everywhere where records are kept. Some of the most potent influences have been indicated, and in conclusion, for our encouragement, I have shown that the evil is not irremediable, as some of the chief causes may be rendered inoperative. Indeed, there is ground for the belief that, as the causes of insanity are better understood, and the knowledge of its means of prevention more appreciated, the number of cases of insanity will steadily decrease in proportion with the adoption by the people at large of more rational methods of living. The aim of each should be to have a healthy mind in a healthy body.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, but men decay."

It is but a truism to say that in proportion as an increasing number of men govern their lives by principles that are "safe and sane" the number of insane in the community will progressively diminish, and we will be relieved of the unpleasant duty of calling attention to further increase of insanity.

Dr. Woodbury's paper was received with applause.

Fred Fuller, of Scranton, here presented the "Statistical Report of the Charities of the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Fuller: I am not going to read this paper; there is too much of it. There is a large amount of work involved in preparing such a paper. They thought they would give me the whole world. To go through the State of Pennsylvania and ascertain the number of institutions and the number receiving aid would take me at least six months, and if the Association would give me $5,000 and pay my expenses I would be happy to do it. I have confined my statements to the appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania to all institutions except those including children, which I made last year. This report is valuable to every member of the Association and a very proper place for it is in the Annual Report. I submit this paper and request that it be printed.

Upon motion of Mr. Osche, it is ordered printed in the report of the proceedings of this Convention. The paper follows:

REPORT BY MR. FRED FULLER.

Statistical Report of the Charities of Pennsylvania.

Appropriations for Two Fiscal Years, from June 1, 1909, to June 1, 1911.

Home of Friendless, Harrisburg, $4,000 for maintenance.

South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, $125,000 for maintenance.

Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon, $15,000 for maintenance.

McKeesport Hospital, $60,000 for maintenance; new medical wing, $25,000; equipping additions, east wing, $10,000; plumbing in old building, $2,500.

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, $45,000 for support and maintenance; $5,000 for new buildings, etc.

Rosine Home, Philadelphia, $5,000 for maintenance.

Home for Aged and Infirm Women, $4,000 for maintenance.

Easton Hospital, $30,000 for maintenance.

Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, $6,000 for maintenance and repairs.

Spencer Hospital, Meadville, $10,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for repairs.

Howard Hospital for Incurables, Philadelphia, $12,000 for maintenance; $3,000 for completing annex.

Fred Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia, $5,000 for building; $20.000 for maintenance.

St. Christopher Hospital, Philadelphia, $17,000 for maintenance.

Erie Hospital for Friendless, $12,000 for maintenance.

Homeopathic Hospital, Reading, $15,000 for maintenance.

Reading Hospital, $20,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for addition to building.

Columbia Hospital, Lancaster County, $8,000 for maintenance.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, $4,000 for maintenance.

Mary M. Packer Hospital, $16,000 for maintenance.

Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, $50,000 for maintenance; completion and equipment of present hospital, additional buildings, laboratory, etc., $20,000.

Philadelphia Home for Incurables, $30,000 for maintenance.

Old Ladies' Home of Wisinoming, Philadelphia, $10,000 for maintenance and general expenses.

Eye & Ear Hospital, Pittsburg, $30,000 for maintenance.

Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, $25,000 for maintenance.

Women's Hospital, Philadelphia, $35,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for completion and equipment.

Memorial Home, Brookville, Jefferson County, $11,000 for maintenance; $3,000 for improvements.

German Protestant Home for Aged, Fair Oaks, Allegheny County, $4,000 for maintenance.

Home for Widows and Single Women of Lebanon, $3,000 for maintenance.

Pittston Hospital Association, Pittston, $16,000 for support and maintenance; $4,000 for erection, completion, furnishing, etc.

Ladies of Grand Army of Republic, Home Department, Hawkins Station, $18,000 for maintenance; $10,000 for addition to home.

Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, $20,000 for maintenance; $15,000 for repairs and improvements.

Home for Aged Veterans and Wives, Philadelphia, $18,000 for maintenance.

Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, $25,000 for maintenance.

Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown, $30,000 for maintenance,

Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, $30,000 for maintenance.
Williamsport Training School, $5,000 for maintenance.
St. Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie, $20,000 for maintenance.
Williamsport Hospital, $55,000 for maintenance.
Bradford Hospital, Bradford City, $7,500 for maintenance.
York Hospital and Dispensary, York City, $50,000 for maintenance.
Altoona Hospital, Altoona, $50,000 for maintenance.
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon, $20,000 for maintenance.
Butler County General Hospital, Butler, $20,000 for maintenance.
Lancaster General Hospital, $25,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for Nurses' Home.
Working Home for Blind Men, $35,000 for instruction and maintenance.
Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital for Nervous Diseases, $30,000 for maintenance.
Titusville Hospital, Titusville, $10,000 for support and maintenance.
St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, $20,000 for mainteance; $10,000 for buildings.
Chester County Hospital, West Chester, $16,000 for maintenance.
German Hospital, Philadelphia, $20,000 for maintenance; $20,000 for buildings.
Harrisburg Hospital, $35,000 for maintenance.
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, $50,000 for maintenance.
West Side Hospital Association, Scranton City, $15,500 for maintenance.
Kane Summit Hospital, McKean County, $10,000 for maintenance.
Almira Home for Aged Women, New Castle, $2,500 for maintenance.
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, $9,000 for training and treatment.
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, $97,500 for maintenance; $12,500 for Magee Pasteur Department.
St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Philadelphia, $30,000 for maintenance.
Carbondale Hospital Association, City of Carbondale, $20,000 for maintenance.
Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, $15,000 for maintenance.
Adrian Hospital Association, Jefferson County, $23,000 for maintenance.
Pittsburg Home for Friendless, $6,000 for maintenance.
St. Luke's Hospital of Bethlehem, $25,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for repairs.
Home for Aged, Philadelphia, $6,000 for maintenance.
Phenixville Hospital, $15,000 for maintenance.
New Brighton Hospital, Beaver County, $15,000 for maintenance.
Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia, $4,000 for maintenance.
Oil City Hospital, $18,000 for maintenance.
Lying-in Hospital Charity, Philadelphia, $18,000 for maintenance.
Chester Hospital, Chester, $24,000 for maintenance.
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, $30,000 for maintenance.
Bethesda Home, Pittsburg, $6,000 for maintenance.
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle, $24,000 for maintenance.
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburg, $30,000 for completing new building; $40,000 for maintenance first year; $45,000 for maintenance second year; $20,000 for down-town branch.
Rush Hospital for Consumption, Philadelphia, $25,000 for maintenance; $40,000 for completing and furnishing new building.
Pottsville Hospital, $45,000 for maintenance.

St. John's General Hospital, Allegheny City, $25,000 for maintenance; $10,000 for erection and equipment.

Corry Hospital, $10,000 for maintenance.

Penn Asylum for Indigent Single Women and Widows, Philadelphia, $6,000 for maintenance.

Allegheny General Hospital, Allegheny City, $175,000 for maintenance.

Hospital Department, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, $110,000 for maintenance; $45,000 for new buildings and alterations.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, $190,000 for maintenance.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, $175,000 for maintenance, repairs, and equipment; $15,000 for Maternity and Children's Department; $10,000 for extra machinery, power, and light.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, $119,600 for education and maintenance of 230 pupils.

Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg, $30,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for new building and addition to present buildings.

Meadville City Hospital, Crawford County, $12,000 for maintenance; $3,000 for construction of maternity ward.

DuBois Hospital, $6,000 for maintenance.

Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, $2,000 for maintenance.

Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, $30,000 for maintenance.

Hamot Hospital Association, City of Erie, $35,000 for maintenance; $6,000 for laundry.

Kittanning General Hospital, $8,000 for maintenance.

Lock Haven Hospital, $20,000 for maintenance; $10,000 for new building.

Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, $35,000 for maintenance.

St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburg, $60,000 for maintenance; $40,000 for additional buildings.

Todd Hospital, Carlisle, $4,000 for maintenance.

Union Home for Old Ladies of West Philadelphia, $5,000 for mainte- and general expenses.

Washington Hospital, Washington, $10,000 for maintenance.

Warren Emergency Hospital, Warren, $12,000 for maintenance.

St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, $25,000 for maintenance.

Nason Hospital, Blair County, $11,000 for maintenance.

Franklin Hospital, $16,000 for maintenance.

Clearfield Hospital, $8,000 for maintenance; $2,000 for improvements.

Uniontown Hospital, Fayette County, $40,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, $40,000 for maintenance.

Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, $40,000 for maintenance.

St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, $50,000 for maintenance.

Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia, $5,000 for maintenance.

Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, $15,000 for maintenance.

House of Good Shepherd, Philadelphia, $12,500 for maintenance.

German Protestant Home for Aged, Lawndale, Philadelphia, $3,000 for maintenance.

Florence Crittenden Mission, Williamsport, $2,000 for maintenance.

Home of Good Shepherd, Allegheny County, $5,000 for maintenance.

Waynesburg Hospital, $5,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, $20,0000 for maintenance.

Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway, $18,000 for maintenance.

Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, $10,000 for maintenance.

Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia, $20,000 for maintenance.

West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, $13,000 for maintenance.

Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, $20,000 for maintenance; $45,000 for new clinical building and equipment.

Home for Aged Couples and Old Men at Bala, Philadelphia, $5,000 for maintenance.

St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, $5,000 for maintenance.

Beaver County General Hospital, Rochester, $13,000 for maintenance.

Woods Run Industrial House, Pittsburg, $4,000 for maintenance.

Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital, $16,000 for maintenance.

Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia, $7,500 for maintenance.

Coatesville Hospital, Chester County, $15,000 for maintenance.

Monongahela Memorial Hospital, $15,000 for maintenance.

Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport, $1,500 for maintenance.

Bellefonte Hospital, $6,000 for maintenance; $6,000 for addition to building.

Passavant Hospital, Pittsburg, $5,000 for maintenance.

West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, $12,000 for maintenance.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, $30,000 for maintenance.

Miners' Hospital, North Cambria (Spangler), $8,000 for maintenance.

Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, $5,000 for maintenance.

Grand-View Institution for Poor Consumptives, Oil City, $7,000 for maintenance.

Passavant Home for Epileptics, Beaver County (Rochester), $10,000 for maintenance.

United Charities, Hazleton, $3,000 for maintenance.

Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, $30,000 for maintenance.

St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia, $8,000 for maintenance.

Pennsylvania Home for Teaching the Blind, $6,000 for teaching and free library.

House of Good Shepherd, Scranton City, $2,500 for maintenance.

Chambersburg Hospital, $10,000 for maintenance.

Frankfort Hospital, Philadelphia, $35,000 for maintenance.

Christian Home, City of York, $3,000 for maintenance.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburg, $10,000 for maintenance; $20,000 for buildings.

American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia, $20,000 for maintenance.

House of Good Shepherd, Reading, $2,500 for maintenance.

Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Lancaster, $40,000 for maintenance.

West Mountain Sanatorium, Scranton, $5,000 for maintenance.

Wyoming Valley Society for Treatment of Tuberculosis, Wilkes-Barre, $2,500 for treating indigent patients.

Wayne County Hospital Association, Honesdale, $5,000 for construction.

Treverton Hospital, Coal Fields, $25,000 for maintenance employees in mines; $25,000 for completion of buildings and furnishing.

Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, $5,000 for maintenance.

Sewickley Valley Hospital, Allegheny County, $9,000 for maintenance.

Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia, $4,000 for maintenance.

Tuberculosis League, Pittsburg, $15,000 for maintenance.

Panther Creek Valley Hospital, Schuylkill County (Coaldale), $8,000 for maintenance; $7,000 for completion of buildings.

Ohio Valley General Hospital, $20,000 for maintenance.

North Pennsylvania General Hospital, Austin, $6,000 for maintenance.

Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, $10,000 for maintenance.

Latrobe Hospital, $4,000 for buildings.

Lewistown Hospital, $8,000 for maintenance.

Joseph Ratti Hospital, Bloomsburg, $4,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for buildings.

Johnstown City Hospital, $8,000 for maintenance.

Grove City Hospital, $3,000 for maintenance.

Greenville Hospital, Mercer County, $5,000 for maintenance.

General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburg, $2,000 for maintenance.

City Hospital Association, Washington, $10,000 for maintenance.

Canonsburg General Hospital, $4,000 for maintenance.

Braddock General Hospital, $30,000 for maintenance; $5,000 for laundry.

Berwick Hospital, $2,000 for maintenance.

Simon Barnes Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna, $5,000 for maintenance.

United Zion Home, Lancaster County, $2,000 for maintenance.

Visiting Nurse Association, Pittsburg, $1,500 for maintenance.

Northwestern Humane Society, $600 for maintenance.

Florence Crittenden Mission, Scranton, $3,000 for maintenance.

Markleton General Hospital, $12,000 for maintenance.

Nanticoke Hospital Association, $15,000 for maintenance.

Christian Home for Women, Pittsburg, $4,000 for maintenance.

Associated Charities, Lackawanna County, $5,000 for carrying on work.

Florence Crittenden Mission, Harrisburg, $10,000 for maintenance.

Philadelphia Hospital for Insane, $41,000 for deficiency incurred for two years ending May 31, 1907.

Chestnut Hill Hospital, $1,500 for maintenance.

American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia, $5,000 for equipment; $10,000 for maintenance.

Homestead Hospital Association, $10,000 for new building; $15,000 for maintenance.

Renovo Hospital, $1,500 for maintenance.

Care, treatment, and maintenance of indigent insane, $3,000,000.

State Institution of Eastern Pennsylvania for Feeble-minded and Epileptic at Spring City, $491,000.

State Hospital, Scranton, $182,945 for maintenance, new buildings, etc.

State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, $127,950 for buildings, equipment, etc.

Dixmont Hospital, Allegheny County, $117,000 for buildings, equipment, etc.

Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, $100,000 for new buildings and equipment.

State Institution for Feeble-minded, Polk, $633,000 for maintenance, trainting, improvements, etc.

Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Erie, $230,000 for maintenance.

State Hospital for Infirm Soft Coal Miners and Employees, Blossburg, $32,000 for maintenance and improvements.

Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville, $20,825 for maintenance, etc.

State Hospital for Miners Anthracite Coal, Schuylkill County, $183,000 for maintenance and improvements.

Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, $23,650 for maintenance, etc.

State Hospital for Infirm, Mercer, $24,000 for maintenance.

Middle Coal Field Hospital, Hazleton, $65,000 for maintenance.

State Hospital for Insane, Danville, $158,783 for buildings, sewer, real estate, etc.

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, $115,000 for buildings and improvements.

State Hospital for Insane, Warren, $30,633 for care and treatment of indigent insane; $107,000 for new buildings, improvements, etc.

State Hospital for Chronic Insane at Mountain, $79,500 for buildings, sewers, etc.

Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburg, $30,000 for new buildings; $65,000 for maintenance.

Western Hospital of Pennsylvania, $125,000 for maintenance.

Charity Hospital, Norristown, $20,000 for maintenance.

Taylor Hospital Association, Lackawanna County, $15,000 for maintenance.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, $100,000 for completing new building.

Number of institutions, including children's, receiving State aid direct, 267.

Total amount appropriated by the State for the two fiscal years, $13,718,127.

The detailed report of aid for children is published in manuel for 1909 of Convention.

Any institution complying with Act of May 13, 1909, for care and treatment of indigent insane, may receive $2 per week for each one so maintained from the State on proper application and papers.—Per Act No. 296, 1909.

Mr. George H. Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, was here introduced by President Wilson and read the following paper on "Desertion":

PAPER BY MR. BUTLER.

Desertion.

Desertion by a husband from his wife is prohibited by the Divine law, for it is written therein that "a man shall cleave unto his wife."

Desertion and non-support of the family, essentially, are the greatest evils in defective home conditions.

Every one recognizes that parents should feed, clothe, shelter, protect, and educate the lives they bring into the world until such time as their progeny are able to care for themselves.

At the instant of the birth of a child such duty devolves upon the parent. The instinct of Nature prompts the performance of such duty and man alone, of all animated beings, is the only creature who sometimes fails in it.

To fail thus in this fundamental duty without good reason is to violate, not only the law of man and the Divine precept, but also the law of Nature.

Unfortunately, there is nothing so common to-day in our populated communities as family desertion and non-support, and the misery of it all is that it is caused, not so much by lack of work or other economic reasons, as by addiction to drink, ficklesness, and infidelity, and a moral botuseness as to the parent's duty to the children.

Where a family is destitute and must apply to others for assistance, such remissness on the part of its natural head as desertion and failure to support becomes a matter of public concern, and ceases to be a family matter only.

The community, under such circumstances, should be enabled to inaugurate proceedings to remedy the trouble, even though the wife, through fear or for any other reason, be unwilling to begin the action herself. Means should be devised to effectually attain the end of the law, the support of the family and the relief, consequently, of the community from the burden.

In a recent article entitled "The Court of Sorrow," by Victor Rousseau, he stated: "Domestic troubles, and especially desertions, are in chief measure due to ignorance, misunderstanding, and a misconception of the mutual obligations of parents. In many States desertion has been made a misdemeanor where there are in the family children under the age of sixteen years, thereby rendering the deserter liable to extradition, but neither the police nor the District Attorney can devote the money or time required for tracing deserters by reason of the flood of more urgent business; furthermore, the apprehension and imprisonment of the offender are no boon to the wife and family."

I will not attempt to explain the causes of desertion or non-support, which are as numerous and as complicated as are any causes of destitution and of crime.

Deserters are lacking in a sense of moral responsibility, and their failure is of a criminal character and should be dealt with as theft, or the obtaining of money under false pretenses, or even, in aggravated cases, as assault and manslaughter are dealt with; for in cases of helpless women in the throes of childbirth the lives and welfare of innocent children are at stake, and as long as the family is the unite of human society the obligation to provide for the family must be recognized voluntarily or be compulsorily enforced.

There are husbands, so called, who desert their wives on the occasion of each childbirth, returning after some weeks to find that medical attendance, nursing, medicines, and supplies have been furnished without expense to them, and even a stock of infants' and children's clothing, which will probably last until the advent of the next infant. There are men, also "so called," who go away every winter, or at every approach of hard times, or whenever any money comes in, and who take the money, of course, with them.

The desertion of wife and children by the legal head of the family, with the deliberate purpose of evading their support, has become a serious evil in the United States, entailing not only a great expenditure of public and private relief funds, but causing untold suffering to sick women and neglected children, and seriously impairing public health and morals.

It has been stated that of all the families receiving aid from charitable associations, no less than one in ten owe their destitution to the desertion of the father, and possibly the proportion is even greater.

In the subdivision of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, which has long been under my personal charge as Director, I find this state of affairs since January, 1910:

There have been 132 destitute families requiring out-door relief. Of these, sixty-one families, involving 168 children under sixteen years of age, ascribed their poverty to such causes as sickness, temporary or permanent accidents, and numerous other causes of destitution.

There were of this number thirty-six widows, involving ninety-four children under sixteen years of age; these widows were mostly the wives of miners and were rendered destitute over night by accidents in or about the mines. Of these thirty-six widows, twenty-nine of them were foreign-born.

There were also of this number thirty-five desertion cases, involving 123 children under sixteen years of age, and twenty of these families were of foreign birth. The same conditions will be found in other subdivisions of the Central Poor District, situate in the mining territory.

Thus it will be seen from the above that more than one family in four of those requiring relief do so as the result of desertion.

The trend of recent legislation is, perhaps, best shown in the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature of 1903, and it will be of inter-

est to examine the evolution of the legislative enactments of our State to the present time.

The earliest legislation on record for the relief of the poor of Pennsylvania was enacted by the Colonial Assembly, A. D. 1700, and was entitled "An act for the better provision of the poor."

This act was repealed by the Act of February 7, 1705, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor."

An act to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into the province of Pennsylvania was passed February 14, 1729.

Next follows the Act of March 9, 1771, 1 Dallas Laws, 569, which repeals and supplies all former acts relating to the poor, and was in its turn repealed by subsequent legislation, the most sweeping of which is the Act of June 13, 1836. The Act of 1771 was the first law in this country to regulate desertion. The Act of June 13, 1836, was largely taken from that of 1771.

Under the earlier laws relating to desertion, the law did not provide for imprisonment of a person who was charged with the support of the pauper, except when there was no property of such person out of which the support could be raised by the process. In case there was no real or personal estate, it was lawful for the Court to commit such person to the jail of the County, there to remain until he or she should comply with such order, give security for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law.

The law considered desertion an offense; not indictable, indeed, but punishable by imprisonment, unless security should be given, to comply with the order of the court.

Then followed the Desertion Act of April 13, 1867, P. L. 78, providing that any husband or father, being within this Commonwealth, who shall "separate himself from his wife or from his children, or from wife and children without reasonable cause, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children," such deserting husband or father may be arrested and bound over, with one sufficient surety, to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, there to answer the said charge of desertion.

The provisions of this law provide that, upon hearing, the Court may order the husband or father, he being of sufficient ability, to pay such sum as said Court shall think reasonable and proper for the comfortable support and maintenance of said wife or children, or both, not to exceed $100 per month, and to commit such person to the county jail until he comply with the order or give security.

The Act of April 13, 1907, changed the amount to be paid for the support and maintenance of wife and child to such sum as the Court shall think reasonable and proper.

In a decision of the Court construing the Desertion Act of April 13, 1867, it was decided that desertion is not a crime, and therefore the Governor will not grant a requisition on that ground alone.

In the Act of April 15, 1869, P. L. 75, which was a supplement to the Act of 1869, it was provided that whenever the Court of Quarter Sessions shall commit the person complained of to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with their order or given security, the Court at any time after three months, if they be satisfied of the inability of such person to comply with the said order, and give security, might discharge him from imprisonment.

The Act of March 13, 1903, P. L. 26, entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for a husband or father to desert and neglect to support his wife or children, prescribing a penalty therefor, and making the wife a competent witness in such cases," defines "the word children to mean children under sixteen years of age, and such children over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, as by reason of infirmity are incapable of supporting themselves," and that the word "separation"

shall include every case where a husband has caused his wife to leave him by conduct on his part which would be grounds for "divorce."

The second section provides as follows: "If any husband or father, being within the limits of this Commonwealth, shall hereafter separate himself from his wife or from his children, or from wife and children, without reasonable cause, and shall wilfully neglect to maintain his wife or children, such wife or children being destitute, or being dependent wholly or in part on their earnings for adequate support, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year and pay a fine not exceeding $100, or either, or both, at the discretion of the Court; such fine, if any, to be paid or applied in whole or in part to the wife or children, as the Court may direct; Provided, that no such conviction, payment of fine, or undergoing imprisonment shall, in any manner, affect the obligation of any order for support theretofore made against the defendant in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the manner now provided by law; and Provided further, That, upon conviction, the Court may suspend sentence upon and during compliance by the defendant with any order for support theretofore made against him, as already made or as may thereafter be modified, in the manner now provided by law; and if no such order shall have been made, then the Court trying the defendant may make such order for the support by the defendant of his wife and children, or either of them, which order shall be subject to modification by the Court on cause shown, and may suspend sentence, upon and during the compliance by defendant with such order then made or as thereafter modified and entry of bond by defendant, with surety approved by the Court, conditioned on compliance with such order."

This law permits suspended sentence, declares that the wife is a competent witness, and that proof of separation and neglect to support shall be prima-facie evidence that such separation and neglect are wilful and without reasonable cause on part of the husband.

The Act of Auril 27, 1909, P. L. 260, requires that desertion cases shall be returned to the Court of Quarter Sessions immediately instead of to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1903, family deserters are liable to extradition and no longer have immunity by stepping over the State line. Similar acts may be found in forty-four States. In forty-one it is made a misdemeanor, to make it more easy of enforcement; in three States the failure to support wife and children has been made a felony.

In 1906 the Federal Government for the District of Columbia passed an act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances."

At the thirty-fourth annual convention held at West Chester in 1908, the Hon. William H. DeLacey, in a very comprehensive paper, explained the operation and enforcement of the act in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

Only legislation of a remedial nature, coupled with education, will in course of time lessen this growing evil.

Mr. Butler: It seems to me that the District Attorney's office, with the machinery around that place, should be the prosecutors of these deserters; in that way we can lessen this crime.

President Wilson: There will be a banquet, I am informed, at the Park Hotel to-night for the members and their friends. It is the wish of the committee and of all concerned that you avail yourselves of this banquet. We will have an address by Mr. Collins and others.

I think we have had a very profitable Convention. I have attended several of them, and I don't think I ever attended one where we had so many good treats in the way of addresses and papers. They have all been good; we have been highly favored. The only regret I have is the want of interest on the part of our people right here in Williamsport as to attending our sessions. I stand here to apoloigize for that; there has been a good deal going on this week, but at the same time I don't think that a sufficient excuse.

Mr. Colborn: If there is a reporter of one of the papers here I hope he will publish the criticism of our President. We have all felt the little interest taken by the people of Williamsport. I have attended ten or more of the National conferences, and I say this without fear of contradiction: That no better work, no better papers, were presented at any of the National conferences than have been presented here at this Convention. (Applause.)

Hon. E. A. Boyne, Bradford: I join our worthy Secretary in what he says. I had the honor of being at Buffalo, and the addresses and papers here were, to my mind, better than many of them there. Every paper here gets right down to the subjects we are interested in.

President Wilson: I think the Association owes a great deal to these people who have prepared these addresses and papers, and at the proper time I think that appreciation should be shown.

Upon motion, the Convention here adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

A reception and banquet for the delegates, friends, and visitors was given at the Park Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 12th, by the Committee of Arrangements. Music was furnished by an orchestra, and, after partaking of the good things offered in the way of refreshments, Mr. John E. Cupp, Esq., who acted as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Frank P. Cummings, City Solicitor of Williamsport, who addressed the delegates briefly, again welcoming them to the city and wishing them a happy time. This was followed by remarks from the Hon. E. A. Boyne, of Bradford, and by Mr. Osche, the newly-elected President of the Association, and by Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Edwin D. Sollenberger, Secretary C. A. S., of Philadelphia.

A social time was spent in the parlors of the hotel, during which time the delegates were entertained by orchestral music, and took occasion to become better acquainted with one another.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by President Wilson.

Col. E. P. Gould, Erie, offered the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and said:

"I want to say that the local member of our committee has never met with us. I told him last night that we were ignorant as to whom we should thank in Williamsport, and he promised to meet with us this morning, but he has failed to do so. In connection with the report

of this committee I move that Mr. Culp be authorized to furnish to the Secretary additional resolutions to meet that want."

Upon motion of Mr. Osche, the report of the committee is adopted. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions would report the following resolutions:

That our Association is to be congratulated on the most delightful weather that has continued during the entire session of the Convention.

For the many able addresses that have been delivered, showing the care, study, and labor given to the various subjects treated, and the thanks of the Convention are due to all who have by their services made this Convention so great a success.

That this Association earnestly recommends that a uniform system of poor law administration be established by law throughout the State.

That some legal provision should be made to enable the authorities to restrain women who are defective mentally and morally during the child-bearing age. This resolution is suggested by the address of Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, who comes to the Association with her message at the request of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County.

That we are thankful to the press of Williamsport for the publicity which their papers have given to our proceedings.

That we are especially thankful for the excellent music furnished by the young ladies.

That it is the opinion of this Association that wife and child desertion should be made a felony in order more effectually to enable the authorities to have those guilty of that crime who are outside of the State arrested and brought back for punishment. And by direction of this Convention we indorse and approve of the act which was presented to this Convention by the Hon. J. M. Robb, of Allegheny County, which received the approval of the Convention, and its enactment is recommended. By Order of the Committee.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, was next introduced by President Wilson, and was received with applause. He addressed the Convention as follows upon "Social and Living Conditions":

ADDRESS BY DR. KELSEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I almost wish I could change my subject and speak of the things I think are needed in Pennsylvania, for the time will soon come when we must have better legislation with reference to our various charitable institutions. You have suggested one thing this morning, and that is more uniform laws with reference to poor relief, but there are many other things that need attention. The children are not overly-well cared for in Pennsylvania. The supervision in many districts is not what it might be; many of the agencies ought to be wiped out of existence because of their ignorance and criminal negligence. The time must soon come when we have some central public body in this State supervising the agencies caring for children. I think there is danger that some people, seeing some of these conditions, will rush to the Legislature with ill-considered bills. I have had my attention called to a bill being circulated now providing for a Juvenile Commission. I am very suspicious of that bill, and I hope it will be killed. I believe in commission for making reports and recommending measures to the Legislature, but I am not in favor of introducing into Pennsylvania irresponsible commissions controlling any line of work.

We must, of course, all pull together to gradually make such changes in the present laws and the administration of the laws as experience seems to make necessary. On the matter that has already been under discussion, I would ask you to remember that in law there is no reason why a person guilty of a misdemeanor cannot be extradicted from another State. The trouble is that a great many Judges and lawyers will not take the necessary steps to have it done.

I want you to remember that we are, first of all, physical beings; that as physical beings we are subject to certain laws and conditions of growth. I want to ask you to remember that we do not come into the world mature men and women, but we start our existence as simple cells. It is not for us to inquire now what gives those germ cells their wonderful power, but just to remember that we start as germ cells, and the biologist knows that one-half of the units that make up that germ cell come from the father and other half from the mother. The germ cells determine the heredity.

The child has a nine months' environment before it is born. Sometimes it is a good environment and sometimes a very bad one. That is a problem of environment, but not of heredity. It makes no difference whether a mother neglects a child before it is born or a year afterward; the child suffers in either case. Heredity determines what an individual may become; the environment determines what he does become. Most of the children are to mature into normal human beings. Some, unfortunately, will not become normal. Thus we have a group that are physically degenerate; for instance, the feeble-minded.

Every investigation that is made shows that feeble-mindedness is not a common variation in a normal family. When you investigate the history of the feeble-minded you find they come from feeble-minded stock. No case is on record where a normal child has been born of two feeble-minded parents. The majority of those born where one parent is feeble-minded will be feeble-minded; will become the ancestors of other generations if allowed to reproduce. I want to emphasize, again and again, the fact that we have thousands of feeble-minded living outside of institutions, and yearly reproducing themselves. If to-day we could stop the reproduction of the present feeble-minded the problem in the next generation would be insignificant. Now, inasmuch as our investigations show that even in the public schools we have feeble-minded children; that in our institutions we have feeble-minded girls and women, and on the streets feeble-minded prostitutes, it would seem as though the time had come for us to stop and take account, and whenever anyone comes under the control of any of the public agencies that the first thing should be to find the actual physical condition of that person, and if feeble-minded, for the sake of the feeble-minded person and of society, to see that such person never roams at large again.

Now, I have said that heredity is determined within the germ cell. I might go on for several hours to point out some of the practical results of our present knowledge that disease is not inherited; for if disease is due to some specific germ that germ is never a function of the normal human body; it is always an outside thing, no matter when it comes in contact with the human body. I would like to say here that from the standpoint of modern biology so long as human marriages are instituted on social, financial, political, and conventional grounds there will be no improvement or marked change in the human race. It might be possible, if you would allow that it was a high ideal for us to breed good strong men and women, to produce changes for the better, but so long as conventional matters determine marriage we shall not. That means that you cannot predicate physical or mental ability on the ground of social status, and the children of the well-to-do (supposing

the stock is sound physically) will not average any higher in physical and mental ability than the children of the poorest people in the community (assuming again that that stock is normal).

What the parents do—whether they go to school and obey all the laws or whether they go to the gambling joint, and to the devil generally, as the saying is—makes no particular difference in the physical stock of the next generation. This, of course, having reference to the mother who neglects to care for her unborn child. Our physical condition depends on what our parents are physically; not what they do socially. At the moment the life of the individual child stars the social differences begin to manifest themselves. Though we may start on the same level of physical and mental possibilities the moment the environment begins to have its effect, then the differences begin.

If you and I are born physically normal what is the cause of our success or our failure of our taking care of ourselves and being financially independent, or of our failing to take care of ourselves, and being dependent? Now, ruling out this degenerate group, which you may find amongst all classes, and assuming we start with a group of people who are physically normal at birth, what is going to determine? In that case poverty must come from one of three or four things: It must come from the fact that the group into which we are born does not have sufficient control of the physical world to enable it to accumulate sufficient food supply, for there are groups living under such conditions. If we belong to a group that has, under favorable natural conditions, the power of getting a sufficient food supply, then it must lie either in the failure of that group to train the child to take its part, or we shall have to find some perversity in that child as it reaches maturity, which leads it to disregard the standards of society. If we find the cause in that latter mental attitude it is not yet certain that society's neglect of the child is not responsible for the child's attitude.

If we start off normal physical beings and if we live under such conditions that it is humanly possible to be efficient, and if we fail to become efficient the trouble must lie in our social institutions, or in the falure of the individual to accept and work in accordance with our social conditions.

Now, it is for that general reason that many of us are coming to feel that the important causes of poverty (barring again this degeneracy) are social causes, over which the individual, as such, has very little control. In the older days it was assumed there was almost a complete equality of moral responsibility. Irrespective of the training the child got it was assumed it would know and appreciate the distinctions as to right and wrong, and that it was equally to be blamed if it departed from the normal path, whether it came from a family with every opportunity or from a family in which no opportunity had been afforded for ordinary normal training. We have gone away from this. We ask, "Is this man, or woman, or child physically normal?" and if not we are dealing with a special class.

We shall find that approximately one-third of the cases coming before us for relief are in trouble because of industrial conditions; of labor problems. That approximately one-third come to our agencies because of sickness. In the main these are social, not personal.

Now, the average man on this earth has never been able to accumulate any great surplus. It means then, that the average man, in every community, is going to have about all he can do to keep his bills paid from day to day. When conditions become such that there is no unearned increment for the man who saves and invests, on the basis of $2.00 a day wages he is not going to save enough to keep him many years of non-earning, irrespective of the cause of his idleness. The only way that this situation can be met is by some form of insurance. We

cannot reckon in advance when any given person's dependency will come, but we can do it when we are dealing with masses of the people. This simply means that the greater part of our troubles are due to social conditions, which we must control as social groups if we are to exercise control. We may turn around and say to a fellow, "You go to work, with your boasted freedom of contract, and work in that lead factory, and when you get lead poisoning we will give you a few little driblets of relief." But the point I want to make is that the average man doesn't have that great freedom of choice about which we talk. A girl in New York or Philadelphia who hasn't been specially trained for some skilled trade takes what she can get—and that isn't very much. Poverty, in a word, is as much a social phenomenon as the accumulation of wealth, the development of law, or any other social institution. As each generation goes by the children must receive a higher and higher degree of training to fit them for the more complex conditions of civilized life.

Now, our responsibility is, first, to get away from the horrible conception that the object of education is to unfit men for work. To get the idea that so-called culture is valueless unless we train the children to do these things they are going to do in later life. Our public school system needs to be turned wrong side up (pardon me, right side up). It is a shame that we shape our curriculum for the three per cent who are going to college, instead of the ninety-seven per cent who are not. (Applause). I assure you you can get as much culture out of a sawbuck and a saw, working on oak limbs, as you can out of a text-book, working on Greek roots. Some of the most cultured men and women I know are those who have had the least of school training, and some of the biggest boors I know are those who have had the most. If we adopt the policy of training our children for what they are going to do we need not waste time over the bugaboo of classical education. I would like to have it so any child might study anything it desired to, and let the choice turn on the question of individual qualities or conditions.

What we need is a higher conception of our responsibility for social welfare. If we cannot go forward to a higher conception of our responsibility to the defectives then it were better to adopt the old method and put them off the earth. If we are going to say that the feeble-minded and the degenerates shall be kept alive and cared for we must go further and realize that this involves a sacred obligation on our part to prevent their reproduction. The possession of property largely depends on social conditions. Those of you who are not wealthy know that if you had had the chance of some of the wealthy men, and been willing to do some things they are supposed to have done you might have had more of this world's goods. It is a theoretical possibility that the impractical school teacher might have gathered more shekels in some other occupation. We must do for the children of to-day what the generations gone by did not do, and did not need to do for their children. When I say for their children I refer to the children of the despised negro as much as to the children of the Four Hundred. There are some who are afraid this world is going to stop when the old American stock has refined itself to such a degree that it reaches the vanishing point. I do not share that fear at all. I am willing to see the incoming groups, provided we give them our ideals of life and the training to enable them to carry on the civilization that our fathers labored to establish in this country. But it depends on what we are going to do for the children; not merely for the homeless child, but for the children in the home, to train them to take their part in the days to come.

We have in the University of Pennsylvania an honor pledge signed by students taking examinations, which reads: "I pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received any aid in this examination." A son of one of our wealthy men wrote it one day as follows: "I pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received any information in this examination." When we examined his papers we heartily agreed with him. I feel that I am in the position of that boy, that I haven't given much information. If, however, I have left one thought with you, that the problems of heredity will never be affected by changing the environment; the problems of heredity can only be solved by controlling marriage—by no means an easy matter. The problems of the environment are largely under our own control. Our responsibility with reference to heredity is to stop the reproduction of the unfit. Our responsibility toward the environment is to see that each child, of whatever race or previous condition of servitude, in America or elsewhere, has a chance to come into the inheritance of the race, not merely with reference to its literature and culture, but with reference to the great primal factors on which every people must depend, the control of the physical world, the production of the material goods, which are the basis of all life.

Applause.

Col. E. P. Gould: I think the best way to thank the doctor is, as an Association, to invite him to our next meeting, and give him all the time he wants, and I make that as a motion.

The motion is adopted.

Mr. Smith (Chester) here read the following paper, "The National Curse, Intoxicants; Results and Causes of Pauperism, Suicide, Insanity, and Feeder to Our Orphanages."

PAPER BY MR. SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of This Convention.

At the last hour I have been requested to prepare a paper on the most important subject before us to-day in a moral, social, and economic sense. I feel my inability as I never have felt it before in undertaking to treat so very important a subject.

The National Curse, Intoxicants, Results and Cause of Pauperism, Suicides, Insanity, and Feeder of Our Orphanages, all this and much more. Intoxicants, yes, yes. They invade the best homes and leave behind desolation in every form; widows, orphans, crime of all classes. This is an age of conservation. Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks is more closely identified with a sound conservation policy than are the laws prohibiting the wantom destruction of the forest. Woodman spare that tree is a fine sentiment, indeed, but not near as fine or important as, Brewer spare that youth.

Half a century ago slaves were worth $1,200 in this country from a purely economic point of view, and as a National resource, good clean healthy well educated American boys should be worth much more. If you will stop for a moment and think how many of them are annually ruined and utterly destroyed by the saloon and its influences you will be so appalled that you must at least begin to appreciate the great evil effected by this National curse. Mothers, fathers, what is the value of a boy? Is it worth $1,000,000 to save him from this National curse? Yes, if he is your boy or my boy.

If you think this is not a business proposition figure carefully on the annual revenue derived from your saloons and see how far it will go to meet your losses of boys. Alone through the criminal institu-

tions which are fostered under the wing of the grog shope—for I assert that the brewery is originally and the saloon ultimately the spawning place for the gambler, the prostitute, the robber, the wife-beater, and finally the murderer. Gambling and the house of prostitution are so closely allied with the saloon that when the latter is compelled to move out of a community the other must go with it, as they have done in the State of Kansas. Can we unite and defend the fair name of this grand old Commonwealth and the good names of our sons and daughters by wiping out this greatest of all evils by prohibiting the sale and use of intoxicants? Prohibition is not a new theory, it is as old as the abuse of intoxicants. Eleven hundred years before Christ an Emperor of China decreed that all grape vines be pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. China has been a sober nation ever since. Centuries before Christ Lycurgus, the great law giver of his people, did precisely the same thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in their army 300 years before the Christian era. Draco in his laws made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it, and wherever it was observed the nations became great and the people more virtuous.

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night. There is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes and shoes, and a good dinner in their little basket. I feel convinced after an experience of almost sixteen years in the care of the wrecks of the rum traffic that more than seventy-five per cent of all the dependent and deficient and criminal classes are subjects of this great evil. Follow up the young man who begins to drink intoxicants. See his downward course, lower and lower does he sink until he finds a drunkard's grave or a convict's cell. Let us halt for a moment. Let us look into the hearts of each other. We are banded together for what? To care for our unfortunate and dependent classes. Why should we spend so much time putting forth such a great effort? Will you pause for a moment and reflect? Why? Why not put forth our best effort in removing the great cause of crime and pauperism and the creation of mentally deficient subjects? I am sure with the proper effort of the good people of this great Commonwealth and the removal of the saloon and the rum traffic, in a very few years our dependent cases would materially decrease. Let me quote to you Charles M. Sheldon, the world's famous clergyman and author. "Constitutional prohibition has done more than any other one thing to make Kansas the garden spot morally of the universe. It has educated thousands of the finest young men and women to abhor intoxicating liquors as they would abhor any other kind of sin and crime. It has helped educate the entire population in ways of sobriety and sober, healthy thinking and conditions and has raised the entire moral tone of the State to the highest level of citizenship. Prohibition in Kansas is no question mark, but a permanent fact. The saloon and all that goes with it in Kansas is deader than Pharaoh's army."

Prohibition was never before so popular in Kansas as now. After a thirty years' trial its effects upon all phases of society's welfare has been helpful. wholesome, and uplifting. Something of its beneficent influences upon society may be discerned in the official statistics disclose that at the end of the last fiscal year twenty-eight county poor farms were without inmates, eighty-seven had no insane patients, and fifty-four had no feeble-minded inmates. Twenty-one counties had no convicts in their penitentiaries, thirty-six had no prisoners serving sentences in their county jails, and sixteen counties were without a prisoner serving a sentence in any institution.



SAMUEL WICKERSHAM

Statistics show that Cook County, Illinois, furnishes more insane to the hospitals and the institutions for the insane than the total population of all the Kansas charitable, correctional, and penal institutions combined.

At the conclusion of the last paper, which was received with applause, Mr. Smith read the following Memorial on the death of Samuel Wickersham:

MEMORIAL ON SAMUEL WICKERSHAM.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It becomes my sad duty to bear testimony in my feeble way to the worth of our departed brother and co-laborer. Not in many years has our community been more deeply shocked than when, on Tuesday evening, September 9th, word was flashed over the telephone telling that Samuel Wickersham was dead. A sadness and a hush fell upon the neighborhood as one whispered to another that same sad message: "Samuel Wickersham is dead."

His public life and business career have been felt for good and made their impress in a greater or lesser degree upon nearly every individual in Avondale and vicinity. He was one of the few men who spend their entire lives upon the farms upon which they are born. He never lived at any other than the one bright spot that was always home to him. He was born in 1844 and received his education at the Millersville State Normal School. In 1889 his public career began, he having been elected that year a Director of the Poor. He served in that office with much ability, fidelity, and wisdom, till February 1, 1902, when, because of his many and various duties, he felt himself compelled to refuse a re-election as a member of our board. His counsels were always wise and consistent, but firm. Since he ceased to be a member of our board we have missed him much, but he will be missed most sorely by all classes in his home neighborhood; more so than any other man in that community, because in his various public positions, as well as in his private life, he was helpful to so many.

He became President of the Avondale National Bank at the time of its organization and continued at the head of that prosperous financial institution till his death. The records of that bank stand as a monument to his financial ability. As Secretary of the Londongrove Building & Loan Association since 1889 he was in a position to advise and to assist many in owning their own homes, and these opportunities he gladly accepted.

He was called to a number of positions of trust and guardianship as a Director of the Kenneth Square Trust Company. He was a power in the upbuilding of this new financial institution. He was an honored member of the Society of Friends, being a Trustee, and also the Superintendent of their first day school of New Garden Meeting. He was also a member of the Educational Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Few men could be missed more from their labors and from the pleasant companionship of their associates than our departed friend and brother, Samuel Wickersham. His life has furnished us an example of the highest type of true manhood.

The Convention was favored with more music by the young ladies.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie) offers the following resolution: "Resolved, that the thanks of the Convention are due to our worthy President, for his faithful and earnest interest in this meeting and for his faithful and impartial and pleasant manner in presiding as the President of our Association," and moves its adoption.

As a matter of courtesy Col. Gould himself puts the motion to the vote of the Convention and it is unanimously adopted.

Col. Gould also moves that the new President be authorized to appoint all of the standing committees for the coming year.

The motion is agreed to.

Col. E. P. Gould here read the following paper: "Legislation Needed in Behalf of the Charities of the State," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. GOULD.

"Legislation Needed in Behalf of the Charities of the State."

The subject assigned me by the Program Committee is one that gives much lattitude, and enables me to say almost anything that is deemed important. The fact is that one, in considering this question, hardly knows whether or not it is best to recommend any new legislation affecting the charities of the State. There are now so many statutes that are ignored, or interpreted by those whose duty it is to enforce them, to suit their own interests or convenience that I sometimes think it would be better to try to have the laws already on the statute books rigidly enforced in the spirit and intent of those who enacted them rather than try to remedy matters by the enactment of new laws.

It must never be forgotten that human nature is about the same the world over, and that selfishness is just as often found in those who dispense charity, as among those who receive it. The real need is some sure way of selecting large-hearted, broad-minded and unselfish men and women to enforce and carry out the laws governing the administration of our charities. Could we by law compel the selection of such persons to administer our charities, then the question could be easily solved. Where the people select their dispensers of charity the peculiar fitness of the person so chosen is in most cases about the last thing thought of by the voter. Sometimes an inexperienced, but in reality a very good man, is selected, and he soon becomes interested in rightly and intelligently performing his official duties, but such are exceptions to the general rule. A great proportion of men so chosen are far more interested in finding out how they are to be benefited by the office they hold than how they are to benefit those depending upon them. For this reason I believe that it would be a great step forward if all dispensers of public charity were appointive. Just where this appointive power should be located, I do not indicate; but wherever it may be placed it will work for the improvement of the system.

In some of the poor districts of the State the Directors are now appointed by the Court and where this is done a far better average standard of Directors is maintained; and what is far more to be desired is the fact that when a Director so appointed shows by the manner in which he administers his office that he is peculiarly fitted for it, and unselfishly devotes himself to his duties, he is rarely permitted to leave his office, but is reappointed as long as he will serve, while efficiency plays a very minor part in the retention of a good man elected by the people. An unwritten rule of rotation supplants him with a new and untried man. Therefore, while I am well aware that my recommendation is not a popular one, yet I earnestly recommend that all dispensers of public charities be made appointive.

There are nearly 300 hospitals and homes in Pennsylvania which are not under State control to the support of which the last Legislature appropriated nearly $6,000,000. One would naturally think that so large an expenditure of the funds of the State would be made only after the

most careful investigation of those institutions as to their needs, the kind of work they severally do, the general management of each by someone representing the State, and the Legislature furnished with a full and complete statement of each and every one of these institutions upon which to base the amount of help the State is to give to each of them. If this should be done then it would not be necessary for the Appropriations Committee to visit the various hospitals and homes applying for aid; except it be alleged that the report furnished is unfair or prejudicial. In such cases it would be the duty of the inspection officers to show that they were faithfully and impartially performing their duties. It is not necessary to recommend any new legislation on this subject. The laws now on the statute books authorize all that is necessary to be done. The real need is to devise some way to compel officers, not superficially, but rigidly to perform the duties belonging to their respective offices.

In my opinion the whole system of supervising our charitable and penal institutions is wrong. Theoretically it is very fine to assume that a certain number of distinguished citizens of the State will willingly and without compensation devote their time and ability to looking after the welfare of the wards of the State. On this theory the Board of Public Charities of the State was created. No one, so far as I know, questions the character or ability of the members of that board. But they never have, and we have no right to expect that they ever will, neglect their large and diversified personal interests to attend to the cares and duties of the board. In the main they appoint others to do most of the work. Then, too, one hesitates to criticize a public official for any neglect of duty when it is known that he receives no compensation for his services.

While I have no criticism to make of any member of the Board of Public Charities, yet I do say that in my opinion the whole system is faulty and inefficient. As a remedy for this I would recommend that a Department of Charities and Corrections be established in the State. That the department officers be given fair compensation for their services, and that they be held to a strict accountability as to the manner in which they perform the duties imposed upon them. They should be required to furnish to the Legislature at the beginning of each session a full detailed account of every institution in the State receiving State aid; showing all the facts about each that will enable the Legislature to apportion to each of said institutions the aid it needs as shown by the records given; and thus prevent the disgraceful method of favoritism and the other evils that result from undue influence which now prevails. Log-rolling among the friends of the various hospitals has become a disgrace, and some method should be devised to put an end to it. The people are willing and desirous that liberal support should be extended to all institutions that are striving solely to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and extend help to the unfortunate wards of the State, but they do not wish that liberality to be abused by the selfishness and greed of those having control of the hospitals and homes.

Reform in the distribution of State aid to institutions not under State control cannot be effected so long as such institutions are not thoroughly and systematically inspected and full reports of such inspections be furnished the Legislature as a basis of the appropriation to be made. This, in my opinion, will never be done until a department is established for that purpose and it be held accountable for the reports it makes.

President Wilson here appointed Col. E. P. Gould and Mr. Fred Fuller as a committee to conduct the new President to the Chair.

Mr. Osche was conducted to the chair and was received with applause. He said:

ADDRESS BY MR. OSCHE.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

In assuming the responsibility as your President for the next year I can only say that I fully appreciate the honor. If the Convention next year is not a sucess I assure you it will not be because Mrs. Williard and myself and others will not try to make it a success.

I think in the smaller towns we have better conventions than in the large cities. I felt very sorry this morning to have so able a man as Dr. Kelsey on the platform with so few to hear him. With such an address as he gave us I think every seat should have been occupied. Next year we will put him on the program when we know the attendance will be large.

I would like to make a few suggestions. I am here as your servant, but having attended the Conventions for eighteen years—and I say this more particularly to the ladies' and children's associations—I suggest that in presenting their papers they try to curtail them some. I heard a remark yesterday as to one paper that it was a pity to have it spoiled by being too long. I hope the ladies will not feel hurt by my saying this, or the men either. I have heard that criticism at every Convention. I will appointed the committees a little later. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Applause.

The members of the Convention here arose and received the Benediction from the Rev. Evor Evans, of the Congregational Church.

President-elect Osche: I now declare the Convention adjourned to meet in Indiana next year.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to Be Published in These Proceedings

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Almshouse, for the County of Allegheny Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	348
Number admitted during year	501
Total number in Home and received during year	849
Number died, discharged, and eloped	488
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	361
Average number in Almshouse during year	335½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$138,601.72
Cost of buildings and improvements	$40,035.60	
Cost of out-door relief	40,287.21	
Cost of other outside expenses	7,779.60—	88,102.41
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		50,499.31
Average weekly cost per capita		2.90 5/10
Total Almshouse expenses		148,601.72
Total receipts other than county		2,827.98
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		145,773.75

Improvements—Completion of women's dormitory, drilling of water wells, barn, road, stable improvements, live stock, tuberculosis camp.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier Township, Allegheny County. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $168,222.17; value of farm, $104,079.41.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

A separate account is rendered for the department for the insane, the Allegheny County Hospital for Insane.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Bedford County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	90
Number admitted during year	30
Total number in Home and received during year	120
Number died, discharged, and eloped	57
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	63
Average number in Almshouse during year	76

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$14,482.65
Cost of outdoor relief	$4,682.36	
Cost of other outside expenses	748.40—	5,430.76
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		5,814.02
Average weekly cost per capita		2.01
Total Almshouse expenses		9,051.89
Total receipts other than county		736.16
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		13,746.49

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—George A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; J. B. Leeter, Loysburg, Pa.; John W. Davidson, Bedford, Pa.; John A. Henderson, Steward; Harry C. James, Attorney and Clerk, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. A. C. Wolf, Physician, Bedford, Pa.; D. W. Beam, Treasurer, Bedford, Pa.

Location—Bedford Township. Postoffice, Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3.

Number of acres, 210; value of buildings, $75,000; value of farm, $9,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 29; females, 31; total, 60.

CARBON COUNTY.

Report of the Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane of the Carbon County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	195
Number admitted during year	130
Total number in Home and received during year	325
Number died, dicharged, and eloped	130
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	195
Average number in Almshouse during year	194

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$60,626.44
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,793.42	
Cost of out-door relief	17,045.56	
Cost of other outside expenses	41,787.46—	60,626.44
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		18,719.35
Average weekly cost per capita		1.95
Total Almshouse expenses		18,719.35
Total receipts other than county		537.75
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		18,181.60

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors: W. S. Leib, President, Hazelton, Luzerne County, Pa.; W. H. Gibson, Lansford, Carbon County, Pa.; S. L. West, Weatherly, Carbon County, Pa.; T. A. Harris, Secretary, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa.

Location—Laurytown, Pa. Postoffice, Rockport, Carbon County, Pa.

Number of acres, 781; value of buildings, $78,625; value of farm, $10,905.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 118; females, 78; total, 196.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 391.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor of Chester County for the year ending September 30, 1910:

	Almshouse.	Hospital.
Number of inmates at close of last year	256	175
Number admitted during year	73	165
Total number in Home and received during year	329	340
Number died, dicharged, and eloped	67	149
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1910	263	181
Average number in Almshouse during year	266	192

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes (County Home and Hospital for the Insane		$40,969.68
Cost of buildings and improvements	$10,478.22	
Cost of out-door relief	706.85	
Cost of other outside expenses	4,075.03—	15,250.10
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		25,719.58
Average weekly cost per capita		1.08
Total Almshouse expenses		77,377.91
Total receipts other than county (County Home and Hospital for the Insane)		35,153.48
Total cost to county for maintenance of County Home and Hospital for the Insane		42,224.43

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home; Dr. Baker, Superintendent of Insane Department.

Location—West Bradford. Postoffice, Embreeville, Pa.

Number of acres, 604; value of buildings, $307,556.25; value of farm, $33,220.

We are caring for 329 of our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 4; females, 2; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 444.

The above expenses includes both the County Home and the Hospital for the Insane.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of Crawford County Almshouse for the Crawford County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	113
Number admitted during year	57
Total number in Home and received during year	170
Number died, discharged, and eloped	68
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	102
Average number in Almshouse during year	100

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$28,201.63
Cost of buildings and improvements	$3,115.74	
Cost of out-door relief	7,112.21	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,128.96—	13,356.94
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		11,310.69
Average weekly cost per capita		4.26
Total Almshouse expenses		7,922.11
Total receipts other than county produce of farm		6,294.87
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		28,201.63

Improvements—One new cold-storage plant.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—W. H. Smith, Meadville, Pa.; W. P. Bauer, Saegertown, Pa.; George C. Reitze, Unim, Pa., R. F. D.

Location, Crawford County. Postoffice, Saegertown, Pa.

Number of acres, 236; value of buildings, $150,000; value of farm, $17,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 89; females, 88; total, 177.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 110.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of the Erie County Poor District for the year ending 30th December 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	200
Number admitted during year	103
Total number in Home and received during year	303
Number died, discharged, and eloped	114
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	189
Average number in Almshouse during year	191

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$69,664.64
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 9,436.04	
Cost of out-door relief	26,170.49	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,681.23	41,287.76
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		28,376.88
Average weekly cost per capita		2.71
Total Almshouse expenses		37,812.92
Total receipts other than county		8,111.81
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse, less credit, $4,892.51		32,920.41

Improvements—Electric light plant; new floors; metal ceilings; ventilators; bake oven, and cooking utensils.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Clark McAllister, President; Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; R. H. Sternburg, Treasurer; M. R. Nason, Solicitor; James A. Henry, Steward; Charles B. Grant, Clerk; J. H. Lloyd, House Physician. Directors' office, Erie, Pa.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres, 136¾; value of buildings, $100,000; value of farm, $35,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 105; females, 83; total, 188.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 189.

Remarks—Thirty-two children of feeble mind at Polk Hospital; twelve children in homes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of the Franklin County Almshouse for the Franklin County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	106
Number admitted during year	95
Total number in Home and received during year	201
Number died, discharged, and eloped	89
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	112
Average number in Almshouse during year	109

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$21,329.45
Cost of out-door relief	$3,735.50	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,424.42—	7,159.92
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		14,169.53
Average weekly cost per capita		2.99
Total Almshouse expenses		10,340.14
Total receipts other than county		4,050.15
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		17,279.30

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa., R. F. D.; C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. L. Brindle, Mercersburg, Pa., R. F. D. No. 4, Directors. P. H. Hallar, Steward; Mary C. Hallar, Matron; H. X. Bonbraker, Physician; J. L. Black, Treasurer; W. O. Nicklas, Attorney; all of Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg. Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 209; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; femals, 1; total, 7.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 39.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of Greene County Almshouse, for the Greene County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	58
Number admitted during year	14
Total number in Home and received during year	72
Number died, discharged, and eloped	19
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	53
Average number in Almshouse during year	56

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$13,866.79
Paid to hospital and asylum	$3,212.72	
Cost of out-door relief	3,374.49	
Cost of other outside expenses	424.98—	7,012.24
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		6,854.55
Average weekly cost per capita		2.24
Total Almshouse expenses		6,854.55
Total receipts other than county		1,273.06
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		5,581.49

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—G. F. Grave, President; G. W. Chapman, Treasurer Children's Home; J. E. Patterson, Treasurer County Home; S. M. Kughn, Charles King, Attorney; all of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg. Postoffice, Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 1,471; value of buildings, $55,000; value of farm, $55,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 28; females, 15; total, 43.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 93.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	60
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in Home and received during year	95
Number died, discharged, and eloped	46
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	49
Average number in Almshouse during year	54

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$14,135.36
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 246.40	
Cost of out-door relief	3,601.76	
Cost of other outside expenses	6,048.24—	9,896.40
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		4,238.96
Average weekly cost per capita		1.75
Total Almshouse expenses		4,485.36
Total receipts other than county		1,061.29
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		13,330.00

Improvements—New water pipe and new fence.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors: J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa.; J. Q. Dell, Mapleton, Depot, Pa.; Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $15,000; value of farm, $10,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total, 35.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 84.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Report of Indiana County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	54
Number admitted during year	108
Total number in Home and received during year	162
Number died, discharged, and eloped	108
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	54
Average number in Almshouse during year	81

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$17,818.59
Cost of buildings and improvements	$165,000.00	
Cost of out-door relief	4,638.10	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,459.00	
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		7,521.97
Average weekly cost per capita		2.92
Total Almshouse expenses		10,571.53
Total receipts other than county		3,063.84
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		11,699.84

Improvements—Included in item of buildings and improvements is $6,241.34, being balance due on the purchase of the farm.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. M. Marshall, D. T. Niel, A. F. Bowman, County Commissioners, all of Indiana, Pa.; W. M. Piper, Superintendent.

Location—One and one-half miles south of Indiana. Postoffice, Indiana, Pa.

Number of acres, 180; value of buildings, $165,000; value of farm, $18,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 33; females, 27; total, 60.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 222.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakely Poor District for year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	44
Number admitted during year	39
Total number in Home and received during year	83
Number died, discharged, and eloped	37
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	46
Average number in Almshouse during year	64

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$33,143.91
Cost of buildings and improvements	7,084.83
Cost of out-door relief	6,811.15
Cost of other outside expenses	7,193.10
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	4,978.20
Average weekly cost per capita	1.49
Total Almshouse expenses	4,978.20
Total receipts other than county	1,946.86

Improvements—Six hundred feet concrete walk; new barn; new water supply; new insane ward, capacity 84 patients, contract price, $40,000.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Thomas Grier, President, Dickson City; James W. O'Brien, Treasurer, Olyphant, Pa.; James W. Smith, Secretary, Box 195 Peckville, Pa.; J. F. Ackley, Superintendent; Mrs. J. F. Ackley, Matron, Olyphant, R. F. D.

Location—Scott. Postoffice, Peckville, Box 195.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, $31,800; value of farm, $15,600.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 30; females, 35; total, 65.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 129.

Remarks—We are now erecting a building for the care of insane at a cost of $40,000. When completed early in 1911 we will care for our insane under the County Care Act.

SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Scranton Poor District Hospital and Almshouse, for the City of Scranton and Dunmore, Lackawanna County, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year (insane, 441; sane, 184)	625
Number admitted during year (sane, 146; insane, 157; born, 6)	309
Total number in Home and received during year	934
Number died, discharged, and eloped (sane, 158; insane, 150)	308
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	625
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	616

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$157,716.00
Cost of buildings, improvements, and repairs	20,775.00
Cost of out-door relief	20,304.23
Cost of other outside expenses	10,000.00
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse and Hospital proper.	92,000.00
Average weekly cost per capita	3.11
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	92,000.00
Total receipts other than district	14,160.00
Total cost to county, maintenance of Poorhouse and Hospital	92,000.00

Improvements—Bonds retired and interest, $16,000.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Timothy Burke, President; W. A. Paine, F. I. Dickert, T. I. Kelly, Willard Matthews, T. Owen Charles, Frederick Fuller, all of Scranton, Pa.; William I. Daniels, Secretary.

Location—Scranton, Lackawanna County. Postoffice, Scranton, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, $688,000; value of farm, $50,000; personal property, $102,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 1; total, 2.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 616.

Remarks—Value of farm produces for the year, $8,498, under the supervision of George W. Beemer. The Steward's new home is now nearing completion and will be occupied by the Superintendent and his family. The district is now considering the installation of the hydrotherapeutic system.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Report of the Lebanon County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	103
Number admitted during year	98
Number died, discharged, and eloped	76
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	103
Average number in Almshouse during year	93

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$26,053.12
Cost of buildings and improvements	169.86
Cost of out-door relief	10,546.89
Cost of other outside expenses	297.12
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	15,466.23
Average weekly cost per capita	1.51
Total receipts other than county	2,053.12
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	24,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors: Abraham Swauger, Lebanon; Philip Houser, Lebanon; John Himmelberger, Lebanon; Solicitor, G. W. Intraver, Lebanan; Physician and Clerk, A. J. Reigle, Lebanon; Treasurer, John Borgner, Lebanon.

Location—South Lebanon Township. Postoffice, Lebanon.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $70,000; value of farm, $100,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 8; females, 10; total, 18.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 123.

CENTRAL DISTRICT LUZERNE.

Report of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending December 31, 1909:

	Almhouse.	Hospital.
Number of inmates at close of last year	287	603
Number admitted during year	335	131
Total number in house and received during year	622	734
Number died, discharged, and eloped	331	133
Number remaining at close of year, Dec. 31, 1909	291	601

EXPENSES.

Expended for all purposes		$191,345.32
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,643.90	
Cost of out-door relief	27,730.38	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse proper	27,154.64	
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	100,915.16	
Average weekly cost per capital Almshouse	1.90 4/10	
Average weekly cost per capital Hospital	3.26	
Total receipts other than county	74,461.76	

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of the Mercer County Almshouse, for the Mercer County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	175
Number admitted during year	101
Total number in Home and received during year	276
Number died, discharged, and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	171
Average number in Almshouse during year	170

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,910.52
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 667.02	
Cost of out-door relief	14,433.65	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,655.95—	20,756.62
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		19,153.90
Average weekly cost per capita		2.88
Total Almshouse expenses and improvements—$667.02		19,820.92
Total receipts other than county		10,544.60
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		9,276.32

Improvements—Painting and decorating chapel; placing hardwood floors in dormitory rooms and short halls of insane wards.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—W. E. McIntire, President, Greenville, Pa.; A. I. Baker, Secretary, Sharon, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Grove City, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, $135,000; value of farm, $18,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 30; total, 41.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 212.

Number of children in Polk—Boys, 27; girls, 27; total, 54.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Report of Mifflin County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	36
Number admitted during year	40
Total number in Home and received during year	76
Number died, discharged, and eloped	36
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	40
Average number in Almshouse during year	37.4

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$8,409.01
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 116.12	
Cost of out-door relief	2,097.50	
Cost of other outside expenses	2,233.50	4,447.12
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		3,961.89
Average weekly cost per capita		1.18
Total Almshouse expenses, including salaries, repairs, and improvements		4,078.01
Total receipts other than county		1,778.06
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		2,299,95

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—James B. Smith, Reedsville, Pa., R. F. D.; C. G. Kauffman, Lewistown, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1; George S. Kimberly, McVeytown, Pa.

Location—Mifflin County. Postoffice, Lewistown, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $10,000; value of farm, $10,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 12; total, 24.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 64.

Remarks—In Feeble-minded Home, 4 children.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Montgomery County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	259
Number admitted during year	163
Number born in 1909	4
Total number in Home and received during year	426
Number died, discharged, and eloped	165
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	261
Average number in Almshouse during year	221

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$47,394.33
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,459.91
Cost of out-door relief	9,543.62
Cost of other outside expenses	8,861.84
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	27,528.96
Average weekly cost per capita	1.65
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses	18,921.90
Total receipts other than county	6,007.10
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse	41,387.23

Improvements—Finishing dry house and new orchard.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John H. McDowell, President, Green Lane; George F. Longaker, William Penn; A. A. Shoemaker, Elroy; Freas Styer, Secretary, Norristown; J. K. Leidy, Steward, Royersford.

Location—Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County. Postoffice, Royersford.

Number of acres, 298; value of buildings, $112,000; value of farm, $20,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 183; females, 170; total, 353.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 261.

Remarks—All insane are removed to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Report of Danville and Mahoning Almshouse, for the Montour County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	17
Number admitted during year	13
Total number in Home and received during year	30
Number died, discharged, or eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	17
Average number in Almshouse during year (estimated)	23

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 9,553.68
Cost of buildings and improvements	278.33
Cost of out-door relief	5,080.57
Cost of other outside expenses	233.90
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	3,087.38
Average weekly cost per capita	2.67
Total Almshouse expenses	4,263.71
Total receipts other than county	11,135.23

Improvements—Two-story brick dwelling house; a large, two-story brick almshouse; one-story brick outkitchen; somkehouse; hog pen, and a large frame bank barn, etc.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Joseph M. Ritter, Seth C. Lormer, Samuel Mills, Directors; J. P. Bare, Treasurer; David Krum, Steward; W. K. West, Solicitor; Adam W. Mayan, Secretary.

Location—Mahoning Township, Montour County. Postoffice, Danville, Pa.

Number of acres, 133; value of buildings, $12,500; value of farm, $10,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 21; total, 41.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Report of the Germantown Almshouse, for the Township of Germantown, Philadelphia County Poor District, for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	74
Number admitted during year	58
Total number in Home and received during year	125
Number died, discharged, or eloped	67
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	67
Average number in Almshouse during year	71

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$40,453.20
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 905.24	
Cost of out-door relief	6,099.06	
Cost of other outside expenses	20,843.09—	27,847.39
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		12,605.81
Average weekly cost per capita		3.73
Total Almshouse expenses		40,453.20
Total receipts other than county		3,409.51
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		37,043.69

Improvements—New floors; rebuilding stairways; rebuilding walls and cement walls.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—William Wilkie, President; William E. Murphy, Vice President; James J. Finn, Secretary; Walter Bowditch, Treasurer

Location—West Rittenhouse street and Pulaski avenue. Postoffice, Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 11; value of buildings, $50,000; value of farm, $100,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 64; females, 72; total, 136.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District, for the year ending 31st December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year, 1908	5,445
Number admitted during year	14,167
Total number in Home and received during year	19,612
Number died, discharged, and eloped	14,018
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1909	5,594
Average number in Almshouse during year	5,275

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$946,752.50
Cost of buildings and improvements	$137,644.78	
Cost of other outside expenses	26,788.44—	164,433.22
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		144,750.31
Average weekly cost per capita		3.09
Total Almshouse expenses		1,111,185.72
Total receipts other than county		202,495.60
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		908,690.12

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Department Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Department Public Health and Charities, Room 584 City Hall, Philadelphia; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Bureau of Charities, Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for a number of our insane under the County Care Act, as follows:

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 837; females, 1,093; total, $1,930.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital—Insane department, 2,286; hospital, 1,751; Almshouse, 1,557; total, 5,594.

Remarks—On our Bayberry farms we have at present 229 insane patients, 82 consumptives; (36 males, 12 females), 48 all others; total, 359. The erection of an insane asylum of large capacity is contemplated on this tract, where it is intended to house all of our insane patients.

ROXBOROUGH DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of Roxborough, Philadelphia, Almshouse, for the Roxborough Poor District, for the year ending December 30, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	35
Number admitted during year	5
Total number in Home and received during year	40
Number died, discharged, and eloped	12
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	28
Average number in Almshouse during year	35

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$6,447.62
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 188.21	
Cost of out-door relief	1,295.98	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,650.23—	3,134.42
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		3,313.20
Average weekly cost per capita		2.69
Total Almshouse expenses		6,447.62
Total receipts other than county		572.00
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse		5,875.62

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Nathan L. Jones, President, No. 5639 Ridge avenue, Roxborough; Harry A. Markley, Treasurer, Manatawna avenue, Roxborough; William W. Umsted, Secretary, Wissahickon avenue, Germantown.

Location—Shawmont avenue. Postoffice, Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, $14,000; value of farm, $22,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 2; females, 4; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 28.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of the Schuylkill County Almshouse or House of Employment for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	549
Number admitted during year	492
Total number in Home and received during year	1,041
Number died, dicharged, and eloped	514
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	549

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including salaries	$114,625.66
Cost of buildings, improvements, and repairs	2,701.65
Cost of out-door relief	20,745.29
Cost of other outside expenses	12,500.06
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	71,407.31

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Thomas L. Evans, Gilberton, Pa.; H. H. Brownmiller, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Charles H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spancake, Pinegrove, Pa.

Location—Schuylkill Haven. Postoffice, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Number of acres, 280; value of buildings, $100,000 (estimated); value of farm, $15,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 137; females, 120; total, 257.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 806.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse for the year ending 30th December, 1909:

Number of inmates at close of last year	141
Number admitted during year	77
Total number in Home and received during year	218
Number died, discharged, and eloped	67
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1909	151
Average number in Almshouse during year	145

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$31,793.13
Cost of buildings and improvements	2,703.84
Cost of out-door relief	5,237.84
Cost of other outside expenses	3,185.69
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper	20,666.76
Average weekly cost per capita	2.73
Total Almshouse expenses	23,370.60
Total receipts other than county	10,554.39
Total cost to county for maintenance of Poorhouse and out-door poor, etc.	21,238.74

Improvements—New Lancaster oven and bake shop; slaughter-house; wood shed; ice pond completed; new well, incomplete.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. C. Dietz, President, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dudley, Somerset, Pa.; O. P. Shaver, Friedens, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Secretary and Attorney, Somerset, Pa.

Location—Two miles east of Somerset. Postoffice, Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $60,000; value of farm, $34,713.50.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 151.

Remarks—The County Commissioners did not erect a new hospital during the year, but promised so to do in the year 1910.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Poor Board of Washington County, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1910:

CHILDREN'S HOME.

Number of inmates at close of last year	44
Number admitted during year	112
Total number in Home and received during year	156
Returned to parents or guardians	57
Number placed in homes	30
Number sent to County Home	3
Number sent to State Institution at Polk	2
Number returned to Greene County Home	3
Number died	5
Total number remaining at end of year	56
Average number during year	50

Board of Directors—James A. Emery, R. F. D. No. 2, Eighty-four, Pa.; William Courson, R. F. D. No. 7, Washington, Pa.; R. C. Buchanan, Henderson avenue, Washington, Pa. Superintendent, Mrs. Mary A. Rockey, R. F. D. No. 10, Washington, Pa.; Physician, Dr. S. N. Dague, Houston, Pa.; Attorney, O. C. Underwood, Washington, Pa. Total number of employees, 10.

Amount expended for all purposes during year	$11,108.29
Average weekly cost per capita	3.56
Cost of buildings and improvements	60,000.00

Number of acres, 22; value of farm, $3,000.

Location—Three miles north of Washington, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad and lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Report of the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District for the year ending April 30, 1910:

Number of inmates	64
Admitted during year	45
Total received during year	109
Discharged and eloped	48
Total remaining at close of year	61
Average number during year	56

RECEIPTS.

Tax duplicate	$21,561.48
Delinquent taxes	2,137.67
Sales by Steward	1,936.37
Board of inmates	773.23
Land damage	19,000.00
Adjustment of interest	2.50
Unexpended order	44.45
Total	$45,455.70

EXPENDITURES.

Deficiency May 1st	$ 5.15
Commissions	1,575.11
Interest	675.00
Notes and mortgages	12,831.79
Insurance	18.74
Secretary's salary	100.00
Solicitor's salary	100.00
Treasurer's salary	100.00
Physician's services	610.00
Veterinary's services	34.00
Relief, Lower Dublin	204.75
Relief, Oxford	2,864.78
Relief, Frankford	3,329.85
Relief, Delaware	697.95
Insane—Norristown and Philadelphia hospitals	7,233.40
Telephone	55.05
Auditors	60.00
Printing the book	97.05
Expenses of Steward	156.17
Steward's salary	600.00
Wages	2,248.50
Farm supplies	2,415.05
House supplies	4,602.95
Shoes and clothing	216.83
Bread	718.38
Ice	189.22
Tobacco	380.19
Repairs to house	946.85
Sundry expenses	450.39

Electric lighting	223.35
Children's Aid Society	477.50
Total	$44,224.40
Total receipts	45,455.70
Balance	$ 1,231.30

Value of farm, $100,000; stock, $7,000; total, $107,000. Mortgage, $10,000.

CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Chester County Children's Aid Society continues to hopefully labor for the uplifting of dependent and neglected children. Evidence is multiplying on every hand to show that interest is increasing in this humanizing work.

The active membership of our society for the past year has been 220. To our little flock 34 children have been added. Under our supervision there are 171 county wards; in free homes at present, 135; in boarding homes, 36.

In our supplementary work 12 names are enrolled. These do not become a public charge, and we are unable to chonicle the many helps bestowed in this line of our efforts. Mothers are encouraged to struggle onward and keep close and near their own little ones.

In order to adjust each case separately requires forethought, afterthought, and boundless patience. The efficient Superintendent and Matron of the home and our most worthy Board of Directors of the Poor have been turly helpful through all the years of this work. Their wise judgment, good counsel, kindness and sympthy have always been greatly appreciated. We earnestly hope the coming year may bring into this ever-widening field of labor fresh thought, renewed courage, and greater patience, seeking earnestly for that deeper wisdom which never fails to guide aright.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the State Actuary for year ending May 31, 1910:

Number of children under care of the society at last report	989
Number of children received from almshouse since last report	68
Number of children received from other sources	383
Total number of children	1,440
Number of children transferred to county	96
Number of children Guardian appointed	3
Number of children returned to friends	263
Number of children died	21
Number of children of age	24
Number of children adopted	38
Number of children married	8
Number of children in care of society at close of year	987
Letters and postals written	7,275
Letters and postals received	5,406
Number of children visited	1,304
Number of visits made and received for the society	3,811

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

Number of children in free homes at present	744
Number of children in institutions and hospitals	121
Number of children in boarding homes	122
Total under care at present	987
Total under care since organization	6,224

THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Extract from Superintendent's tenth annual report of the Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Allegheny County:

During the year ending September 30, 1910, we had under our care for a longer or shorter time, 283 boys, received as follows:

In the Home October 1, 1909	138
Through Juvenile Court, Allegheny Co., homeless or neglected boys	59
Through Juvenile Court other counties, homeless and neglected boys	20
Through friends	33
Through church and chariety workers	25
From other institutions	8
Total	283

How Accounted For—Returned to friends, 92; placed in homes, 35; transferred to other institutions, 5; ran away, 7; in the Home October 1, 1910, 44; total, 283.

Religious Preference—Methodist Episcopal, 56; Presbyterian, 45; Catholic, 27; Lutheran, 25; United Presbyterian, 18; Jewish, 13; Episcopal, 10; Baptist, 10; Christian, 7; other denominations, 17; no preference, 54; total, 283.

Health of Boys—Since the work began, a little over ten years ago, we have cared for 1,126 boys. We have never had a death among them, and little sickness. Except for a few cases of measles last spring, we have never been quarantined.

More Room Needed—During the past year we have refused admission to over 250 needy boys for lack of room. We have 365 acres of land, but to accommodate more boys we must have more buildings. The plan we propose is to build cottages accommodating about 25 boys each. We will do this as soon as we have the money.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 1909:

	Males	Femals	Total
Number of inmates in Hospital Dec. 31, 1908	338	235	573
Number admitted during the year	174	112	286
Total number in and admitted during year	512	347	859
Number died, discharged, and eloped during year	117	70	187
Number remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1909	395	277	672

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$104,503.52
Expended for permanent improvements	3,485.63
Cost of other outside expenditures	684.66
Cost of maintaining Hospital proper	100,333.23

RECEIPTS.

Received from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the support of insane patients	$36,279.13
Received from board and maintenance of patients	11,045.14
Total cost to county for maintenance of Hospital	57,179.25

Board of Directors and Officers—H. W. Osche, President, Etna, Pa.; James McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Report of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., for the year ending 30th September, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	1,218
Number admitted during year	271
Total number in Hospital and received during year	1,489
Number died, discharged, and eloped	238
Number remaining at close of year, 30th September, 1910	1,251
Average number in Hospital during year	1,204.21

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$306,171.92
Cost of buildings and improvements	26,322.61
Cost of other outside expenses	13,718.90
Total cost of maintaining Hospital proper	266,130.41
Average weekly cost per capita	4.25
Total Hospital expenses	306,171.92
Total receipts other than county	151,839.60
Total cost for maintenance of Hospital	109,583.11

Improvements—Sewage disposal plant; Psychopathic ward and convalescent building for women.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Spencer C. Gilbert, President, Harrisburg; Edward Bailey, Harrisburg; Donald C. Haldeman, Harrisburg; William K. Alricks, Harrisburg; Samuel Small, York; Peter Buck, Ashland; Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Reading; Dr. J. F. Mentzer, Ephrata; George W. Perly, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Resident Officers of Hospital—Dr. H. L. Orth, Superintendent and Physician; Dr. R. A. Stewart, First Assistant Physician; Dr. E. L. Morrison, Assistant Physician; Dr. Grace Wintersteen, Assistant Physician; Dr. Charlotte E. Goodman, Assistant Physician.

Location—Susquehanna Township, Dauphin County. Postoffice, Harrisburg, Pa.

Number acres, 420.81; value of buildings, $998,150; value of farm, $63,000.

Remarks—Hospital dangerously overcrowded.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

Of the State of Pennsylvania

Held at Indiana, Pennsylvania

OCTOBER 10, 11, AND 12, 1911

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THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

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October 10, 11, and 12, 1911

Johnstown, Pa.
The Tribune Publishing Company
1911



A Group of the Members of the Convention at Indiana, Pa., Taken in Front of the Presbyterian Church, October 11, 1911

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ORGANIZATION

For 1912

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HON. H. FRANK ESHELMAN Lancaster

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VANCE McCORMICK, Esq. Harrisburg
GEORGE W. BEEMER Lackawanna
J. N. DIXON Westmoreland
MRS. E. S. LINDSEY Warren
DR. MARTIN W. BARR Elwyn
MRS. EMMA SPEER Washington
ALLEN BURNS Pittsburg
JOHN McDOWELL Montgomery
BROMLEY WHARTON Secretary State Board Charities
MRS. LYDIA B. WALTON Chester
MRS. J. H. EVANS Oil City
DR. CARL KELSEY Philadelphia

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L. C. COLBORN, ESQ. Somerset

HONORARY SECRETARY

E. P. GOULD Erie

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

P. H. BRIDENBAUGH Blair

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FRED FULLER Scranton
JAMES McB. ROBB Scranton
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EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER....421 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia
H. FRANK ESHELMAN, ESQ. Lancaster

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DR. J. LEWIS SRODES, Chairman Woodville
CHARLES F. LOESEL Erie
MRS. E. A. SOWERS Ridgway
CHARLES STILL, JR. Germantown
W. E. McINTIRE Greenville
LEVI S. THOMAS Malvern
L. C. COLBORN, Secretary of the Association..... Somerset

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF MEETING

A. P. CHILDS Luzerne
M. BOYD WILON Lycoming
C. G. KAUFFMAN Mifflin
MRS. E. S. LINDSEY Warren
J. W. LIMAN Franklin
ISAAC ROGERS Carbondale
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AUDITING COMMITTEE

H. F. YOST, ESQ. Somerset
J. A. GRAY Cambria
CHARLES S. SNYDER Philadelphia



Hon. H. FRANK ESHELMAN
President of the Association, Lancaster, Pa.

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

Of the State of Pennsylvania

HELD IN

THE COURTHOUSE, INDIANA, PA.,

October 10, 11, and 12, 1911.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in the courthouse at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 10, 1911, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the convention was called to order by President H. W. Ochse, of Etna, Pa.

In the absence of the Normal School Orchestra and Glee Club, who were on the program for this hour, the delegates and visitors were delightfully entertained by Prof. G. R. King, who gave two songs, one being in response to a hearty encore.

President Ochse extended the thanks of the convention to Prof. King.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Lewis Hay (the delegates all rising) as follows:

Heavenly Father, and Jesus Christ our Lord, we come to Thee rejoicing in the acknowledgment of Thy manifold goodness to us. We give Thee special thanks, oh God, that in Thy loving providence Thou hast led this representative body to meet in our city—this body which represents so deeply and so truly the spirit of Jesus. We come to Thee, oh God, in this opening meeting of this convention praying that Thy blessing may rest upon the work of this Association. We give Thee thanks for all Thou hast done through them, in the amelioration of suffering. We thank Thee for this great cause. We pray that this may be only the dawning of better things to come. We pray that Thy holy spirit may be present in all the work of this Association, and that all its work may be guided by Thy counsels. Grant, oh Father, that many may be led to co-operate with them in their great work and that from this convention may go out an inspiration that will fill the whole State. We pray that all that is said and done may be blessed of Thee, that it may be used in the building up of better conditions for the poor and the destitute. We ask all this to Thy honor and Thy glory, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Mr. George Feit, of Indiana, was introduced by President Ochse and responded as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Associated Charities.

The citizens of Indiana are glad to have you with them. We want you to feel that the town and its people are very much at your service. If you want to make us happy you will enjoy yourselves; you will kindly make yourselves at home, and help yourselves. If there is anything you want and don't see, ask for it. Whatever is ours is yours. We want you to like Indiana and its people. We know a lot of good things about ourselves and about our town, but it is written "Charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up." We feel that we must be charitable. So we must leave you to discover for yourselves all the good things about us and the things that are worthy of commendation, and for our shortcomings the mantle of true charity must cover the multitude of our sins.

We are glad that you have selected us, out of the many grand towns of this great Commonwealth, to be your host. We hope your convention will be pleasant and profitable. Pleasant to you and to us, and profitable to those who are the objects of your bounty. We realize the magnitude of the work in which you are engaged. We have some idea of the problems that must be solved. We know that your work is not all poetry and sentiment; that the problems with which you are confronted are for the most part hard and practical and unlovely, but we feel that you are constantly striving toward an ideal, and constantly approaching nearer to it, and we assume that ideal to be something like this—the administration of all the forces that aim to minister to God's poor, incompetent, and criminal in such a manner that the right help shall be ministered to every helpless one, the right inspiration and stimulus to every wayward one, to the end that all human wretchedness that may be healed by human help and kindness may have help and healing, and that the whole work may be inspired and directed by that spiritual charity so nobly defined by the Apostle Paul.

We believe your convention will speed the coming of the day of which the poet dreamed when he wrote—

> "In silence
> Steals on soft-handed charity,
> Tempering her gifts that seem so free
> By time and place,
> Till not a woe the bleak world see,
> But finds her grace."

We honor you practical workers in charity for the work you have done and for the good you are doing. We feel sure that through your efforts the sum total of human happiness has been increased, and that through your perseverance the sum total of human misery will from year to year grow less and less. No doubt it may still be said that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but it is comforting to know that there are so many men and women who, moved by divine love and pity, aspire to wipe away the tears of all the poor and weak and wronged. So we welcome you, not only for your own sakes, but for the sake of the noble work in which you are engaged; for the sake of the wretchedness which you have helped; for the sake of the homes you have saved; for the sake of the boys and girls you have taken from the paths that lead to vice and degredation; for the sake of the blind and the lame and the feeble-minded who are your wards; for the sake of unborn generations of the unfit and unfortunate whose lives will be made better and happier by reason of the power and inspiration that will go out from this convention here in old Indiana.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the citizens of this town and community, I extend to you a most cordial welcome.

The remarks of Mr. Feit were received with hearty applause.

Mrs. S. J. Telford, of Indiana, was here introduced and gave the following address of welcome to the Ladies' and Children's Aid Societies, which was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF MRS. TELFORD.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

After listening the the earnest words of welcome to the men of this convention, representing as you do many phases of charitable and humane enterprises, I can very sincerely complement that welcome.

Your influence as an Association, and your individual endeavor, has left an impress upon our whole Commonwealth that is slowly but surely moulding into legal enactment statutes of blessings.

Generous as our welcome is to the men of this convention, yet they do not stand alone in devotion to the causes of humanity which your Association represents.

I see before me women not less devoted.

I have gleaned, from the proceedings of your former annual conventions that women have not only encouraged by their presence, but have entered deeply and with courage into your discussions.

Your present program leads us to anticipate that in this convention she is ready to supplement all your righteous efforts.

I have the honor and pleasure of extending to the ladies of this convention a welcome to our town.

You will perhaps miss much that you have enjoyed in other convention towns, but you will find here an interest in and an appreciation of your work, of which we are not igorant.

You must know that your honorable Vice President, Mrs. Sue E. Williard, is one of us. She has given her life to those most in need of help and most responsive—the children.

As an official of the Children's Aid Society, and as the strong right arm of the Juvenile Court, this woman has shown to us what may be accomplished through a consecrated and unselfish life. The mission of the Children's Aid Society is altruistic.

You have been and are the good Samaritan in the lives of many children fallen by the way. Christ's illustration of love for humanity—a picture of His own life—His question and yours:

Can I do anything for you?

Can I share your burden?

Can I relieve you of your suffering?

Ladies of the convention, we appreciate your coming, and trust that your stay may be pleasant and your sessions profitable. We feel the uplift of your presence, and I am sure that this meeting will be a fine vision of the future in practical achievement.

ONE OF THESE DAYS.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's put it aside!
 Life is so large and the world is so wide,
Days are so short and there's so much to do,
 What if it was false, there's so much that's true!
Say! Let's forget it! Let's brush it away
 Now and forever—so what do you say?
All the bitter words said shall be praise
 One of these days.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's wipe off the slate,
 Find something higher to cherish than hate.
There's so much good in the world that we've had
 Let's strike a balance and cross off the bad.

Say! Let's forget it, whatever it be;
Let's not be slaves when we ought to be free
We shall be walking in sunshiny ways
One of these days.

Say! Let's not mind it! Let's smile it away!
Bring not a withered rose from yesterday;
Flowers are so fresh by the wayside and wood.
Sorrows are blessings, but half understood,
Say! Let's not mind it, however it seems;
Hope is so sweet and holds so many dreams;
All of the sere fields with blossoms shall blaze
One of these days.

Say! Let's not take it so sorely to heart,
Hates may be friendships just drifted apart;
Failure be genius not quite understood;
We could all help folks so much if we would!
Say! Let's get closer to somebody's side,
See what his dreams are and know how he tried;
Learn if your scoldings won't give way to praise
One of these days.

Dr. Lewis Srodes, of Woodville, responded to the address of welcome. He was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF DR. SRODES.

Mr. President, Citizens of Indiana, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Should a claim to just a little modesty be permitted, it would justify a reluctance on my part in accepting this assignment. The response to the addresses of welcome that I have given in so many of the past conventions that were loaned to me by Mrs. Lindsey (whom I hope the citizens of Indiana will have the pleasure of meeting) have been used so often that I didn't dare to use them again, and the honor of responding to the address of welcome in Indiana has brought up such a flood of recollections of school days—and memories of school nights, with the pillow fights, the visits to the ice cream parlor that used to be near the entrance to the Normal School, has made it imperative that I institute a change at this time. It must be understood, however, that the good citizens of Indiana will not convey to Miss Leonard the idea that I am about ready to confess all—only that the days and nights I spent in Indiana at the State Normal were among the most pleasant and profitable in my life.

The problem that we bring with us is not a new one and its solution is about as easy as that of perpetual motion; nor is its solution the object of this Association, but instead of striving for what (though it might be ideal) is impossible, we can apply such methods as have been found to be entirely practical and avail ourselves of such features of the work of others that has shown results that are good in the cause of charity, has lightened the load of poverty, brightened the path of the unfortunate and brought the attention of the fortunate to the fact that Nature will demand a full return in striking a balance when the accounts for immoderate living are settled.

College, church, and State are looking in the same direction, and they are seeing more clearly to-day than ever before the force and truth of the following declaration: "For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore, I command thee, saying, open wide thy hand unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land." Every

community hears this command in some way or other during its development. The rural community may only find it necessary to answer this command as to the individual, but the village, the town, the city, and the State will find that, in proportion to their prosperity, the responsibility as to their poor must increase.

Fifty years ago $50 would probably have relieved all the poor in Indiana County, but Indiana County has prospered and to-day she finds it necessary to open wide her hand and provide spacious buildings, called her County Home. Fifty years hence she will again tear apart her purse strings and proudly ask you to inspect her Department of Charities, in which will be located different institutions classified to suit the necessities of her sick and injured, insane, feeble-minded, and destitute—and her County Home will be a thing of the past.

This must not be construed as the dream of the idealist, but rather the change of ideas from that of the past to those of the present. What Western farmer dreamed fifty years ago, as he rode to town on horseback, that to-day he or his son would drive his auto over the same course.

The Puritan faith that implanted its feet firmly on the rock at Plymouth filtered through the centuries to follow until Indiana County added hope when she contributed her best blood in the dark days of the 60's in order that this Union might be preserved. And from every part of the great State of Pennsylvania, we come to join with the citizens of Indiana County in her efforts to advance the cause of the greatest of the virtues—Charity. And though Indiana has prospered and progressed, her new County Home would indicate that she knows that this great charity is not only a virtue, but a necessity.

We appreciate your generous hospitality and this Association can testify to the interest of Indiana County in this work by the faithful and efficient services of Mrs. Williard and many other zealous, earnest residents of Indiana County.

Great hopes are entertained that this annual meeting of the Association will mark an epoch in its history and Indiana will mark the place where the Conference of Charities and Correction and the Association of the Directors of the Poor were welded in fact as well as purpose. The biological conscience is being awakened to the possibilities of prevention, and should this meeting of representatives of Children's Aid, Directors of the Poor, and practical charity workers result in broader views and conceptions as to the best methods it will not have been in vain.

Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, of Chester County, responed as follows, on behalf of the ladies and Children's Aid Socities:

ADDRESS OF MRS. CLOUD.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen of the Convention.

I am surprised that the committee which made up this program allowed a Cloud to appear on the horizon of this convention so soon; but remember that "every cloud has a silver lining." Mine will be brevity. (Applause.)

On behalf of the ladies of the Children's Aid Society, we accept with pleasure the cordial greetings extended us by Mrs. Telford.

Most of you here to-day are familiar with the work of our organization, so I'll not consume the time with attempting to enter into detail.

We feel, however, that our work stands preeminent among all the various charities of the State.

All mankind's concern is Charity. Charity means sympathy, but sympathy does not count for much unless intelligently directed. So to those who have given their hearts and energies to this charitable work it seems they have given it to one of the most important of benevolent efforts.

It is gratifying to feel that a measure of success has crowned some effort toward elevating and improving the conditions of our unfortunate children, and some of these successes have been beyond the bounds of our greatest hope. Again, some of our cases are complicated and we do our work as best we can and trust the results to "Him who doeth all things well."

The main object of the Chester County Society, and its most important field of labor, is the work of placing children in permanent homes where their environments and the instruction and training they receive will make them good, industrious, self-supporting Christian men and women.

Every child is entitled to the benefit of such surroundings so then condemn no child, even of the most wretched parentage, for who can see what their lives will be twenty or thirty years hence?

I contend that every boy and girl has some good trait or quality, and here is where we, as members of the organization, can see that intelligent or even personal work is done to bring out this bit of goodness or sunshine that has hitherto been dormant, and a glimpse of happiness or sunshine does wonders for the child.

In fact, we all need sunshine—now, I don't claim to be a gleam of sunlight—and we should try to cultivate it.

The majority of persons in the State are deeply interested in our work, and it appeals more and more every year to the humane side of the people.

Again, let me thank you one and all for your charming welcome and we hope a great and deep interest will prevail in all our sessions, and that we will go from this convention with gratitude for the friendly and cheering words we have here heard.

President Ochse: In the language of one of my predecessors, "I am up against the real thing now." (Laughter.)

The President's address, which was as follows, was received with applause:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT OCHSE.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

It is needless to say that I heartily appreciate the great honor of being your presiding officer at this convention, and I most respectfully request the assistance of all the members of the Association in order that the business of this convention may be given due and careful consideration.

The hearty welcome that has just been extended to us on behalf of the citizens of Indiana assures me that our presence here is appreciated, and we earnestly request and cordially invite the the people of Indiana to attend and take part in our meetings. The Committee on Program has arranged for and selected speakers of note to address you on all subjects relating to the care and elevation of the poor and unfortunate, and I know their efforts will be pleasing and instructive.

Since our last convention the Legislature of Pennsylvania has held its biennial session, and your President, in company with the Solicitor for the Allegheny County Home, Mr. H. W. McIntosh, made several trips to Harrisburg, met with the different committees, and presented the bills proposed and indorsed at our last convention, but despite our efforts these bills did not become laws, nor were any laws passed benefiting our Association. It seems that only machine measures finally passed, and the Legislature evidently did not consider our laws as "machine made." The Chairman of the Committee on Law, Mr. Gould, was

also present at the session, and will doubtless explain in detail in his report the result of his efforts.

It would seem like a waste of your time for me to comment on any subject that is to be brought before this convention, as the able speakers selected by the Program Committee will no doubt enlighten you on the topics for discussion, but there are one or two suggestions that I would like to make.

The first is in regard to the new Association in this State, under the name of the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections, which holds its meeting in Pittsburg in November next. I know that the majority of the active members of these two Associations regret this state of affair and would much prefer that only one Association of this character existed, and with the concentrated efforts of all interested in work of this kind, and better and greater work could be accomplished. I would propose as the solution, if, after full discussion, it meets with the approval of the members of this Association, that a committee of three or five be appointed, at the proper time, to meet with the other Association, or a similar committee from said Association, in an endeavor to consolidate, if possible, the two Associations. Dr. Little, President of the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections, has promised to be present with us here and to discuss this matter, and I earnestly request our Association to give it careful consideration.

My other suggestion is an oft-repeated one, that of revising and codifying the laws of our State pertaining to poor and insane persons. Those of us who have been actually engaged in this worthy undertaking have many times been impressed with the inadequate and obsolete laws that pertain to our work and the necessity for immediate remedies, and my experience in the legal features pertaining to our work has almost convinced me that it would be a proper step for us to indorse the movement to have established in the State of Pennsylvania a court to be known as that of "Domestic Relations," having jurisdiction over matters, not only as suggested by the name, but over the poor and indigent insane.

During my connection with the work I have noticed some great differences. In former days the important feature of the work was the care of the poor, whilst to-day this has been reduced mostly to outdoor relief and is a difficult branch to take care of successfully in largely populated districts and should be systematized so that the best results may be obtained. In comparison, the most important feature of the work now is the care of the insane.

I have no doubt that ere this you will have knowledge of the fact that I failed to get the nomination at the primary election just held. After holding the office for nine years, the cry was "Give some one else a chance," and another element. Using political parlance, I was double-crossed. But such is the fate of a political officeholder—up this year and down the next, your friends victorious one election, or your opponents the next. And of such is the human race.

My relations with the Allegheny County Home have covered a period of nineteen years, and consequently I look upon the institution almost as a creature of my own, and I cannot but ask your indulgence for a moment to say a word or two about it. We have just completed at Woodville, which is about ten miles from Pittsburg on the Washington Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a group of buildings for the Department of the Poor, at a cost of $533,000, which is complete in every detail, and I do not hesitate to say that it has no equal in this country. These new buildings were opened and dedicated on Saturday, September 9, 1911, and at the exercises there were over one thousand people present. The building, together with the hospital for the insane, Superintendent's residence, tuberculosis camp, stables, dairy, and power

plant, make our institution a very complete one, and of which I am justly proud. I cordially invite the members of this Association to visit and make a thorough inspection of our institution at any convenient time, and I feel quite certain that you will consider the time well spent and that your visit will not only be a pleasure to me during the short remaining term of my office, but also to the other Directors of the institution.

I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and assure you that my every wish and desire is for the success of this Association, and that the laudable purpose for which it was organized may be greatly furthered.

We will now proceed with the order of the day.

At the close of President Ochse's address, the Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, of Lancaster, was introduced and read the following very able and interesting paper:

PAPER BY THE HON. H. FRANK ESHELMAN.

Pennsylvania's Laws Pertaining to the Poor and Afflicted; and Her Charities.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen.

The system of public care for the poor, the insane and the deficient in Pennsylvania and her public charities date from the foundation of the province.

Governmental care of the poor in Pennsylvania had its beginning in the Duke of York laws, adopted at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1664, when the Duke of York owned New York and was also later granted the land which is now Eastern Pennsylvania by his brother, King Charles II.

In 1676, shortly after Pennsylvania became a part of the possessions of the Duke of York, he caused the New York laws to be extended into, and to be enforced within, Pennsylvania (D. of Y. Laws, p 3).

Among those laws was the porvision or law adopted in 1666, providing that each township and town should have eight Overseers of the Poor (do., p 44).

Immediately on Penn's arrival in 1682, in the "Great Law" passed at Chester, it was provided that all persons who fall into decay and poverty and are not able to maintain themselves should make complaint to the Justices of the County Court, who were compelled to make provision for such poor until the next court, and that then the said court should make provision for their future needs (do., p 115).

When Pennsylvania was taken out of Penn's hands in 1693, put under the British Crown, and was ruled by Governor Fletcher as Agent of the Crown, it was provided that a public stock for the support of the poor should be raised by levying six shillings a head on the people and one penny in a pound tax upon their property, and that the poor should be taken care of out of this money before anything else was paid (do., 221).

In 1700 Overseers of the Poor were first recognized, in a law passed that year re-enacting a law of 1693 (2 St. L., p 20). Then came the Act of 1706 (do., p 251), which provided that the Justices and two or more substantial inhabitants of each township, to be elected, should be the Overseers of the Poor of the township, and two or more townships were allowed to join in this establishment (do., 6 251). This act also provided a tax and made parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren responsible for each other's support. The act took in the poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent. The question of who were entitled to relief was to be decided by the Justices of the Quarter Sessions.

Then came the Act of 1718. This act sets forth that former laws were not adequate and allowed imposition upon the public. It required a year's residence to establish settlement of the pauper—that the pauper must wear on the shoulder of his right sleeve a large Roman letter "P" together with the first letter of the name of the county or city where he belonged in red or blue—that on refusal to do this relief would be withdrawn and the paupers might be set at hard labor in the workhouse twenty-one days (3 St. L., p 221).

Then came the law of 1735 (4 St. L., p 266). This act recites that the former laws for the relief of the poor and for punishing vagrants, rogues, and idle persons had not been effectual and that the inhabitants were not secured from being imposed on by rogues. It them provided that any one applying for relief must give full account of his residence for one year in the proper township and of all the particulars as to with whom he lived and the cause of his poverty, etc. It further set forth that the poor were very much increased in numbers and that the several rates of a penny a pound were necessary to provide for them. The act also complained that graft had crept in, viz: that the Overseers had supplied the paupers with provisions out of their own stores and shops and charged the public exorbitant prices and that the Overseers had paid unreasonable amounts to their friends for services done.

It seems that the Overseers encouraged rogues and vagabonds to apply for public support so that the Overseers might profit thereby, for the law also provided that if rogues and vagrants are taken in and cared for that the managers of all concerned shall suffer a fine of twenty shillings (4 St. L., p 266).

Then came the law of 1749, providing that the Overseers of the Poor could take gifts and legacies for the poor and manage the same so as to bring an income. Then followed laws providing that various fines—practically the fines for all minor offenses—should be appropriated toward the expense of taking care of the poor. Then in 1750 came the creation of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, (5 St. L., p 129); but as it was very largely intended for the care of insane persons we will speak of it when we trace up the growth of Pennsylvania's system for taking care of the insane. We will not discuss the Philadelphia poor and insane establishment, etc., except to notice a few of the earliest steps taken. In 1755 there was organized the "Contributers" to the relief and employment of the poor of Philadelphia (7 St. L., p 9). This was a public corporation in the nature of one of our modern charity associations, entitling all who should contribute ten pounds or over to membership therein, etc. About the same time the question of idle and vagabond persons imposing themselves upon the public as deserving paupers came up again; and therefore, a law was passed sentencing them to hard labor in the workhouse (7 St. L., p 78).

The next step in the development of the poor relief of Pennsylvania was the comprehensive Act of 1771 (8 St. L., p 75). This act again complained of the inefficiency of former laws. It provided that the Justices of each township and two or more selected inhabitants should be Overseers, and that in Philadelphia twelve selected men should be Overseers of the Poor. It also provided that these Overseers should get a stock of hemp, flax, thread, etc., and set the poor to work in each township to provide fabrics to be sold for their own support. Power was given the Overseers to contract for the use of a house or lodging, to keep, maintain, and employ the poor of each township, and take the proceeds of their labor and apply it toward their keep. To prevent graft, each township was to elect three Auditors who were to audit all accounts. It also provided that the poor authorities could seize the

property of any one deserting his wife and children and take it in trust to manage it for the family's benefit. Then followed the Act of 1777, which was a revival and improvement of the Act of 1771 (9 St. L., p 228).

This was followed by another supplement in 1779, which set out that the rate of poor tax was found entirely too low; and it provided that the Justices of any county, on the application of the Overseers of the Poor of any township should set a poor tax, not over seven shillings six pence a pound on property and not over six pounds a head, on all single freemen (10 St. L., p 32). These figures were high. The act was repealed in 1782. A little later there was an act passed providing that persons married for forty years should be relieved from paying any poor taxes (10 St. L., p 404). At the same time there was an act passed which set forth that extra assessments for the poor were found costly and that thereafter, the county, township, and poor district taxes should be apportioned and assessed according to the last State tax (10 St. L., p 140).

From this time up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution several laws were passed giving many fines to the poor authorities, to be applied to the relief of public paupers of our State.

Philadelphia by this time had her own system of poor relief well established. The State, therefore, proceeded to pass local laws creating each of many of the counties a poor district as a separate public corporation. Lancaster and Chester counties were each erected into such districts in 1798; and particularly a "house of employment" for the poor was provided for in each county, (5 Smith Laws, p 275).

And from 1798 onward, up to 1866, among others, the following counties were similarly erected into poor districts—Dauphin, Franklin, Bucks, Montgomery, and York in 1808, Fayette in 1822, Perry and Berks in 1827, Lebanon and Washington in 1830, Schuylkill in 1831, Columbia, Cumberland, Erie, and Westmoreland in 1839, Green and Lehigh in 1840, Lycoming, Bedford, Allegheny in 1841, McKean in 1843, Juniata, Beaver, Luzerne, Mifflin in 1844, Somerset and Blair in 1847, Wayne, Huntingdon and Tioga in 1850, Crawford in 1851, Montour in 1854, Carbon, Center, and Indiana in 1855, Lawrence in 1856, Lackawana and Mercer in 1860, and Clarion in 1865.

In 1836 (P. L., p 539), there was enacted the first general poor law of Pennsylvania. It applied to all poor districts of our State whether county, township, city or borough, and it provided that every poor district should be compelled to furnish relief and employment to all legally settled paupers, and for these purposes to procure suitable places and stocks of material. It also provided that all male poor may be employed in opening and repairing the roads within the district. Much of this law is in force to-day.

In 1869 was erected the State Board of Public charities (P. L., p 90) with large powers. It was given complete supervision over all places and institutions where the poor, sick, insane, etc., are kept wholly or in part at public expense. It seems that at the time of creating the board the Legislature did not appreciate how important the question of insanity would become; and later experience showed the necessity of arming the Board with greater powers over insanity and lunacy.

We may observe here that this Board has the power, among others, "at all times to look into and examine the condition of charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, financially and otherwise" and to "inquire into the methods of government and instruction," the condition of the buildings and all matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management" of the institutions under their care.

In 1876 there was enacted the act to require the Commissioners of each county to erect Poor Houses in all poor districts being counties, where there was no such house for maintenance and employment of the poor, and the Directors were required, upon completion thereof, to receive and employ the said poor (P. L., p 149). This extended only to cases in which counties were poor districts, and was necessary since the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, preventing local legislation. It was a general county poor law. This was supplemented by the Act of 1879, distinctly creating each county a poor district, but not allowing it to affect former local laws, under which in former times many townships were made and remained separate poor districts. The act provided distinctly for employment of all paupers, and that land, buildings, tools, machinery, and a stock of material should be provided for this purpose. It made employment compulsory, and required that the proceeds of the paupers' labor should be applied to the cost of their maintenance. It gave the County Commissioners control of the management and financing of the system and control of the property.

This act, in conjunction with that of 1876, constituted the best general law the State yet had. Its operation was limited because most of the counties had their local laws (and in some counties many of the townships had theirs), giving district Boards of Directors and Overseers of the Poor supreme control of the right to compel the County Commissioners to procure the financial supply which such Directors and Overseers called for.

Then came the Act of 1881, providing that where townships and boroughs were by local laws poor districts, and there was no county poorhouse, the boroughs and townships should build such poorhouses (P. L., p 120).

In 1885 a law was passed allowing Overseers of the Poor to contract for a house of lodging and employment and providing that the poor who refused to work should forfeit all relief (P. L., p 204). This was an amendment of the old Poor Law of 1836.

In 1889 the Commonwealth seemed to recognize that mixture of systems of poor relief in vogue in our State and the Legislature created a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the poor of Pennsylvania. The commission was ordered to report a bill to be passed into a law at the session of 1891; but no such code ever passed. It is likely that this resulted because so many counties had local laws and were jealous of them and refused to give them up (P. L., p 140).

The same year (1889) the Department of Charities and of the Poor in Cities of the Third Class was created, giving such cities the supervision, care, and management of all almshouses, charities, and relief of the poor in such cities, subject to Councils (P. L., p 192). The object seemed to be to make the cities responsible for their own poor. This seems not to have any operation where counties by local or general law were separate poor districts, since the cities are parts of the counties.

In 1897 was enacted a law allowing the ancient township and borough poor districts to combine and also allowing those not having erected poor houses as required to do by the Act of 1881 to contract with the adjoining county poor district to take care of the poor of such townships and boroguhs, for the same price per capita as it costs such county per capita to take care of its poor (P. L., p 222).

In 1905 was passed the hydrophobia act (P. L., p 92), providing assistance for poor suffering from that disease; in 1907 the act to relieve quarantined persons (P. L., p 285). In 1909 an act was passed giving Auditors, other than Township and County Auditors, the right to audit the accounts of poor districts (P. L., p 113). This would

seem to give the County Controller additional power to audit these accounts.

We may now summarize the growth of our poor relief system, as we have just detailed it, as follows: It was in the beginning strictly a township system. This Penn found in force when he arrived. He then put the system partly under the County Court, retaining the township unit feature, the Justices to ascertain what money was needed. When Penn in 1693 lost his government (about two years) a regular poor tax was laid. Later the Justices of the townships were added, making a joint Board of Township Overseers of the Poor. Nearly a score of years later (1718), the system having become corrupt and a mark for imposition, the Court took it under its more complete control. Vagrants and impostors were punished and the poor designated by a sleeve mark. At the same time legal settlement was defined and family responsibility (which was attempted in 1700) was again enforced. About a dozen years later control was again back in township Overseers and genuine graft appeared, so that still later (in 1735) a law was passed to prevent Overseers inducing vagrants to get upon the public, where the Overseers supplied them from their own stores. About 1750 laws giving fines to the keep of the poor began to be passed and the Pennsylvania Hospital for poor and insane was chartered. Ten years later the charity known as the "Contributors to Relief of the Poor" was created by law. Then, in 1771, the first serious idea of compelling the poor to work as a condition to being kept was instituted and punishment for wife desertion was established. The system which this act porvided was also a township system, managed by the Justices of the Peace and elected Overseers. It was amended in 1779 by giving the Overseers the power to compel the Justices to raise the money called for. In this condition the system remained until after the Federal Constitution was adopted.

Then for the next seventy years inroads upon the township system were made by local acts passed, making perhaps three-fourths of the counties of Pennsylvania each separate poor districts and requiring the townships to turn their poor over to the new districts.

Every one of these acts required first of all that the poor kept at public expense must all work and produce toward their keeping. This was as compulsory as that the public give them relief.

In 1836 came the general law still further emphasizing the work-house feature and providing that male paupers should be put to road making, whether they were under county or township care.

Then in 1869 came the great supervisory agent of the State, the Board of Charities, with power to compel almost every other agency to heed and fear them—an agency of our Government, which, if it had the machinery, could crush out all the wastefulness, inefficient management, and graft of the whole system—and a power without which the cumbrous and mammoth system of our State could not run or be handled—since no other efficient or properly equipped agency of supervision exists.

Then came the modern county system established by the acts of 1876 and 1879, which threw power into the County Commissioners' hands that they needed for protection of the county against badly managed finances of the poor system, giving them not only financial but also partly administrative control of the poor relief and making a live Superintendent of the poor district with power and a force of employees (who were compelled to obey him), the responsible head of the institution. This could apply only where no lcoal laws governed—a rather small part of our State. It also dispensed with a Board of Directors.

Then in 1889 effort was made to abolish the fragments of the township, the local act, and the general act systems and codify the whole poor establishment of the State in one system, which failed. So that to-day the hybrid system (with the addition of a third-class city system from which nothing is heard, and a Philadelphia and Pittsburg system) is still in force. It is working fairly well, but is extravagant out of proportion to what the State should expend for the relief of pauperism and out of proportion to the good done.

An early phase of poor relief in our State which the free school system has swept away was that of public education of poor children. Penn provided for this at the foundation of his province, in part. In 1800 a law for such education was passed and again another in 1802. The latter law compelled all teachers of private schools to receive children of the poor at public expense (P. L., p 235). Every township and borough in Pennsylvania were required to ascertain the children whose parents were too poor to pay to have them educated. This was to be done by the Overseers of the Poor, who were to give notice to the parents that such provision was made, and a poor tax was levied for the purpose. In 1804 the law was extended for three years (P. L., p 298). In 1824 the law was amplified by an act providing that each township, borough, and ward should elect three "Schoolmen," who were to receive lists of all poor children between six and fourteen years of age from the Assessors, who were to make the lists. The Schoolmen were to furnishing schooling, books, and visit the schools and see that the pauper children were treated in all respects as children whose parents paid for them (P. L., p 137). This act was repealed two years later. In 1826 the duty was by law put upon the County Commissioners to make annual return of all children educated at public expense. The amount paid for education of the poor of Pennsylvania in 1828 (outside of Philadelphia) was $26,000. Lancaster County paid $6,564.00 (3 Haz. Reg., p 165). All this was set aside by the free school system. I have noticed it here simply as one phase of poor relief, now happily ended. But as late as 1840 there was a law requiring the Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County to fix the time of the schooling of poor children put out as apprentices (P. L., p 748). And in 1843 an act was passed to provide for the education of the poor in the non-accepting school districts of the Commonwealth (P. L., p 77).

We now turn to the Pennsylvania system for the care of the insane and mentally deficient generally. Here, too, Penn found provision made for these unfortunates. The Duke of York law was extended into our province in 1676. The law provided that each township should take care of its "distracted" persons and that several townships could combine to do so (D. of Y., p 58).

Other vague provisions were made by law during the provincial times, but not much was accomplished.

The first effort to alleviate insanity in a public way in Pennsylvania (and especially insanity among the poor) was in the creation by law of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750. The act sets out that saving and restoring useful and laborious members of a community is a work of public service and that in "many parts of Pennsylvania there are languishing poor persons in disorder of mind and have no skillful surgeons to cure them." The act then provides that all who subscribe ten pounds to establish a hospital for relief of lunatics and other distempered poor may assemble and elect twelve managers to make rules, etc., for the corporation, and when they have contributed two thousand pounds, the province would furnish two thousand pounds more to build a hospital, etc. (5 St. L., p 129). By 1828 this institution had 887 inmates, the members having reached about three hun-

dred up to 1810 and thereafter rapidly increased (1 Haz. Reg., p 326).

The care of the insane thus, contrary to the care of the poor, started in Pennsylvania as a State function—the care of the poor as a township function.

Following the lead of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750, an act was passed in 1841 to establish an asylum for the insane of Pennsylvania (P. L., p 57). The building was to accommodate three hundred patients and $120,000 was to be loaned for the purpose. It was to be governed by nine Trustees, and the Courts of the State were entitled to commit the insane to the asylum; and besides, all authorities having care of the poor were to have authority to send insane paupers to the asylum and pay for the treatment of them. Thus before this time insane paupers were kept with other paupers. In 1845 the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital was created and each county was entitled to send insane thereto in the ratio of their insane population (P. L., p 440). In 1854 a Miners' Asylum was erected (P. L., p 318).

From this time on the creation of State and semi-State institutions for the care and cure of the insane became so various that it would be folly to follow them up.

The next great step in making provision for the insane after the different asylums were created was the creation of the State Board of Charities in 1869.

In its power and duty to examine into the conduct of charitable and correctional institutions receiving State aid, it had power over asylums and hospitals and it did good work along these lines, but needed wider powers along the line of insanity, etc.

From 1869 onward, State hospitals for insane were being established, such as that for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, at Norristown, in 1876 (P. L., p 121), and others.

Then, in 1883, came the great boon for the insane of our State in the amendment of the law creating the Board of Charities, and especially in creating within the Board the "State Committee on Lunacy" (P. L., p 21). This act gave the Board supervision over all places or houses where any persons of unsound mind is detained wherever the occupant of the house receives any compensation, and over all houses or places where more than one insane person is detained with or without compensation. Other large powers were given to the Committee on Lunacy of said Board putting the sick and insane completely under their supervision. Later the same year was passed the County Support Act (June 13th, P. L., p 92), which gave the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities the right to transfer any indigent insane person from the county institutions to the State hospitals at not over $3.50 cost a week, of which the county should pay not over $2.00.

Under the act some of the local insane were cared for at home and some in the State institutions.

Thus remained the conditions until 1889, when the county's share of keeping its insane in State hospitals was fixed at $1.75 a week; and power was given the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, at its discretion, to transfer all indigent insane from State hospitals or asylums back to the almshouses, poorhouses, and prisons of the counties where they belonged (P. L., p 258). This exactly reversed the policy of the Act of 1883 and is known as the County Care act. This policy carried out to its full extent would, of course, require the local authorities to build their own asylums and keep their own insane, and many counties proceeded to do so to their sorrow, since the county will lay out more money per capita, even with the State aid considered, for keeping its insane at home than the $1.75 per week which the county was compelled to pay per capita to State hospitals.

Then came another County Care act of 1895, providing that counties which take care of their own insane shall have contributed by the State the amount that by the act of 1883 was given to State hospitals by the State toward keeping the counties' insane, viz: One-half of the weekly cost, not over $2.00 (P. L., p 321).

Then followed the Act of 1907, providing that where insane are kept in a State hospital, the county where the insane belong shall pay $1.75 a week to their support and the State shall pay the balance, not over $2.50 a week (P. L., p 153). This was followed by the Act of 1909, which provides that poor districts taking care of their own insane shall receive from the State the same allowance given by the State to State hospitals by the Act of 1907, viz: the total expense per capita over $1.75 a week (which the county must pay) the excess, however, not to be over $2.50 per week (P. L., p 533).

This is the situation as it now stands. The counties may take care of their own insane under the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and shall pay $1.75 per week per capita towards their keep and the State will pay the balance, contributing to the county not over $2.50 a week additional. And by the Act of 1889 the Board of Charities can send to the counties and compel them to keep their own insane.

About the only comment to make upon the insane establishment of Pennsylvania is that, from the time that the State awoke to the sense of a necessity to separate the insane from the other poor and to give them treatment such as likely would restore a large number of them, about 1840, it has done a marvelous work. The number of insane is greater than the number of paupers and their case is more serious. This the State realized and early assumed the right, though at the expense of local authorities, to treat them scientifically and to do this, took charge of them while it left the paupers in local care. The State built scores and scores of large and small hospitals and asylums in different sections of the State to treat the different forms of insanity and deficiencies, mental and physical, including the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, and therefore had laws enacted giving it the right to remove from local authorities the afflicted, who needed superior care. It erected a powerful Board of Charities and gave it plenary power and control of the whole question of insanity, lunacy, disease, deficiency, restraint of crime, etc., and power to compel all local authorities and municipalities to yield to it and obey it. The State, finding its institutions overflowing with the thousands of insane and mental deficients, next secured laws to send back to local authorities such as were advisable to be sent back, and finally for over two scores of years has been appropriating immense sums in these latter years, reaching many millions annually, to care for and cure these unfortunates. And in addition to this it now obligates itself to pay not over $2.50 a week per capita to the county and other local poor authorities which take proper care of their own insane.

The seriousness of this situation of the insane cannot be over estimated. The indigent insane supported in whole or in part by the State has more than doubled in the last twenty years. In 1890 the number treated was 7,399, in 1900 it was 11,249, and in 1910, at the end of September, the number was 15,358. The appropriation for the indigent insane rose from $400,000 in 1890 to $2,000,000 in 1910. And during the last twenty-five years the aggregate appropriated and consumed in this one item of State government has been $20,215,000.

The Legislature of 1909 appropriated for the period of 1909 to 1911, for the use of the Harrisburg, Warren, Danville, Norristown, Wernersville, and Dixmont hospitals for the insane, and for the

Homeopathic and Criminal hospitals and for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Asylums of Spring City, Polk, and Elwyn, and for the Epileptic colony of Oakbourne, and for the Philadelphia Hospital $6,088,966.

For 1911-13 the sum is still larger and it is probable that the appropriations toward State, semi-State, and private purely charitable institutions will reach about $15,000,000 or $7,500,000 annually. That is about the same as has been annually appropriated to the Common and Normal schools of the Commonwealth. The aggregate appropriations from 1850 have reached the sum of $98,000,000.

Besides this the local authorities caring for their insane at home, spend about as much as the State appropriates for the keep of the insane.

Pennsylvania is looking after this tremendous problem of her insane, deficients, and criminals in a manful way—a charity of such magnitude as staggers appreciation. Nearly all of it is committed visitorially or supervisorily to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. In their preliminary report for the years of 1911-12 they astound us all. Of State institutions there are twenty-one under their supervision, which for maintenance and buildings will need $6,000,000 for the two years mentioned; semi-State charities, eight which will need $1,500,000; hospitals, 152 which will need nearly $120,000; homes, 111 which will need nearly $1,000,000. And when we consider the fact that local authorities contribute about as much as the State donates to the asylum and hospital needs, and that there are scores more of similar institutions in Pennsylvania endowed so that they do not need public aid, we get some idea of the awful infliction humanity is suffering under the rate at which our rapid, reckless, destructive, nerve-racking, modern life and pace are breaking us down. And with all this we have not covered the field. We are awakening to realize that a whole new establishment is needed. Institutions exist for the care of the paupers, the cure of the insane, weak-minded, blind, the deaf and dumb, the sick, for the correction of the criminal, for the unfortunate and unfathered infants, for children under four years old, for friendless children. But for the help and restraint of the bad boys and girls, the abandoned and destitute children, nothing yet has appeared but the Juvenile Court and the reformatory. Something different from children's homes and almshouses are needed for these. A system of foster-homes, placing in private homes, is needed for these. A young woman's reformatory is needed. More complete control and restraint of imbeciles is needed, especially restraint of procreation. The feeble minded institutions are overcrowded and about 2,500 of the ordinary feeble-minded are mixed in with the insane. These and epileptics should be separated and be put into some industrial plant, so as to become producers. There are 18,000 feeble-minded in the State, 7,000 of them women of child bearing ages.

The burden of the State could be made lighter by extension of county care of the insane with proper appropriation by the State to assist. It would take less public money. All State institutions require more money per capita to care for an insane person than local institutions.

The State of Pennsylvania has come to the point, too, where she must choose between neglecting a large percentage of her insane and unfortunates entirely, or being satisfied with a less expensive care and treatment put upon each. Too many attendants and too expensive equipment is demanded in our modern day to enable all to be benefited. Which shall it be—a fair degree of care and comfort and attendance and treatment of all the insane, thus providing for all, or the most modern and complete care for some, with supernumerary attendants, doc-

tors, and nurses for the benefit of some, leaving a large percentage unprovided for? We cannot do both.

We must make our unfortunates do more work. The advocacy by the President of the Board of Public Charities that workhouses in counties or groups of counties be re-established is excellent. In the old days before polite effeminacy set in and before guards and attendants and nurses became too lazy and independent to do a full day's work and honestly earn their pay, work was gotten out of the poor and insane wards of the State. I have stated earlier in this address and have shown historically that in former times these institutions were workhouses. But now guards and attendants are in uniform and are military-looking fellows, immaculate and afraid to touch dirt or to get any callous on their hands because there is inconvenience in keeping the wards at work. The result is that the quarries opened by paupers fifty years ago gape at the sun, while the demand for crushed stone to make concrete is so great that twenty-five per cent of the demand is forever unsatisfied.

In my own county, where a concrete curb was to be constructed along the jail pavement, 120 feet long, I agreed as Controller to the same being done on proposals for bids, announcing that bidders must specify the price per hour they will deduct for jail labor contributed. The successful bidder allowed ten cents per hour. When the bill came in the gross cost was $201 less $1.20 for jail labor. We had a right to expect a credit of at least $50. But the excuse was that only one of the 100 prisoners in the jail could dig a straight ditch and none could help to mix concrete or wheel stone or sand. The truth is it was too much trouble for the guards to take the men out to do the work and to watch them. It is a sample of the disinclination of paupers and criminal authorities to get work out of the public objects of charity and correction.

As we have just stated, a principal weakness of the public poor, insane, and charity establishments of our State and country is the unproductiveness of the whole system. It does not follow that because one has become a pauper that he has a right to be lazy—nor one who has become old and feeble is justified in being excused from all useful occupation—nor that one who is insane may demand that his mind and hands be idle. Work is a better cure than anything else.

The central ideas in all the old laws establishing poor districts and poorhouses was that they should be "workhouses" or "houses of employment." The very titles of old acts show this. But in modern days this industrial view seems to be dropped and the poorhouse has become a place to hang around till death—a place to sit around and drowse until the end. I never will agree to the idea that those in the poorhouse are entitled to fare better than the worst off of those outside. It is wrong in principle—undeserved. It is an inducement to go there. Pride does not restrain, for the strata of society who land there have little pride.

I know of one institution that in 1910 consumed nearly $90,000, contributing thereto from its farm of about ninety acres $7,000, leaving a net cost of $82,500, paid by the State, the county, and the relatives of the paupers, the sick, and the insane. This is too small an amount contributed toward so immense an outlay.

It seems to me that an unlimited quantity of beans might be grown and which the paupers could shell during the winter, so that instead of buying soup beans, each county might sell 1,000 bushels or more—that garments might be made by the women, not only for the inmates of the almshouse, but for prisoners in the jail, the children of children's homes, the charges of the county boarded out, etc., and all mattresses and bed sheets, towels, and every bit of such articles used in jails, children's homes, etc. Robust insane should do heavy work on the farm and take out stone for market, etc.

I believe that a cottage plan of establishment may be cheaper than great towering buildings, with thick walls, fire escapes, steps, massive engines, etc. And in fact, a system of boarding out a certain percentage of county charges the same as the children are put out, and as outdoor relief is furnished, would in some cases be economical. Practically one-fourth of the cost is salary and much of this would be saved by extending the outdoor system. Coal in a big plant costs fully $10 per head per year. There are families of six or eight warmed a whole year for $20 or about $3 or $4 a head.

As an illustration of the costliness of a central plant, take an instance where the number cared for was about 575 daily, including those cared for outside the buildings and in other institutions—there being 257 insane, 83 hospital patients, 172 paupers, and 63 sick insane, children, etc., boarded out and cared for. The per capita cost per year net was $143.50, or $2.76 a week, and gross $156.50 a year, or $3 weekly. Deducting the cost of boarding and temporary and permanent relief to the 63 cared for out of the buildings, $5,208, we have approximately $85,000 gross consumption by the remaining 512, or $77,300 net consumption, being an outlay of about $3.20 a week gross, or about $3 a week net.

Thus we see that the whole 575 or 512 in the building contributed practically nothing to their support, for, on a wholesale plan, boarding and care can be furnished at $3 or $3.20 a week, especially bed and board of the character to which public wards are entitled.

And the illustration I give is from one of the most carefully and economically conducted institutions of the State.

Let me conclude with these parting reflections:

Inasmuch as the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has complete supervisory control of financial and administrative management of all our charitable institutions to which public money is appropriated, they should by all means take under their strict care the method of purchasing supplies and compel wholesale competitive buying in all cases and remove these asylums and homes of the unfortunate inmates and the unfortunate public from politics by cutting off the appropriation of public money wherever the most economical system is not arrived at—buying wholesale. The Board has power now to punish or have punished any waste of public money. They ought to have a bureau to take charge of the finances of all these institutions and have the power to determine whether or not to allow instalments of appropriations to be paid until proof of satisfactory and economical expenditure of former instalments has been made. They should have the power to order the discharge of supernumerary employees where an institution is practically overloaded with parasites and sinecures unnecessarily drawing public revenue. This power I think they do have.

I think the Board one of the most excellent agencies in all the maze of governmental functions of Pennsylvania, but I submit they are woefully lacking in their control of the financial economy of our charities. They devote most of their attention to the getting money and little of it as a brake on expenditures. They have their hands full looking after the medical and sanitary and curative and restorative end of the job and not upon the political economy of the system.

I believe also that the Board, as well as all who are in the oversight and Directorate of these penal and charitable institutions, must turn their attention to a fully developed industrial side or we will consume the heart out of the public and all become paupers. There is practically no scientific thought on that phase of Pennsylvania's public penal and charitable system to-day. The workhouse has fallen into decay. The poor, the criminal, the weak-minded, the insane all must help to sustain themselves and help hard. Neither age nor weakness should excuse them. God knows, enough of both aged and sickly people outside who

are laboring to support their families. The best public thinkers of our State must work out a plan that will produce results of a great money value—products by the inmates that will offset their parasitic consumption of the public stock without return.

The pendulum of public opinion is again swinging away from boards of directors and boards of inspectors and toward management by County Commissioners and the Court. A jail law abolishing useless jail boards is now on our books. The President of the Board of Charities says Poor Boards are useless. I will not give my opinion on it. I will say that several Judges agree with the President of the Board of Charities. I will also say that the great preponderance of public thought also insists that both jail and poor boards are no longer needed.

Both Judges and County Commissioners have had substantial additions to their salaries and they might as well earn them by some additional duties. As it now is there is division of authority between Commissioners and boards. This is not wise.

If there should come abrogation of Boards of Directors, then the chief concern would be an efficient Superintendent with power to make underlings respect and obey him.

And this brings me to another very vital head. No institution should have two managers—they will antagonize and be jealous of each other. It also makes useless expense. One man should be in supreme control, Steward or Superintendent. All others should be subordinate.

But Pennsylvania has a greater task on hand, that of taking adequate care of the criminals, paupers, insane, delinquent, deficient, wayward, dissolute, deserted, profligate, and other evil-minded, dangerous, disreputable, helpless, outcast, and afflicted wrecks of humanity. Our diseased civilization, with its damnable and extravagant tendencies, its gambling and grafting spirit in everything from marriages to the stocks of giant monopolies—its mad race and rush and nerve-wracking pace—must be purified and be taught to stop making the hordes of unfortunates whom it strikes down and then is not allowed to kill, but must pick up again and try to nurse back to health. The problem is getting too big. Our attention must be turned to preventing rather than to curing. Back of it all we must find the means to make factory laws unnecessary by keeping girls in the home. We must stop dissolving the family by making marriage and divorce both difficult—by reviving family pride and adhesiveness, making it keep its skeletons in its closets and its children at home, by refusing to allow the family to load on the public every inconvenience it desires to get rid of. Our drift is toward Socialism. The central principle of Socialism is that we may all be paupers, or at least public charges.

Old Pennsylvania is a great State. Her laws relating to the poor and afflicted and her charities are a glory and honor to her sons. Her munificence for the worthy objects of restoring the demented and the sick, reforming the criminals, and relieving the paupers are fairly adequate to the serious duty of the uplift which is incumbent upon her. But Pennsylvania has a higher duty than to boast of her charity. The great size of a charity and pauper fund is not a thing to gloat and glory over. They are the registers of the degree of decay and crime and hardship and shortcoming and sin in the body of the people—the cancer on the fair brow of the body politic. Pennsylvania may feel she is doing her duty when she eases the sufferer, but she will merit the "Well done, good and faithful servant," only when she cures the condition which caused the cancer.

Mr. Eshelman's paper was received with applause, and President Ochse said: I am sure that we all congratulate Mr. Eshelman on the magnificent paper that he has given us.

Col. E. P. Gould, of Erie, here addressed the convention on "What Legislation Was Enacted by the Recent Legislature" as follows:

ADDRESS OF COL. GOULD.

In assigning my subject the Program Committee must have intended to introduce a little of the humorous with the more serious features of the convention. When we remember that there were introduced in the last Legislature about 3,000 bills, and that about one-third of them were enacted into laws; and when you consider the subject given me and then turn to the last page of the program and read, "Papers, discussions, and reports will be limited to fifteen minutes," you will understand how great the joke really is.

The lawyers of Pennsylvania have been practicing law all this year without knowing what the law is. The Legislature enacted about 950 different laws, and among them was an act requiring that the Session Laws should be printed in two volumes, one to contain the general laws and the other the appropriation bills.

I was permitted to examine an advanced copy of the first volume a little while last Saturday for the first time, so that you will not expect a very accurate or detailed statement of the legislative work.

I suppose the Program Committee did not expect me to refer to what legislation was enacted, except so far as it related to the subjects that we are interested in, and I will confine myself to that portion of the enactments. There have been local laws passed to which I shall barely refer. The city of Philadelphia has commenced the building of a large institution for the care of the feeble-minded and epileptics in that city, and two local hospitals in the State have by the passage of laws been turned over to the State. Heretofore the acts of Assembly have been numbered from 1 to the end in the order in which they became laws, but by publishing them in two volumes and separating the general laws from the appropriation bills it became necessary to drop out the numbering, and now you can cite an act only by giving the page of the Session Laws on which it is printed. I want to say, to the attorneys especially, and to all others present, that all the influence they can exert should be used to compel the Legislature to chapter the laws passed and require them to be cited in court by the chapter number. I will now call your attention to the following acts of Assembly of 1911:

On page 64 is an act which prohibits the exhibition of immoral pictures.

On page 66 is an act which provides for the burial of unclaimed bodies unfit for anatomical purposes.

On page 103 is a supplement to an act creating a bureau of health in cities of the second class providing for the destruction of buildings dangerous to the public health.

On page 112 is an act which provides that estates passing to adopted children shall not be liable to an inheritance tax.

On page 177 is an act which gives to the mother in certain cases the right to the services of minor children which the father now possesses.

On page 539 is an act which relates to the adoption of adult persons as heirs.

On page 543 is an act which provides that in certain cases the support of minors may be imposed upon the county by the Juvenile Court.

On page 623 is an act which gives to County Commissioners the power to appropriate money for maintenance of indigent tuberculosis patients in any hospital in the county incorporated for the purpose of treating residents of the county for that purpose.

On page 649 is an act which empowers poor law officers, in their discretion to appropriate money to corporations organized to give medical care to paupers injured or sick.

On page 671 is an act which prohibits pawnbrokers from making loans to minors under 16 years of age.

On page 676 is an act which provides for the support of minors who have been or may hereafter be committed to institutions outside of the State by the Juvenile Court.

On page 677 is an act which provides for fire drills in factories where women and children are employed; and

On page 294 is an act which requires fire drills in the public schools.

On page 834 is an act which provides for the erection of Memorial Halls in the several counties at the expense of the public, in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil and other wars.

On page 836 is an act which provides for the disposition and payment of costs in Juvenile Court cases.

On page 854 is an act which provides for the regulating and licensing in cities of the third class of persons boarding, for pay or otherwise, children under three years of age.

On page 927 is a resolution constituting a commission to report a plan for the segregation, care, and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons.

On page 928 is an act which provides for the licensing and regulation of midwives and the practice of midwifery.

On page 959 is an act which provides for the better care, support, etc., of dependent, neglected and incorrigible children under sixteen years of age by giving power to the Court to enforce orders of support.

On page 973 is an act that provides a method of enforcing orders of maintenance.

On page 979 is an act which safeguards life and property in the coal mines of the State.

On page 983 is an act that amends an act to further regulate the ages at which minors may be employed in and about the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

On page 986 is an act which regulates the compensation of Directors of the poor in districts wholly within the county.

On page 1052 is an act that fixes the time of electing Directors and Overseers of the Poor and their terms of office.

On page 1067 is an act that regulates the exhibiting or using of moving pictures, and providing for the examination and approvel of the films, etc.

On page 1090 is an act that abolishes the commission appointed to select a site and build an institution for the feeble-minded and epileptic, which was located at Sping City, Chester County, Pa., and directing the Board of Trustees to complete the buildings and manage the institution.

On page 1111 is an act which authorizes Directors of the Poor to purchase and equip hospitals for the care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

On page 1111 is an act that requires Overseers of the Poor in second class townships, upon petition, to care for and maintain cemeteries to be paid for out of the poor fund.

On page 1119 is an act which prohibits the Legislature from making any appropriation to any unincorporated institution of charity or correction which is organized after the passage of the act.

It is a matter of congratulation that the institution for feeble-minded and epileptics at Spring City, Chester County, has been completed and turned over to the Trustees without any scandal connected

with its erection, such as has been so widespread over the location and erection of the Homeopathic State Hospital for the treatment of the insane which was located in Lehigh County.

During the last session of the Legislature I see that appropriations were made to two county branches or auxiliary societies of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. While this shows the push and influence of these local societies, yet it is in my opinion a very bad policy for the auxiliary societies to ask for appropriations directly to them. The better way, it seems to me, would be for the general society to ask for an appropriation, which when obtained should be distributed to the auxiliary societies according to a plan agreed upon, based upon the necessities of each of the subsidiary societies according to the work it is doing.

At the close of Col. Gould's address Mrs. Bowie, Vice President of the Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society arose and stated that in two counties the auxiliary societies had obtained appropriations. That this action on their part was disapproved by the general society, and she further stated that both of said local societies were now independent, and no longer connected with the general society.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE FLOOD AT AUSTIN.

Mr. Colborn here offered the following resolutions as to the sufferers from the flood at Austin and Costello, which, upon motion, were adopted:

Whereas, On the 30th of September, 1911, one of the greatest and direct calamities befell the citizens and community of the villages of Austin and Costello, Potter County, Pa., since the terrible disaster of the Johnstown Flood on the 30th of May, 1889, whereby these two peaceful villages were entirely destroyed and almost wiped from the face of the map, and by which more than one hundred lives were swept into destruction, and over six million of dollars of property destroyed and upward of one thousand more people maimed and wounded and left homeless and destitute on account of the great flood caused by the breaking of the dam of the Bayless Paper Company, spreading ruin and devastation throughout the peaceful valley of the Sinnemahoning;

And, whereas, The survivors of this great disaster have been left without homes and without the necessaries and comforts of life, upon the heels of winter. The suffering of the good citizens must have been and will be severe in the extreme, while sickness and pestilence follow in the wake of this terrible disaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, in convention met, that we do most sincerely and with saddened hearts extend our greatest sympathy and lament for those who have been bereft of fathers, mothers, sisters, relatives, and friends, whose lives without warning were wiped out and went down into a watery grave.

Resolved, That we petition the God of the heavens and earth, and the Father of Goodness, Love, and Mercy, that He who doeth all things well, who hath blessed our goodly land and led the inhabitants through trials and distresses, that we beseech Him in this, the time that a great calamity has befallen the citizens of these two villages, that He will look with mercy upon them; that He will comfort the hearts of the living who have been bereft of parents, brothers, sisters, and friends; that He will heal the broken hearts and bind up the bruised spirits; that He will bless them in store and stay all future pestilence or diseases that may follow in the wake, and will, in His love and mercy, gather together those that have perished into His everlasting kingdom, into that mansion not made by hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we recommend to the various Boards of Directors of the Poor and charitable institutions and Children's Aid Societies that they cheerfully make liberal donations toward relieving the suffering of these people and that they open their homes for the widows and orphans.

Resolved, That we petition the Governor of the Commonwealth to make provision for supplies to these people, and to the citizens of the Commonwealth to contribute money and other articles to care for them during the winter, and to restore shelter and homes for the future.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the proceedings of this convention and in many newspapers of the State; that one copy be sent to the Governor of the Commonwealth and to the Burgesses of the towns of Austin and Costello.

Mr. Colborn: In token of our respect, I move that this convention do now adjourn.

The convention was here adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Ochse at 2 p. m.

The delegates were favored with a very beautiful vocal solo by Miss Cogswell, accompanied by Miss King. It was so much enjoyed that an encore was demanded, and Miss Cogswell gave the song "Will o' the Wisp."

President Ochse here announced the appointment of the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF MEETING—A. P. Childs, Luzerne; N. Boyd Wilson, Lycoming; C. G. Kauffman, Mifflin; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren; J. W. Leiman, Franklin; Isaac Rodgers, Carbondale; Dr. Black, Venango.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Esq., Scranton; A. O. Smith, Erie; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Fayette; A. L. Brubaker, Lancaster; Mrs. S. Williard, Indiana; John L. Smith, Chester; George H. Butler, Esq., Luzerne.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS—D. A. Makin, Luzerne; J. M. Marshall, Indiana; P. H. Bridenbaugh, Blair; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Kenneth Square; Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Woodville; H. Frank Eshelman, Esq., Lancaster.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. F. Yost, Somerset; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Indiana, Pa., October 10, 11, and 12, 1911:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—Henry W. Ochse, Etna, Pa., Director and President of Association; James McB. Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Director, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent of County Home, Woodville, Pa.; Mrs. H. W. Ochse, Mrs. James McB. Robb, Mrs. William Bennett, Visitors. Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills; John A. Henderson, Steward, Bedford, Pa.; Carrie S. Henderson, Matron.

BLAIR COUNTY—Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, Steward of Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Dr. H. J. Somer, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Philip Hartzog, Director, Carrolltown, Pa.; John Cunningham, Director, Nant-y-Glo, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. A. Gray, Steward of Home, Ebensburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Matron; Elizabeth Bader, Mrs. P. Hartzog, Mrs. John Cunningham, Visitors.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Steward, Embreeville, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron.

ERIE COUNTY—Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.; John O. Smith, Erie, Pa.; James Henry, Steward of Home, Erie, Pa.; Col. E. P. Gould, Solicitor and Assistant Secretary of the Association, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. E. P. Gould, Visitor; Ira E. Briggs, Stenographer, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Secretary of Children's Aid Society, Uniontown, Pa.

GREENE COUNTY—G. W. Chapman, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; Frank Grove, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; John L. Brindle, Director, Mercersburg, Pa.; Jacob Lehman, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; Philip Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Philip Hollar, Matron; John L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—J. H. Meyers, Director, Shirleysburg, Pa.

INDIANA COUNTY—A. F. Bowman, County Commissioner, acting as Director, Indiana, Pa.; J. L. Marshall, County Commissioner; D. T. Niel, County Commissioner, Indiana, Pa.; W. M. Pifer, Superintendent, Indiana, Pa., R. F. D. No. 8; W. H. Ayers, Clerk; Hon. S. J. Telford, President Judge of Indiana County; Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial Home; Hon. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.; Hon. John S. Fisher, Rev. Lewis Hay; John Scott, Esq.; J. Wood Clark, Esq.; Clark Watson, Esq.; Paul Graff, Esq.; William Jack, Esq.; Rev. H. L. King, Capt. G. A. McLain, Mrs. S. J. Telford, Mrs. W. D. Hammers, Mrs. J. A. Langham, Mrs. F. E. Robertson, Mr. H. Cagride, Mrs. H. Cagride, Miss Edna Cagride, Miss Katharine A. McLaughlin, Mrs. S. J. St. Clair; Miss Jane Leonard, Assistant Principal of Indiana State Normal School; Miss Hope Leonard, teacher; Dr. James Ament, Principal of Indiana State Normal School; George Feit, Esq.; Rev. Dr. J. W. Carey, Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, Miss Leila Farling, J. H. Young; J. N. Banks, Esq.; Dr. M. M. Davis, Mrs. Pearl Walker, Mrs. Clark Watson, Mrs. William Jack, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. James, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. S. G. Hart, Mr. King, Thomas Wiegly, Mr. S. G. Hart; Hon. John P. Elkin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Blakely Poor District—James W. Smith, Director and Secretary, Peckville, Pa.; James W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Thomas Greir, Director, Dixon City, Pa.; Mrs. James W. Smith, Visitor.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Carbondale Poor District—Isaac Rodgers, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Martin Morrison, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Bernard Brennen, Director; Lafayette Lee, Carbondale, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—Fred Fuller, Esq., Director, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelly, Director; Frank Dickert, Director; T. Owen Charles, Director; Dr. W. A. Payne, Director; T. J. Burke, Director; George W. Beemer, Superintendent, Clark Summit, Pa.; C. R. Acker, Secretary, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. George W. Beemer, Matron, Clark Summit, Pa.; Mrs. T. J. Kelly, Visitor; Mrs. T. Owen Charles, Visitor; Mrs. C. R. Acker; Miss Rose Dickert, Scranton, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne Poor District—George H. Rifenbary, Superintendent, Pittston, Pa.; Mrs. G. H. Rifenbary, Matron, Pittston, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY—S. H. Boyd, Shoeffer Worst, Salisbury, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Director, Manheim, Pa.; A. B. Sweigart, Director, Ephrata, Pa.; P. L. Carpenter Morrell, Instructor, Lancaster, Pa.; W. C. Greube, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.; William Steward, M. D., Lancaster, Pa., Superintendent Hospital for the Insane; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Attorney-at-Law and Controller of Lancaster County, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. A. S. Brubaker, Visitor; Mrs. W. C. Greube, Matron of Home; Mrs. Worst, Visitor; Mrs. P. L. Carpenter, Visitor; Mrs. A. B. Sweigart, Visitor.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Abram Nesbitt, President, Kingston; J. L. Reilly, Director and Secretary, Wilkes-Barre; George H. Butler, Director, Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Director, Alden Station; Peter Forve, Director, Wilkes-Barre; Maurise Gaertner, Director, Wilkes-Barre; George M. Wall, Director, Plains; S. W. Davenport, Plymouth, Treasurer; C. E. Keck, Attorney, Ashley; D. A. Mackin, Steward of Almshouse, Retreat; Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Retreat.

LYCOMING COUNTY—N. B. Wilson, Director, Williamsport; E. E. Ohl, Superintendent, Williamsport; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor.

MERCER COUNTY—W. E. McIntire, Director and President, Greenville; G. W. Crawford, Director and Secretary, Grove City; A. I. Becker, Director, Sharon; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Oxford and Lower Doublin Poorhouse —Charles Snyder, Ex-Director, Homesburg, Philadelphia; Phoebe M. Snyder.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Blakley Almshouse—O. P. Bohler, Philadelphia; Dr. Carl Kelsey.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Germantown Poorhouse—William Wilkie, Director and President; Walter Bowditch, Director and Treasurer; Charles Still, Jr., Director; William H. Coupe, Director; Matthew Adams, Director; Pringle Borthwick; John F. Rousenberger, Superintendent.

PERRY COUNTY—William A. Lightner, Director, Landisburg P. O.

SOMERSET COUNTY—J. C. Deitz, Director, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dickey, Director, Somerset, Pa.; Harvey Schrock, Steward, Somerset, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Esq., Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Attorney-at-Law, Probation Officer and Secretary and Treasurer of Association.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Director, Scottdale, Pa.; Miss Grace Kennel, Visitor; Mrs. I. M. Dixon, Visitor; Beatrice Gaernger; Flora O. Boyds, Greensburg, Visitor.

WARREN COUNTY—E. E. Thompson, County Commissioner, Warren; M. Brady, Superintendent Rouse Hospital, Youngville; Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Visitor; E. S. Lindsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Warren; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, President of Children's Aid Society.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—R. C. Buchanan, Washington; Myrtle Balmer, Cross Creek, Visitor; Mrs. Emma Speer, Probation Parole Officer, Washington, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Solenberger, No. 421 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, General Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, President, Warren; Mrs. A. P. Bowie, Secretary of Auxiliary, Uniontown; Mrs. Sue Williard, Advisory Board, Indiana; Mrs. E. A. Somers, Advisory Board, Ridgway; Mrs. G. A. McLain, Vice President, Indiana; Mrs. J. S. Telford, Member, Indiana; Mrs. W. W. Hammers, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. N. Langham, Member, Indiana;

Mrs. J. E. Robertson, Member, Indiana; Miss Katharine A. McLaughlin, Member, Indiana; Mrs. S. J. St. Clair, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. St. Clair, Member, Indiana; Mrs. M. Elder, Member, Indiana; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Secretary Auxiliary, Oil City; Mrs. S. G. Hart, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Sutton, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Ellis, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Clark Watson, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Russell, Member, Indiana; Mrs. John Scott, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Riddle, Member, Indiana; Mrs. Sawyer, Member, Indiana; Miss Ackerman, Member, Indiana.

CHILDREN'S AID OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Treasurer, Kennth Square; Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Lionville; Mrs. Abbit Wilder, Member, Kennett Square.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President of Board, Pittsburg, Pa.

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Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of State Committee on Lunacy.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Mendenhall, Pa.

Prof. James M. Norris, Superintendent of Allegheny Industrial and Training School for Boys, Mendenhall, Pa.

Prof. J. W. Cleland, Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School, Oakdale, Pa.

Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial School, Indiana, Pa.

Prof. Thomas McAloney, Superintendent of Western Institution for the Blind, Pittsburg, Pa.

Charles F. Weller, Secretary of Associated Charities, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. M. P. Barr, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institution, Elwyn, Pa.

Dr. B. A. Black, Assistant Superintendent of State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Pa.

Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Woodville, Pa.

Dr. William J. Steward, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, under county care, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Hon. John P. Elkin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Hon. S. J. Telford, President Judge of the Courts of Indiana County.

Hon. Harry White, Ex-Judge of Indiana County.

Hon. John S. Fisher, Ex-Senator of Indiana County.

Prof. James Arment, Principal of State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

Miss Jane E. Leonard, Assistant Principal of State Normal School.

O. P. Bohler, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. W. Henry Thompson, Superintendent Children's Home Society, Pittsburg, Pa.

VISITORS—Rev. H. L. King, Indiana, Pa.; Rev. Lewis Hay, Indiana; Rev. Dr. J. W. Carey, Indiana; Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, Indiana; John J. Kenney, Parsons, Pa.; Miss Grace Kennell, Scottdale, Pa.; Miss Helen Dalby, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Beatrice Gaernger, Ligonier, Pa.; Miss Sarah Gaerber, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Mary Stryser, Alexander, Pa.; Isabel Spring, Salisbury, Md.; Myrtle Palmer, Cross Creek, Pa.; Edna Rice, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Hope Leonard, Indiana, Pa.; Clark Watson, Esq., Indiana; J. Wood Clark, Esq., Indiana; William Jack, Esq., Indiana; Paul Graff, Esq., Indiana; Mrs. J. J. Davis, Apollo, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Embreeville, Pa.; Mrs. H. W. Ochse, Etna, Pa.; Mrs. E. P. Gould, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. James W. Smith, Peckville, Pa.; Elizabeth Bader, Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Rose Dickert, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Phebe Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

This was followed by the reading of the following interesting paper by Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, of Blair, on "Adequate Relief," which was received with applause.

Also quoting from Mr. Smith's remarks, page 26 of last year's report; also from Mr. Charles Snyder's remarks, last year, and from Mr. Brownsmiller, in last report.

PAPER BY PROF. BRIDENBAUGH.

Mr. President and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania:

Having been absent from the splendid meetings of this honored and influential Association for four consecutive years, I am very glad to be here and take my humble part in your deliberations.

Adequate relief embraces a wide field, and has been discussed by many worthy and able members of this convention in its various aspects at many former meetings.

When men, women, and children are admitted to the almshouses of the State they are expected to be furnished with such help as each case merits and demands. Those who are ill from diseases, which commonly afflict mankind, should certainly be classed as hospital cases, and should have furnished them in unstinted measure, the care and help of physician, nurse, medicine, food and clothing, and everything that helps to alleviate suffering and brighten the last days upon this beautiful and Christian land.

But great care must be exercised by all those concerned in the management of almshouses so that the patients do not become impostors and that they do not linger in and around the institution after they have been cured or nursed back to partial health, unless they are such patients as are without home and friends and are to remain in the almshouse until they die.

There is a respectable class of citizens who come to our almshouses for a short time because they have been unfortunate through loss of remunerative employment or sickness or disease or death of some member of the family, who are eager and willing to help do the work of the farm, garden, and the chores in and about the house, and because of their misfortune they deserve the sympathy and help in aboundant measure of the Directors of the Poor and all persons who have anything to do with the distribution of relief.

But the shiftless class, the criminal, the licentious, the loafer, the drones of society, the downright impostors of the community who delight in fakes; the gamblers, thieves, rovers; these and all such should have the line drawn upon their mandatory demands for relief and should not be allowed to rest and feast upon the bounty of the taxpayers of the county, but stern discipline and partial relief only should be given them.

Unfortunately a misguided, sympathetic public sentiment frequently interfers greatly with corrective measures. People who eagerly and willingly give a listening ear, and credence to tales of woe and false statements about the food, clothing and care of the almshouse, and base their conclusions on such information without any proper investigation—these are the people who frequently condemn the management of almshouses and block the plan of inside relief.

The road leading to the almshouse is too easy and soft for the roving inmate, the one who goes out in the summer and works for pay and spends his money for intoxicants, who sells even his clothing or trades off anything he has for drink, and perhaps who has been on the register list of a score of almshouses and who condemns the management of all

of them, these fellows should be listed separately, and their names be published, and every almshouse in the State should be furnished with a copy, and the managers of our almshouses should get together and formulate rules and regulations enabling them to fearlessly handle this class of impostors.

The physically disabled and mentally infirm we always have in our almshouses and they should have all the comforts and care that a charitably disposed people will willingly have furnished for them.

Adequate relief as applied to outside relief or what is commonly known as outdoor relief is attended with more difficulty than relief furnished in the various institutions of the State. The methods of treatment of the applicants and the amount of help furnished is not by any means uniform, but varies in proportion to the number of Poor Districts in the State.

In many districts thorough investigation of applications for relief is not made. Too many societies, agencies, and officers are engaged in furnishing relief at the expense of the taxpayers, and the relief furnished too often helps to educate a large class of dependents who will not exert themselves to provide shelter, warmth, and food for those dependent upon them.

I am convinced that the Directors of the Poor of this State should band together in the study of more uniform methods of distributing relief, and make a greater effort to correct the cause of destitution than to be merely satisfied, as in many instances, in simply issuing orders for food, clothing and fuel. We are a magnanimous, sympathetic people and no Director of the Poor willingly refuses to do his full duty in distributing the funds entrusted to his care. We believe that the work of this annual convention should be supplemented with district meetings throughout the year where Directors of the Poor and managers of almshouses would come together and discuss methods of work and cooperate in recommending corrective measures for relief.

Quotation from Mr. Smith:

"We, in Chester County, take a different view as to outside relief from many of the counties. I don't think we have spent $500 in any one year in the last sixteen years for outside relief, and we have a county of 100,000 people. We believe that to help the average family who apply for relief is making paupers of them and their children. Unless it is a very good family and a very exceptional case, we withhold all relief. A family that will apply for relief from year to year you had better break up and put the children into homes. Most of the people who come to you seeking relief will refuse to go to the County Home and will tell you they can live without relief. We will aid an old man and his wife, or a widow, living with her daughter, possibly."

Quotation from Mr. Snyder:

"I represent a district that gives outdoor relief, in Philadelphia, and I always make it a rule to go and visit the family and find out about it. We have a Ladies' Aid Society and Relief Association, and if you are not very careful these people will impose on you and go to both societies. I have been to places where they were living nicely, and when I told them I would send them to the almshouse they didn't want any relief. One day a woman came to my office and with her a neighbor woman who told me this woman had nothing to eat, and I gave her an order for a dollar's worth of stuff and she went out to the gate and sold that dollar order for twenty-five cents and went into the theater and sat there nearly all the afternoon. In some of our meetings it has been said that they say nothing about the Director who has just taken his position. I know that a man who has no knowledge of giving out poor relief is imposed upon and it takes some time to learn his duties as a Director."

Quotation from Mr. Brownsmiller:

"I am from the County of Schuylkill. We have applications printed and send them to the Justices of the Peace and Aldermen. If a person wants outdoor relief he has to go before a Justice and fill out and answer some twenty-five or thirty questions—as to the number of children, their ages, and the cause of destitution, etc. In addition to that he has to have on that application the names of two property owners, to swear that the facts stated are true. Then we make inquiry as to the destitution and condition of the family, and in many cases we find that the Justice is delinquent in his duty and swears the man and then goes to these people and they put on their names. So we want to make these people responsible who swear these parties to these papers. We were allowed $20,000 last year and paid out some $21,000. Twelve years ago the outdoor relief of our county was $42,000. It was this way: The Directors expected from fifteen to twenty-five per cent from every storekeeper.

Desertion is a great question with us. The minimum we allow is fifty cents a week, and from that to $2.50. We pay no rent and no coal bills, and we have it printed on the order that the storekeeper must give nothing but provisions. Some will take nothing the first, second, or third week, and the fourth week will buy a blanket, and the storekeeper puts it down "Provisions." Graft is at the bottom of it. It is graft."

Discussion on the paper is called for.

Mr. D. E. Mackin (Luzerne): There is such a variation in the different portions of the State, in the amounts given and in the manner in which it is handled, that this is a question that should be discussed. I think our county gave $32,000 last year for outdoor relief, and I don't think any part of it went wrong. Our theory is to try and hold the family together. We think we should preserve the home ties as long as possible.

Mr. Smith (Erie): We are not able to get along without spending considerable money for out-door relief. We have a county of 118,000 and of course there are many widows with children. We try to keep families together, but the best we can do it costs quite a number of thousand dollars for that class of relief. If we didn't help those families I think we would hear from our Judge right away. It costs us about $50,000 for the poor and insane, and a good many thousand dollars for outdoor relief.

Mr. Childs (Luzerne): We have a population of 206,000. We have spent $32,000 for outdoor relief, and if that isn't enough we will spend $40,000 or $50,000. The idea with us is not how little we can spend, but how judiciously a large amount can be spent. I think we should see that they are properly taken care of, if it does cost a few thousand.

Mr. William Bennett (Allegany): I take a kind of a Christian view of this subject and this work. I have my thoughts on paper, and I will read it.

ADDRESS OF MR. BENNETT.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Members of this Association:

This is my second year as a member of the Directors of the Poor and my second convention to attend with you. I can say that I like the work very much and feel that it is a work that every Director should use his best endeavor to perform, for, according to the Word

of God, I believe that we are not only responsible to those who put us in office but are equally responsible to God and will have to give an account of our stewardship to Him of how we dealt with the worthy poor. As I will endeavor to show in my few remarks farther on, I wish to state that I have two splendid men for my partners in this work. They are both very agreeable and, like myself, they both give their whole time to the work, and I can say that not one worthy one in the county has been turned away without giving aid that has made request, for the three of us feel that what is one's interest is the interest of all. So with this feeling we move on togethr in this work of caring for the poor.

We have two splendid institutions in Allegheny County—a hospital for the insane and a home for the poor. At the Hospital we have for our Superintendent, J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., and at the Home, Samuel W. Lea, who is Superintendent of that department. These are both God-fearing men, and they try to make it just as pleasant as it is possible for the inmates of whom they have charge. So you see that with such men in charge, our institutions are bound to be a success. Then, again, I can say that we do not have the trouble in Allegheny County that some of my brother Directors have in different parts of the State, where the Controller of their county advances a certain amount and they cannot go above the amount advanced, but in Allegheny County we have a free hand to use the poor tax to the best advantage for the welfare of the inmates of these two institutions, the poor and the needy in outdoor relief. While we are doing this, we feel that we are doing something that will please the Almighty.

If all the taxes that are assessed in Allegheny County were paid in, we would have almost two hundred thousand dollars to distribute among the inmates of these two institutions and for outdoor relief for the worthy poor in the district outside of the city of Pittsburg, and if I, as one of the three men who are delegated to see that this money is used for this purpose, close my hand and stint the worthy poor who are in need of the necessaries of life, for which this money was paid, what would the taxpayers think of me? I leave you to judge. And then again, what would the Almighty think, who has commanded us to open wide our hand toward the poor and needy of the land, which we have endeavored to do and will do as long as we have anything to do with this work, I do not believe we should skimp the worthy poor.

I want to quote a little Scripture to you on this. In Deuteronomy, fifteenth chapter and eleventh verse, you will see the following:

"For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore I command thee saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land."

And in Isaiah, fifty-eighth chapter and seventh verse, you will find these words: "Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that is cast out to thy house when thou seest the naked that thou cover him and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh."

First Samuel, second chapter and eighth verse: "He raiseth up the poor out of the dust and lifteth up the beggar from the dunghill to set them among princes and to make them inherit the throne of glory, for the pillars of the earth are the Lord's and he has set the world upon them."

Isaiah, forty-first chapter, seventh verse: "When the poor and needy seek water and there is none and their tongue faileth for thirst I, the Lord, will hear them; I, the God of Israel, will not forsake."

My brother Directors and Sisters in this work, you can see by this Scripture how the Lord calls our attention in the matter of taking care of the poor and needy of the land.

Now we will come down to our Savior's time and see what He thinks of those who have a kind regard for His poor.

Matthew, twenty-fifth chapter, thirty-first to forty-sixth verses: "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory and all his holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His Glory. And before him shall be gathered all nations and He shall separate them one from another as a shephard divideth his sheep from the goats, and he shall set the sheep on his right hand and the goats on his left. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; for I was hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me, I was in prison and ye came unto me. Then shall they on his right hand answer and say, Lord, when saw we thee hungry and gave thee meat, when saw we thee thirsty and gave thee drink or a stranger and took thee in, when saw we thee naked and clothed thee, when saw we thee sick and in prison and came unto thee? Then the Lord answered and said, Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

So far the Lord shows us in this lesson what regard he has for those who are poor and in want and what pleasure He takes in those who open wide their hand to the wants of the worthy poor and needy of the land.

Now, there is another side to this lesson, and I am sure there is not one in this building who wants to be among the number that composes that other side. Listen!

"Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, depart from me, ye cursed, into evelasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels, for I was hungry and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; I was naked and ye clothed me not; I was sick and in prison and ye visited me not, and then shall they sit on His left hand and say, Lord, when saw we thee hungry or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick and in prison and did not minister unto thee, and then the Lord answered and said, In as much as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me, and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

So, my brother Directors, you can see what great regard the Almighty has for the poor of the land, and what a wonderful blessing is theirs who favor those who are poor and in need; how the act touches the heart of our Lord and causes Him to say, "In as much as you did it to one of the least of these, my brethren, you did it unto me." So you see that every act of kindness done by us to the unfortunate will not be overlooked by our Master, but that we will get great credit for it.

And if we do them an injustice we will surely have it marked against us by our Lord. So let us be careful and mindful and do our duty, so that when these blessings are handed around we may share in them.

In St. Luke, sixteenth chapter nineteenth to thirty-first verses, is another very good lesson of how a poor man named Lazarus fared when he died, of which no doubt you have all read. If not, when you get a chance look it over.. May we all be guided by the Golden Rule—that is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Dr. Carl Kelsey (Philadelphia): I didn't suppose this was a Sunday School class, or I would have brought my Bible, and could have read many selections that have as much to do with this question of outdoor relief as those we have heard. Now I have no criticism of the man who seeks inspiration for social service, but the question before us is,

"What is adequate relief?" It is a difficult problem, and I would suggest, as an outsider, that in the discussion so far you have ignored the tremendous differences in industry in the different parts of the State. The counties that as a rule give large amounts for outdoor relief are industrial counties, and the counties that give little relief are agricultural counties. Now how much of the outdoor relief of the industrial counties may be the result of underfed and overworked men becoming pensioners on State funds? How many of us are preaching help to the one who is in a hole and nevertheless kicking him into a hole at the same time? Adequate relief does not consist in overfeeding a sick baby or a sick man. It is as cruel to overdo kindness as to neglect kindness.

There are some who feel that we should never give outdoor relief, because so frequently the results are bad. I think this is in part true because of our lack of knowledge of the conditions. How many of you who are Directors to-day know of the families that were helped, and why they were helped, ten years ago? How many of you are obtaining dta, at present, so that those who come after you will have the proper knowledge as to those you are helping? How many of you are making definite plans for them, so that at the end of a period of time they may be independently established? How many of us are simply sticking our hands into our pockets whenever an appeal comes? Now that is the lazy man's way of doing things. I don't mean to say that we always know what to do, but we ought to be making a serious study of what to do.

So long as a family is really a unit you have no right to break up that family; but wherever that is really destroyed you ought to have common sense enough to recognize the fact, and put the individuals where they can be properly taken care of. I wish the time might come when every decent mother could be with her children until they are of proper age, with a definite understanding of how much she could have for the support of the family, and make her responsible for the care of the children. We should work towards definitely pensioning the family. Go to work and bring some system into outdoor relief work, and place it on a more scientific basis. If you haven't seen the little book published by the State Board of Charities of Indiana, entitled "A Decade of Outdoor Relief in Indiana," I wish you would write to the Secretary of the Board at Indianapolis and have him send you that pamphlet. It contains much valuable information.

Mr. Childs: The conditions must be considered. When a widow with four or five children, three or four of them of school age, expends $15 or $16 a month some might consider it a lavish amount. I say we should give a sufficient amount to enable that woman to take care of those children so they may grow up and be able to care for themselves. In our county each family is given a page in the ledger and a record is kept of each case.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): Dr. Kelsey has struck the keynote. I hope every seat in this house will be filled to-night, because Dr. Kelsey is going to talk, and it will be worth coming to hear.

George H. Butler, of Luzerne, here read the following paper:

PAPER BY MR. BUTLER.

"The Recreant Husband and Father; How to Deal with Him."

Among all the defective home conditions, that of the recreant husband and father is perhaps the most difficult for courts and institutions devoted to charitable purposes to cope with, and is the most troublesome for these authorities to handle and correct. I speak of the recreant husband and father, and treat him as one of that class of cases who by nature is not inclined and never was disposed to deal properly with his wife and the children by him begotten.

Born and reared among people of his own kind, his education and training utterly neglected, deprived of an opportunity to acquire a trade, these and many other like causes contribute to render him fundamentally defective.

My theme does not seem to contemplate the sociological phase of the question, that is such problems as how to prevent intermarriages, the procreation of his kind, and the like, but the topic of discussion is rather what to do and how to deal with this class of persons and this deplorable condition as we find it.

These persons who belong to this delinquent class have been the object of much legislation since the foundation of our Government. In the earlier days the laws which are now upon our statute books were more nearly adequate to deal with the problem, and restrain, or punish the offender than the same laws seem to be able to accomplish at the present time owing to changed conditions. This is largely due to increased population and its concentration in great cities, to the invention of labor saving machinery and consequent diminution of employment in the mechanical trades, the demoralizing influences of the factories, the growth of the army of the unemployed, the "bachelor wages" awarded to married men in the great industrial establishments, the high cost of living, and what not.

In every direction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in every State and Territory we find the same condition prevails. It may differ in degree only in certain localities. The large cities, the vast centers of population are undoubtedly confronted with the problem to a larger extent than the rural districts.

Several of the States of the Union, notably the State of Illinois, the District of Columbia, and perhaps other States and Territories have enacted laws of a highly stringent and penal character to deal with recreant husbands who desert their families or fail to support them.

The Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in National Conference, late in 1910, prepared and recommended for adoption the "American Uniform Desertion Act," which is not only the most concise but at the same time the most comprehensive plan for dealing with this evil that has in our opinion ever yet been proposed. The offense of desertion and neglect to support the dependants by the responsible head of the family is precisely the same the wide world over, and every argument leads us in the lines of uniformity; in other words, the offenders should be dealt with alike in every State and every Court in the Union.

We recognize that in some states, such as Pennsylvania, that the Constitution as it now stands forbids the formation of a separate Court competent to carry the provisions of such a law into effect. In order to utlimately bring about this desirable and well-night imperative legislation, I am convinced that it is one of the highest aims and one of the most sacred duties of an organization such as this, composed of the representatives of the Poor and Charitable bodies of this imperial Commonwealth, to exercise every effort in our several localities to

effect an amendment to our Constitution and the passage of this law thereunder. The adoption of an amendment to the Constitution and the passage of a law by the State of Pennsylvania similar to the American Uniform Desertion Act, should be the greatest aim of this body. Meantime, and until such wholesome legislation shall have been spread upon our statute books, it has occurred to me that our Courts as now constituted might do much, under existing laws, in the direction of accomplishing better results with recreant husbands. In a county such as my own, where we have four Common Pleas Judges, each in turn presiding at Desertion Court, and none of them making a specialty of this class of cases, I say, that by delegating all such cases involving domestic relations to the hands of one of the Judges, who would thereby become more familiar with the scope of the question, learn to distinguish the old and hardened offender from the new, and by frequent and personal contact with the subject, would become more and more of a specialist in the administration of this branch of the law and thus render the greatest service to the community attainable under our present system of laws, antiquated and inadequate though they may be. From last Sunday's issue of the Philadelphia "Press" I clip the following which seems to substantiate the argument for the necessity of a separate court to handle and dispose of the cases under discussion:

"The Domestic Relations Court in Chicago, which was established only six months ago, appears to have been doing a rushing business. It has disposed of 2,484 cases, or more than sixteen for each working day. Out of these, only eighty-three persons were sent to the House of Correction, while more than $25,000 has been collected by the Court for the benefit of deserted wives and children, and 1,250 estranged husbands and wives have been reconciled to each other. This is a pretty good record, but every court, whether specially constituted to deal with these cases or not, makes a good record when it takes them up in a human and understanding way. A very large proportion of the domestic troubles that get into the courts are trivial, and can be adjusted by a little common sense advice. A great deal depends upon the Judge who sits in such cases; he needs to have particular talent for the job, and we assume from the statistics that the Chicago Judge is pretty lucky in this respect."

Mr. Walter Bowditch, of Germantown, read the following paper on "Almshouse Management:"

PAPER BY MR. BOWDITCH.

I have been asked to address you on several topics relating to Almshouse Management—House Farming, Dietary, Discipline, etc. To do so at length would consume more time than we have at our disposal. However, I will endeavor briefly to touch upon the subjects in question.

The managements of almshouses necessarily differ in cities and in the counties. The main essentials in each, however, I think the same—a good superintendent and matron. With these secured, and that is no easy task, more than one-half the difficulties are overcome. They must have experience, patience, and a thorough understanding of human nature. Without the latter their virtues are indeed as nought.

A serious proposition is to secure sufficient, and efficient help; necessarily a difficult thing, where so many unfortunates are crippled, or deprived of their sight. The inmates naturally do not come from a very exalted strata of society; and to properly teach them, so that they may be depended upon; to keep the house in a cheerful state;

and the place in a sanitary condition, require constant care and vigilance and a wonderful stock of patience. But firmness and kindness will do all things, and these among the rest.

Upon the selection of our own Superintendent and Matron we are indeed to be congratulated. Brother Rausenberg is a man of long experience in overseeing work of this kind; possesses the confidence of everyone in our community, and the respect and regard of all the inmates. His daughter, with her untiring energy and kindly sympathy, is indeed a worthy helper in this cause.

In regard to the farm, I consider them an invaluable adjunct to any county almshouse. With good management it will provide the inmates with all the fresh vegetables in season, and leave a large surplus for the winter. Fruits of different kinds may also be grown; and these, carefully preserved, will proved a palatable and healthful addition to the menu, at a time of the year most needed. If the farm be a large one, so much the better. A regular farmer can then be secured to give his entire attention to this branch; and the results I am confident will be astonishing. On our grounds in Germantown we grow sufficient vegetables of all kinds, with one exception—potatoes.

The cultivation of the farm, from an economical point of view alone, is most valuable. But to me it is vastly more. Temporarily at least, it keeps the minds of those so employed from brooding over their unfortunate circumstances; makes them a little more independent, if I may use that word. In fact causes them to feel that they are not altogether subjects of charity; that they are giving something in return for the care and attention bestowed upon them. And that although they are wrecks upon life's pathway, they have been placed here for some purpose, and in the sight of man and their Maker they are of some use after all.

And now as to Dietary. The meals should be served at regular hours; and consist of good plain food. This may be varied with a change of meats and vegetables each day, so that something different may be always looked for. Variety here is indeed the spice of life. This will cost no more in the long run, and with fresh milk and butter from the farm, and the cooking properly done (this indeed a most important point), the inmates will be provided with appetizing and substantial food.

A final word or two as to discipline. Those forced to seek the charity of the taxpayers, should not of course be made to feel that they are paupers. But if so unforunate should be welcomed, and treated with kindness and consideration. The females may do the light work, sweeping and weeding; the able bodied men can look after the farm work. The rules of the institution must be rigidly enforced. Frequent bathing, proper changes of clothing, and a neat and cleanly appearance, are at all times to be insisted upon. Infractions of the rules may be punished by forbidding the use of tobacco to the offenders for a time; or by depriving them of some of the little luxuries to which they would otherwise be entitled; while a few days solitary confinement will generally bring even the vicious to a proper appreciation of the behavior expected of them. These matters should be left entirely to the Superintendent, and his experience and good judgment will readily suggest the proper remedies to obtain the best results. His decision should be considered final, and his authority upheld by the board at all times.

In conclusion let me say, that in all matters concerning the management of these institutions, just as in all lines of business, if success is to be attained, the main essential is the application of that much under rated but stirling virtue, good common horse sense. Just

such good sense, as we might expect from that noble character Charles Dickens. This great man who with his mighty and inspired pen, overthrew long established and strongly entrenched wrongs; pilloried official stupidity, brutality, and ignorance; and who more than any other man of his generation helped to pave the way for the dawn of a bright and happier day for the unfortunate, old and young, who, through their own or others' misfortunes, become the charges of their fellow men.

Mr. Colborn: I think we should use this time in discussion of the paper on wife desertion. This convention passed a resolution asking the Legislature to enact a law making wife desertion a felony. A legislative committee was appointed and they went to Harrisburg and a bill was prepared, but failed in its passage. Since then I have heard a great deal of talk advocating this bill and I think by the meeting of another Legislature that bill will became a law.

I think it would be wise for this convention to appoint another committee to see that the bill is properly drawn and presented at the next Legislature, and I would suggest that Brother Butler become the Chairman of that committee. It is a reform that is needed, and it is his bill. And coupled with that we ought to have a more strenuous divorce law. Twenty-five years ago there was but one divorce for every seventy marriages; ten years ago one for every ten marriages; three years ago, in Kansas City and in Chicago there was one divorce for every four marriages. This is appalling indeed. In the months of June and July, in the city of New York, there were forty wife desertions reported each day. In our own State the number was no less, in proportion. In the rural districts our courts have ten or fifteen cases each term, and something ought to be done to bring about a different state of affairs.

Mr. Charles S. Loesel, of Erie, here read the following paper on "Almshouse Hints:"

PAPER BY MR. LOESEL.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to attend the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor, and I felt honored when asked to address you on the subject of "Almshouse Hints."

The heart of an almshouse is a good steward and matron, and in order to do the most good there must also be intelligent help and proper discipline. A great mistake is made in appointing a new steward and matron every time there is a change on the Board of Directors for political reasons. In order to be a good steward a man must have experience as a mechanic, he must also be a good buyer, be kind and temperate. He should have absolute control over the employees of the institution, governing them by example and suggestion rather than by direct orders. When an employee has a grievance I do not think it right for the Directors to give him any advice or make any promises before taking the matter up with the Steward to find out what the trouble is. I never did approve of employing a man or woman in the institution for political reasons, or of giving them a position if they are not capable of properly fulfilling it. As soon as an institution adopts these suggestions —possibly with some alterations—it will be greatly improved, and the results will be in harmony with the ideas of the taxpayers; the efficiency of the almshouse will be increased with a reduction of the expenditures.

We have just installed a new heating system in our institution which has taken the place of one that was installed thirty years ago. The heating of a public institution is a very essential matter, because we have so many people of different ages who want their rooms at different temperatures. We have adopted a regulating valve that controls a radiator and locks itself, which enables us to adjust the temperature regulator at any degree between fifty and seventy, and after adjusting keeps the room at the desired temperature automatically. Another important feature is the ventilating of a county home in which there is a lingering odor that cannot be overcome, especially noticeable in homes that were built years ago. Fortunately we have a great many chimneys with three flues in each in our building, of which we have taken advantage by placing registers in each flue a foot above the floor which draw the cold air from the floors and the foul air from the room. These registers also prove a great saving of fuel.

I have always thought that a most excellent plan for county homes would be to have the different churches of the cities give entertainments during the winter months for the inmates of the almshouses. I know that there are a great many people who are housed in the different institutions thoughout the State who have been good citizens and taxpayers and through hardship and misfortune have been carried there, and I know that music and singing relieves the mind of grief and care. The most pitiful condition that I know of is where a husband and wife in their 60's or 70's are taken into a county home, after having lived a married life, either happily or miserably, and in their last days have to be separated from each other. I believe there ought to be provisions made to care for them together, providing they are able to give themselves the proper attention.

I never could understand why an inmate of a county institution, if he or his friends have not the amount of money necessary to bury him in a potters' field, his body must be sent to some medical college. When a tramp is killed on the railroad, or through any accident, in any county of this State, and he never in his life has paid one cent of tax, or performed any of his duties as a citizen, and the body is not identified by friends, his body must be taken and given a burial in the potters' field.

There are a great many other hints that would apply to almshouses, but at present I think these are sufficient, and if followed out would be a source of great satisfaction to everyone.

ADDRESS OF MR. YOST.

Mr. H. F. Yost, of Somerset, addressed the convention as follows on "Relation of the Almshouse to Hospital Under the County Care of the Insane":

I heard an excellent discussion this morning on legislation pertaining to the care of the insane and the poor; that the poor were looked after first. That is, that the laws all related to the care of the poor and the insane were neglected, until about 1850, when laws were passed placing them in the State hospitals, but in 1897 it was found that the State hospitals were unable to care for them. I think the same conditions prevail to-day. They say at Dixmont there are three hundred sleeping in halls. That argument was used when an appropriation was asked for. Under the Act of 1897 the counties are allowed to care for their insane. Our county erected a hospital in which sixty-five can be taken care of. Under the rule laid down we are compelled to take care of nearly a hundred. Now we are building an addition to the hospital so we can care for a hundred and ten.

To-day we have a hundred patients in the insane hospital. We have about fifty paupers.

Now, the question is, "The Relation of the Almshouse to the Hospital." I am not a physician and can say nothing in relation to the association of paupers with the insane. They must necessarily associate some in the counties where they take care of both classes.

In the fifty cases of paupers that we have, a large number are mentally deficient to a certain extent. I believe if the Directors of the Poor and those interested will go over the lists in their homes they will find many paupers who are mentally deficient, but not to a degree that they have to be committed to the hospital. I would say I believe there isn't a great deal of difference; that they border on one another—the pauper class and the insane.

There is another side to this question. Somerset and Blair and Allegehy counties have had insane hospitals for year; Fayette and Westmoreland and Cambria are considering the advisability of erecting them. I think it would be a great saving to have the buildings on the same farm, especially in the smaller counties. Of course, it is out of the question to have them in the same building. One Superintendent, in a small county, would be sufficient if you have one farm. Our buildings are probably worth $50,000, and it takes about $35,000 to take care of these people.

There should be a medical Superintendent to care for the insane hospital, and the attendants should be the best to be had. In purchasing supplies a great deal could be saved by purchasing for both institutions at the same time.

As to labor on the farm, we get a great deal more labor from the insane than from the paupers. The paupers in our county are able to do but very little. Some are taken by farmers and given homes. I am satisfied they are better off there. The insane are able to do considerable work, and they are far better off for being out on the farm at work. We have nine attendants for our hundred insane, and that is not too many.

The question of the relation of the almshouse to the hospital could be more ably discussed, from a theoretical point of view, by a physician, but I am trying to give you the practical side. If you are a small county you better not try to erect a hospital; the expense will be too great. I would be glad to hear from some physician on this subject.

Mr. Colborn: I have been appealed to by various Boards of Directors, from time to time, setting forth that the Auditors of their district had surcharged them a certain amount for attending this Association.

Nearly all the Poor Boards of the State, since 1877, are acting under special law, and it gives the right to the Directors of the Poor to frame ordiances, rules, and regulations for the governing of their homes, to be approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions, providing they are not repugnant to the laws of the State. In our county we had rules and regulations approved, giving the Directors the right to attend these conventions at the expense of the county. The Court, in his opinion approving them, said he thought the county would be benefited a great deal more than the amount of the expense. In 1898 the Board of Cumberland County attended the convention at Philadelphia, and the following winter the Auditors surcharged them for that attendance; not their own expenses, but the expenses of their attorney and clerk and steward, amounting to some $80. An appeal was taken from the Auditors' surcharge, and it went to the Superior Court, and the opinion was delivered by Judge Orlady July 29, 1898, in which he relieves the Directors from that surcharge.

It is reported in 7 Pennsylvania Reports at page 616.

Mr. Colborn here read the opinion of Judge Orlady.

President Ochse: I see I am on the program for a word on "Echoes from the National Conference of Charities at Boston." I have but a few words to say. As your representative, I attended the thirty-eighth conference at Boston, June 7th to 14th. In many respects it was a remarkable convention. I was surprised at the attendance. The first session was held in Tremont Temple, and the Governor of Massachusetts welcomed the deiegates and made an address. In behalf of the city of Boston, the acting Mayor welcomed the delegates. Addresses were made by such prominent men as Dr. Charles Elliott, and papers were read by men of National reputation.

On the platform were many people of note in this line of work, among them Robert W. DeForest and Charles Edward Hart and Alexander Johnson, Miss Jane Adams, and many others.

The building was fully occupied, standing room was at a premium, and the audiences were enthusiastic. Men and women of every profession were there and people of note from every State in the Union.

After the general session Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Ford Hall, about 11 o'clock the session divided itself into five sectional meetings. Eight halls were occupied, so you could go to whatever hall the subject you wished to hear about was being discussed. It was impossible for one to attend all the meetings. Five or six were going on at one time. I was selected to represent the State of Pennsylvania on the place of next meeting, and after a good deal of discussion we decided on Cleveland, Ohio, for the next meeting, and I would suggest that as many as possible go to this meeting. I regret that we haven't some of the papers to read here. I tried to induce Miss Jane Adams to come to our convention, but she said it was impossible.

The convention was remarkable for the great number of prominent people present and for the businesslike manner in which it was conducted. The Secretary was a very busy man. He had some one ready to take the chair at all the meetings, and every one was ready with their papers or to enter into the discussions. It seemed to me remarkable that they could keep meetings going in five different halls and the committee meetings at the same time.

I see a party here whom I met in Boston at that conference. I refer to Mrs. Edward Lindsey.

Mrs. Lindsey was applauded as she came forward, and she said:

This is an unexpected honor. I can add my testimony to what Mr. Ochse has said—that the conference at Boston was an exceedingly interesting and inspiring one, and I enjoyed it thoroughly up to the last moment. And this is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which is not always true of what I say at these conventions. One of the papers was largely given over to the question of the degeneracy of New England. I was deeply interested, and what brought the point especially home was that a very progressive female arose and traced

the line of degeneracy, giving the name of the town where the degenerate line started, at about Northampton, and it culminated in the most awful degeneracy known in this country in the town in which I was born. (Applause and laughter.)

Prof. Clark, of the Normal School at Indiana, arose and said: "I am commissioned by the Board of Trustees and the faculty and student body at large to extend an invitation to all of the members of this convention, and their wives and sweethearts, if they have any, to come to the Normal at 6 o'clock to-night and dine with us. You are welcome at any time between this time and 6 o'clock to inspect our plant. We would like to have you inspect it from the garret to the kitchen and laundry. It is to-day as it is every day." (Applause).

Upon motion, the convention adjourned until 7:45 this evening.

Following the adjournment the delegates were conveyed in carriages and automobiles to the State Normal School, and, upon arriving at this admirable institution, were divided into small parties, each of which was conducted throughout the buildings by a teacher or attendant of the school and were shown the utmost hospitality and kindness. The character of the buildings, the remarkable cleanliness and order of all departments, and the bearing of the teachers and all concerned was a subject of most favorable comment on the part of all the delegates.

After being shown over the entire buildings they were invited into the large dining rooms and served with a very enjoyable dinner.

It is not too much to say that in the Normal School at Indiana the State has an institution of which it should be proud, and more than one of the delegates expressed the wish that their children could be in such a school.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Ochse at 7:45 o'clock and was delightfully entertained by the Conservatore Orchestra of the Normal School, conducted by Prof. Cogswell. Encores were demanded and responded to.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Carey.

Following the prayer the Glee Club of the State Normal School rendered several selections, which were thoroughly enjoyed.

The President of the Board of Public Charities, the Hon. Francis J. Torrence, of Pittsburg, then read an interesting paper on "Pennsylvania, Her Insane and Criminals." It was received with applause. The paper follows:

PAPER BY MR. TORRENCE.

As precious stones become jewels by contact with each other, or by contact with the wheel of the lapidary, so may men, congregated as we are here met to-day, become brighter and of greater value and usefulness by contact, even to the point of abrasion, among each other.

The body gathered here to-day represents a great cause and I am hoping that among the assembly to-day the Boards of County Commissioners or prison inspectors and wardens may be sufficiently represented to take that lively interest in this work, the benefit of which will be reflected in their several institutions.



Hon. FRANCIS J. TORRENCE

**President of the Board of Public Charities,
Who Delivered a Very Able Address,
and Is Greatly Interested in the
Work of the Association.**

I have never yet, in my official capacity, found fault for the sake of finding fault, but ever with the desire to better the condition coming within my purview. I am constrained, however, to find fault with some of the jails' management and with many of the jails within this Commonwealth. Do not construe me as meaning to hold them up to public scorn or to air our unclean linen in the public highway. Rather it is my desire, by criticism, to better a condition that is by no means creditable. Pennsylvania has the grandest showing of all the States in the Union in the record of her public charities, and, to my mind, the only blot on our otherwise bright escutcheon is the condition of some of our jails.

I am not going to speak so much on the theme assigned me, "The Insane and Criminals," but rather of their care and management. It is a basic principle in all charities and corrections that the individual entrusted to our care, either as an indigent, a defective or a criminal, should be returned to society as good at least as when received, so far as lies within our power. This should be true morally and physically, but I want to say to you that the condition of some of our jails absolutely prohibits this.

Further than that, and I am now going to make a strong statement: The construction and arrangement of certain of our jails absolutely requires the jailor to conduct his jail in defiance of existing laws.

The act of June 12, 1893, page 459 reads as follows:

"No child under restraint or conviction, under sixteen years of age, shall be placed in any apartment or cell of any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room during the trial of adults, or in any vehicle of transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

"It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners, in each county of the Commonwealth, to provide in the county separate room, or rooms or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of any and all children under the age of sixteen years, who may be in custody waiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county."

I have very recently inspected jails that have no provision whatever for carrying into effect the above law. We all know the unfairness of housing minor offenders with criminals. Instead of making prisons the reformatory institutions that they should and are intended to be, we make them a sort of preparator school for law breakers. The youthful mind, in its naturally receptive condition, coming in contact with the mind of the hardened criminal, is easily influenced for the future and upon his release, the youth comes out, in nine cases out of ten, worse than when he went in. I am, by no means, a believer in total depravity. I believe, on the other hand, that environment has as much, if not more, to do in forming character than any other element and to those of us who are in charge of the mighty works we are convened here to-day to discuss, must accept the responsibility for a large percentage of the future of those entrusted to our care or custody and that the formative period is, after all, the important one in life. We shall, of course, not look for a Eutopia or Eutopian condition but be, in all things, reasonable, conscientious and ever alert and I consider, as intimated above, that jails and jail management are themes that we cannot devote too much eanest consideration to.

Proper buildings, in true conformity with the spirit and letter of the law should be provided and thereby the responsibility of fulfilling the requirements of the law as to the segregation of the juvenile.

Now while still on this question of jail construction, I do not recall any statute requiring separate building for the segregation of the women prisoners while confined in jails but the great law of common decency and human intelligence dictates to us that the placing of women

prisoners in cells adjoining those occupied by men criminals should govern us in administration and, of course, admonish us that it is wrong in the fullest sense of the word to house the two sexes in the same building, evening though in separate cells.

The evils of such conditions is so apparent that argument or comment is unnecessary.

Do not understand me as indicating in this address that we, in this Commonwealth, are alone in this inferior jail condition. It obtains, to the best of my knowledge, generally in all the other States and particularly in what we have come to call, by common consent, the "country counties," i. e. those counties removed from the larger centers of population and where the jails or country prisons are smaller. An entirely new plan for the governing of jails surely is essential.

I have repeatedly stated in official communications that the management of jails by Sheriffs is faulty in the extreme. There are few men who hold the office of Sheriff who have any qualification for the important duties of prison management.

I know I will be met, either openly or secretly with the argument that it costs more to manage jails by a Prison Board and the employment of a Warden, devoting his entire time to prison management, but if we are simply going to put this subject solely on a financial basis, let us then return to the Mediaeval stage and simply confine the prisoner without any regard to his future condition, physical or moral. We have two duties to perform in the care of the prisoner or criminal. One is to society, in that we confine or restrain the offender and prevent his further evil acts so long as the period of incarceration lasts. The other duty is to the prisoner himself, from both a moral and economic standpoint, with a view to returning him to society better than when we got him, or at least as good and with the hope that he will not again be a charge upon society.

I repeat again that the physical question of jail construction, coupled with the equally important question of jail management has all to do with both these questions and as it is our duty as good citizens to provide such means and engage such methods as will tend to a bettering.

It is with much regret that the bill which would have remedied this condition and which I prepared, with the approval of the Board of Charities, failed of passage in the last two sessions of the Legislature. I will hope for better things from future Legislatures and shall, with the aid and approval of my colleagues, keep at it as we have in the past on other and equally important acts.

Now don't put a wrong construction on my condemnation and take it that all of the sixty-seven (67) jails or county prisons in the State are bad. Thank goodness, this condition does not obtain in all of them. On the other hand, we have many excellent county prisons in this Commonwealth, excellent in both construction and management. My object is to have all the poor ones raised to a par or plane of the best and let Pennsylvania be referred to by sister Commonwealths as a pattern or example for jails and jail managements as she is in many other public capacities and institutions.

As to the insane, the second subject allotted to me in my address, this question will be dealt with, I notice, by my friend and colleague, Dr. Frank Woodbury, and it would be unfair to rob him, both of the time and the meat of the subject. Permit me, however, to say that there has been a vast improvement in the past decade in the care and treatment of our indigent insane, which class is more directly of interest to this organization.

It took quite a long time to reach a successful termination of legislation so much sought by us and which culminated finally in the passage of what is commonly known as "The County Care Act" first adopted May 25, 1897. The benefits of this act, both to the patient and the county and to society generally, for that matter, I believe is now an accepted fact (let me hope that our efforts to improve jail conditions will meet finally with the same results, for it was a strenuous contention to reach what we now have). The act has been amended since to the mutual benefit of the county and the insane. The entire effort of the bill has for its object the improvement of the indigent insane and their environment.

Since the passage of this act (now fourteen years in effect) many counties have shown their appreciation of it and have built substantial and satisfactory county hospitals for the indigent insane, removed them from unfit surroundings under the old almshouse condition and placed them comfortably in buildings adapted to their housing and accorded them care and treatment as the bill provides and on a par with that afforded in the State hospitals for these unfortunte wards of ours.

Let me say here briefly and on behalf of the Board of Charities and its Committee on Lunacy, that we are highly gratified at the cordial reception and support that this act has received at your hands and it is our great hope that the good work will go on and that other counties will follow those who have already accepted and benefitted under it.

Those of you who have been in the work for fifteen or twenty years and who will, for a moment, contrast the conditions existing to-day with those prevailing at the earlier date, cannot but feel gratified and rejoiced in the improvement of your charges, for under the most favorable conditions, their misfortune is indeed great. Yours is no easy task, and I now address myself to those of you who are particular entrusted with the care of the insane. It is a work that cannot be paid for in money, but the satisfaction that we have in knowing that a good deed or a good task for a suffering fellow being has been accomplished to our best ability, is, after all, full recompense, and herein lies the virtue.

While studying over the work of this conference and the daily work of its members, my mind recalls the quotation discovered on an ancient gate-way in a city long since destroyed. The inscription was as follows:

"Man may not take with him aught of his possessions beyond the grave. Let him increase the greatness of his good deeds; even the white ants do increase the height of their habitations. For neither father nor mother, neither sister nor brother, neither son nor wife may accompany him to the other world, but virtue only may be his comrade."

Lafcadio Hearn recites this quotation after describing the utter destruction of what had been beautiful palaces, temples, and monuments and showing their utter ruin. He comes upon the above words, graven upon a stone gateway which has survived the wreck of a thousand years and I thought it particularly apropos on this occasion.

Early in my address I spoke, in a general way, of the good in the way of charities that our Commonwealth has done. Let me give you some facts and some dates because figures always impress themselves more fixedly upon the human mind than words or phrases. I think you will agree with me when we consider what has been done that we have, in Pennsylvania, cared for our dependent, defective and delinquent classes in a manner of which we may be justifiably proud.

In 1818 an act providing for the Western Penitentiary was passed and shortly afterwards the buildings were begun on land situated on what is now the North Side of the City of Pittsburg. The scheme originally was for solitary confinement, but was later changed to the congregate system. Three years later, or in 1821, the Eastern Penitentiary was authorized by an Act of March 20th and the work of erecting the same begun shortly thereafter. This prison also was intended to be conducted under the solitary system and remains under such system to the present day.

In 1878 an act was passed creating a middle penitentiary district and authorizing the erection of an additional penitentiary. Nothing was done toward the construction of the buildings and three years later, or June, 1881, the act was amended and the State Industrial Reformatory succeeded to the ground and provisions made for the middle penitentiary and under the act and its subsequent amendments, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, located at Huntingdon, fills the requirements of the subsequent acts for the governing of the class of prisoners committed for reformation.

The Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza succeeds in title to the House of Refuge, incorporated in 1850 and located in Woods Run, Allegheny, and afterwards removed to Morganza in Washington County. Subsequent acts increasing and changing the powers in the management of this institution were passed and are in effect.

The insane under State care are provided for in five hospitals covering prescribed districts in accordance with the various acts incorporating the same and are located respectively at Harrisburg, Dixmont, Warren, Danville, and Norristown. An additional hospital, under State control and under the Homeopathic School of Medicine as to its management, is under construction at Allentown. A new hospital district which will provide for the insane of certain counties was created by Act of 1901.

In addition to the hospitals for the insane, the State, in its wisdom, provided a special institution for the chronic insane, and under the Act of 1891 the asylum at Wernersville was erected. The act specially qualifies that no person who has been insane for a period of less than one year shall be committed to this institution.

An institution in which the Board of Charities and its Committee on Lunacy have been peculiarly interested is that known as the "Criminal Insane Asylum" provided for under Act of May, 1905. Those of you who are at all interested in the question of the care of the insane know how essential it is to segregate those of the criminal class or with criminal instinct from those of our other unfortunates in this general class.

A most worthy and most successful institution was provided for when, by Act of June 3, 1893, the Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and located at Polk was created, and an equally important one when, by Act of May 15, 1903, the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics and located at Spring City, in Chester County, followed the enactment.

At Elwyn we have an institution for a similar class, in a measure, to those provided for under the acts and the two institutions just remarked upon. This is a training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children and is located at Elwyn. It is not the State property, but was incorporated under a special act in 1853 and to which the State appropriates at the rate of $180 per capita per annum for the care and treatment of the inmates. It has an estimated population of 750 children at the present time.

Passing from the defective class to the dependent class, we have made equal progress in caring for them. Permit me to call your attention to a few of the institutions.

In 1884 the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes was established and located at Scranton. It has about one hundred inmates as an average population.

Under an act of 1888 the "Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind" was incorporated. This institution particularly provides for blind youth resident in the western part of the State, and has been eminently successful, occupying at the present time five commodious buildings in a beautiful part of the city of Pittsburg. It has, among other of its buildings, a commodious gymnasium, affording much beneficial recreation for the inmates.

For the deaf and dumb the State has provided two large institutions, one at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, incorporated among our earliest charities and now over ninety years old. Fifty years after the incorporation of Mt. Airy Institution, as it is commonly called among us, a similar institution was created and located at Edgewood, in Allegheny County, near Pittsburg. Both of these institutions receive from the Commonwealth's treasury an appropriation covering the per capita for maintenance of an estimated population.

A most interesting institution, and one which must appeal to all who know its good work, is that known as "The Home for the Training of Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age"—a longer title than some of the little people I saw there who are so ably cared for and so happy, notwithstanding their great affliction. An interesting feature I found in his institution was that each little person able to manage it was provided with his own little garden, and the beneficial results from the outdoor employment are wonderful.

In addition to the institution for the blind at Pittsburg, there is at Overbrook, Pa., under a very early act, a large institution for the instruction of the blind. It receives a stated amount of what are known as "State's patients" and for which the Commonwealth appropriates at a per capita rate of $275 per annum.

Pennsylvania is recognized the world over as vastly rich in mineral wealth, and principal among these minerals our coal is our chief item, and to bring it to the surface and make it of value thousands are employed in its mining and shipping. Owing to the importance of this industry the State has made special provision for those employed in the mines and about the coal works, and under various provisions of several acts hospitals for injured persons have been located at Ashland, at Hazleton, at Scranton, at Shamokin, at Blossburg, at Philipsburg, at Mercer, and at Connellsville were created under a special act caring for miners engaged in mining in the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal fields and are known as "Cottage Field Hospitals."

On the question of hospitals generally there stands on our list and recognized for general and special hospital service one hundred and eighty-three fully equipped institutions, over one hundred and fifty of which receive substantial State aid. I believe no other State contributes as does Pennsylvania in this particular, but the matter is left as a local question in most of the States and the communities are required to support the hospitals or do without them. I think our system is the best—not simply because it is our system, but because, after a careful survey of the entire situation, I believe the sick and injured are better provided for under our methods than if depending upon the community alone. I am, however, constrained to say that the Board of Charities have, from time to time, tried to place and still try to place the State's money on a pro rata or as nearly as possible pro rata basis for bed capacity and free treatment accorded.

You are familiar with the liberal appropriations made by our various Legislatures to the treatment of tuberculosis in the State, and for which purpose institutions under State management and control have been completed and others are being erected. In addition to these State institutions, we have thirteen private sanatoria for the treatment of tubercular patients, doing, I am gratified to say, and you will be equally gratified to learn, a wonderful work among this unfortunate class. The institutions are well located through the various counties of the Commonwealth from Delaware in the east to Allegheny in the west.

Under the heading of homes in all the various classes, from the helpless infant in the cradle to the equally helpless aged of both sexes, ample provision has been made. It would tire you for me to enumerate the names of them, but will equally interest you, and I know gratify you also to learn that there are over three hundred of these homes and orphanages scattered over the sixty-seven counties of the State. Many of them are private institutions, but many of them receive substantial State aid.

In conclusion, let me paraphrase the beautiful hymn, and without the least degree of either levity or sacrilege, but in the fullest sincerity:

Count your many blessings,
Name them one by one,
And it will surprise you
What the State has done.

Following Mr. Torrence's paper the Glee Club sang two numbers, which were greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Edward S. Lindsey, of Warren, Pa., was here introduced by President Ochse and read the following very interesting paper on "The Juvenile Court Law," prefacing it with these words:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subject that has been announced is so broad that I wish to hasten to assure you that I shall make no attempt to cover it this evening; indeed I do not know how that could be done. As to the operation of the Juvenile Court laws we have little information except from general observation. We have no detailed statistics of the operation of these acts, or of the work of the courts under them. So that when we turn to what liteature we can find upon the subject we find simply general statements either in the way of ecomium or of criticism; so that to-night I simply wish to direct your attention to one or two items in relation to the operation of these acts. And first I call your attention to the fact that the Juvenile Court laws, and the whole movement, is not an absolutely new thing, but that it is he result of the growh and development and the result of two opposing tendencies, one of which might be called the socialistic tendency, manifested by the various acts of the Legislature; the other the individualistic tendency, manifested by the attitude of the courts towards these acts, very frequently declaring them unconstitutional.

Then I wish to briefly offer some criticisms on two or three phases of the Juvenile Court laws, and, finally, make one or two suggestions as to how the Juvenile Court laws we have could be changed to bring them more in harmony with general legal principles and to fit better into our general legal system, still preserving everything that has been so beneficial.

Mr. Lindsey reads:

PAPER BY MR. EDWARD S. LINDSEY

"The Juvenile Court Law."

The somewhat heterogeneous mass of legislation comprised under the common designation of "Juvenile Court Laws" presents a most interesting phase of modern legislative tendencies. As much a mytsery to the lawyer as the layman, these so-called "laws," while furnishing rules of decision for numerous cases have not as yet found a place in the legal system. Aside from a few destinctions as to the constitutionality of such acts the lawyer will look almost in vain for reported cases arising under them and yet the cases which arise and are disposed of involve frequently fundamental legal principles, for questions of status are the most fundamental of all legal questions. These laws are purely statutory and may best be regarded as law in the becoming rather than in the actual and as yet indeed it may well be doubted how much of these experimental statutory provisions will ever become law in the true sense of the term. For the most part these statutes pay little or no regard to established legal principles. They are the expression of philanthropic theories for social betterment, not of experience or social practice and if they ever take a permanent place in the law must undergo a long process of adaptation to social needs. Yet there is already a considerable literature of the movement mostly propagandist in character. It is of the nature either of paneygric or of criticism and for the most part based not on actual observation and study but on preconceived theories. We need sorely a careful and impartial study of the operation of these statutes, but such does not yet exist and the seeker after information can only absorb the occasional kernel of fact out of the vast mass of controversial literature.

Most of the acts referred to have been passed within the last decade, yet it would be a mistake to suppose that they originated spontaneously during this period, and indeed there is much less that is entirely new about them than is generously supposed. What is new I think fall chiefly under two heads—the providing increased administrative machinery for the application by the courts of established principles and recognized powers, such as the suspension of sentence, the results of which have been generally beneficial and the entire disregard so far as the acts themselves go of any established legal principles and the absence of any limitations on the arbitrary powers of the court which always involves dangerous possibilities. The probation system which is one of the essential features of the Juvenile Court was perhaps earliest developed in Massachusetts. Probation had been in operation in that State to a limited extent prior to 1869, but in that year a statute was passed creating a State visiting agency for children's institutions which was to have a representative in court at the trial of all juvenile offenders and providing that all children's cases should be heard and determined by themselves, separate from the general and ordinary business of said courts. This act was held constitutional. In 1867 the Legislature of Illinois, in "An Act in Reference to the Reform School of the City of Chicago," provided that "whenever any public magistrate or Justice of the Peace shall have brought before him any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, who he has reason to believe is a vagrant, or is destitute of proper parental care, or is growing up in mendicancy, ignorance, idleness or vice," he shall cause such boy or girl to be arrested and, together with the witnesses, taken before one of the Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts of Cook County, and "if upon such examination, such Judge shall be of opinion that said boy or girl is a proper subject for commitment to the Reform School, and that his or her moral welfare and the good of society require that he or she should be sent to said school for employment, instruction, and reforma-

tion, he shall so decided, * * * and such child shall thereupon be committed." This act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1871 in the case of People vs. Turner. In the opinion Judge Thornton considered the act repugnant to parental rights, but based the decision on the constitutional right of a minor as well as an adult to liberty, except as punishment for crime. He said: "It is claimed that the law is administered for the moral welfare and intellectual improvement of the minor, and the good of society * * * If, without crime, without the conviction of any offense, the children of the State are to be thus confined for the good of society, then society had better be reduced to its original elements and free government acknowledged a failure. In cases of writs of habeas corpus to bring up infants, there are other rights beside the rights of the father. If improperly or illegally restrained, it is our duty exdebito justitiae to liberate. The welfare and rights of the child are also to be considered. The disability of minors does not make slaves or criminals of them. They are entitled to legal rights and are under legal disabilities. * * * Minors are bound to pay taxes for the support of the Government, and constitute a part of the militia, and are compelled to endure the hardships and privations of a soldiers' life in defense of the constitution and the laws, and yet it is assumed that to them liberty is a mere chimera. It is something of which they may have dreamed, but have never enjoyed the fruition. Can we hold children responsible for crime; liable for their torts; impose onerous burdens upon them, and yet deprive them of the enjoyment of liberty without charge or conviction of crime? The bill of rights declares that all men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. * * * Shall we say to the children of the State, you shall not enjoy this right, a right independent of all human laws and regulations? It is declared in the constitution, is higher than constitution and law, and should be held forever sacred." As a proposition of strict constitutional law the position of Judge Thornton is unanswerable, but how far we have travelled from that position is indicated by the language of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of Robinson vs. Wayne, Circuit Judges decided in 1908, which referred to the Turner case as "now chiefly notable as an example of the vigor with which that which is not the law may be stated." The Turner case is typical of many others during the next thirty years. The various Legislatures passed numerous acts in which can be traced the fuller development of the socialistic idea that the abstract political entity we call the State is a sort of artificial parent of all minors with rights over them superior to any rights of the natural parents or of the minors themselves; that it is the duty of the State to control and supervise the education both mental and moral of all children and for such purpose may dispose of their custody, fix their status and confine in an institution provided only the primary purpose be not punishment for something done but reformation or improvement. This is the basis upon which such acts have been sustained. In fact it is in the language of Prof. Pound, extra-legal attainment of just results while preserving the form of the law.

This legislative tendency was long resisted by the courts from the standpoint of the rights of the minor himself. The tendency of the courts was individualistic and to support the right of the minor to his liberty as against the State except after conviction of crime subject only to the rights of parents. In all questions as to the custody of children the courts adopted as a basic principle the good of the child and treated the minor as the subject of rights and duties and only under certain disabilities.

In 1893 the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act providing that no child under sixteen years of age under restraint or conviction should be placed in any apartment or cell of any prison or place of confinement or in any courtroom during the trial of adults charged with or convicted of crime and that all cases involving the trial or commitment of children for any crime or misdemeanor before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or in any court may be heard and determined by such Court at suitable times to be designated therefor by it separate and apart from the trial of other criminals' cases, of which sessions a separate docket and record shall be kept. In declaring this act unconstitutional Judge Yerkes, of Bucks County, said: "It is quite probable that this act became a law through inadvertence. It represents humanitarianism gone mad and is so clumsily drawn that it is next to impossible to understand its clear meaning. * * * It is fortunate for those who have the burden of taxation to bear that there is a restriction in the organic law against this extravagant legislation. The Constitution of the Commonwealth declares that trial by jury shall be as heretofore, that all courts shall be open and that all laws relating to the courts shall be general and of uniform operation." Similar legislation was passed in New York in 1892 and in Rhode Island in 1898.

In the British Colony of South Australia a State Children's Department was created at Adelaide in 1895 and three years later a Juvenile Court was opened there for the trial of persons under eighteen, though the system of probation officers was not introduced. A Juvenile Court was also established at Toronto, Canada, on the South Australian model. The first distinctively Juvenile Court in the United States was established in Chicago in 1899. The act providing for this Court contained most of the provisions which have become familiar in the acts passed from time to time in the various States, some twenty of which, I believe now have Juvenile Court laws. In 1901 a complete Juvenile Court law was passed in Pennsylvania. This act was held unconstitutional by the Superior Court in Mansfield's case, 22 Sup. 224, on the grounds of being insufficient in title because (1) the title contained no intimation that it was the purpose of the act to deal with the treatment and control of all children; (2) and no intimation that it changed the whole course of judicial procedure as to delinquent children, in criminal proceedings and actions for penalties, nor that it changes the punishment or penalty of every offense, arising at common law or created by statute or municipal ordinance; that it was class legislation and that it offended against the constitutional provisions that no person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally by information and that trial by jury shall be as heretofore. The Court called attention to the fact that under the provisions of the act a boy who plays a jews-harp or mouth organ upon a public street becomes a dependant child and may until he is twenty-one years of age, be consigned to the care of some charitable person or institution and that while the natural rights of parents had not been preserved by the declaration of rights from legislative annihilation the provisions of the act went far beyond anything that could reasonably be inferred in the title. It also said: "While the offense remains indictable and persons who are sui juris are, without any action on their part, secure in the right of a jury trial, an act of assembly which requires that a boy fourteen years of age shall make a formal affirmative demand in order to secure a jury trial when charged with such an offense is such a clog upon the right as to involve a violation of the constitutional guaranty."

Mansfield's case having been decided in 1903 the Legislature of that year passed another Juvenile Court act in which some of the constitutional objections to the Act of 1901 were avoided. Instead of creating a

new Juvenile Court the Act of 1903 conferred on the Courts of Quarter Sessions "full Jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years" and defined a dependent and neglected child to be "any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship, and delinquent child, as any child who may be charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township." It also applied to all children under the age of sixteen. In some other respects, however, it would seem to be more offensive than the Act of 1901. Thus the Court is not required to make any adjudication of anything or render any judgment; "at the hearing, the Judge or Judges holding such session of the Court shall determine, after an inquiry into the facts, what order for the commitment and custody and care of the child, the child's own good and the best interests of the State may require; and may commit such child to the care of its parents subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or to some suitable institution, or the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school, or the care of some association willing to receive it." Although the Curt may make an order upon the parents to contribute to the support of any child committed "such sum as the Court may determine" and any association or individual to whom a child is committed becomes the guardian of the child and may consent to its legal adoption, there is no provision for notice to the parents except that "it shall be within the power of the Judge to make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child, and the attendance of the parents and all persons having the custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be." The powers of the Court are to be exercised upon the petition of any citizen or when any Magistrate in the case of a child arrested for an indictable offense or the District Attorney or the Court upon the trial shall certify or be of the opinion that "the good of the child and the interests of the State" do not require a prosecution or conviction. There is not even the provision of the Act of 1901 that a jury may be demanded. Nevertheless, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Fisher, 27 Sup. 175, the Superior Court held that the Act of 1903 "offends against none of the provisions of the Constitution." It held the title sufficient, that a new court was not created and that it was not class legislation. As to the right of trial by jury, the charge in this case being larceny, the Court said: "If trial by jury had been desired in this particular case it was only necessary for the defendant, his father, or attorney or any other person on his behalf, to have made formal demand therefor and had it made matter of record and, if denied, of exception, in order to raise a concrete question for adjudication." President Judge Rice and Judge Porter, who wrote the opinion in the Mansfield case dissented from this decision and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Superior Court was affirmed, 213 p 48. The Supreme Court said: "In pressing the objection that the appellant was not taken into custody by due process of law, the assumption, running through the entire argument is continued that the proceedings of the Act of 1903 are of a criminal nature for the punishment of offenders for crimes committed and that the appellant was so punished. But he was not, and could not have been without due process of law, for the constitutional guaranty is that no one charged with a criminal offense shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. To save a child from becoming a criminal, or from continuing in a career of crime, to end in maturer years in public punishment and disgrace, the Legislature may surely provide for the salvation of such

a child, if its parents or guarnian be unable or unwilling to do so, by bringing it into one of the courts of the State without any process at all, for the purpose of subjecting it to the State's guardianship and protection. The natural parent needs no process to temporarily deprive his child of its liberty by confining it in his own house to save it and shield it from the consequences of peristence in a career of waywardness, nor is the State when compelled, as parents patriae, to take the place of the father for the same purpose, required to adopt any process as a means of placing its hands upon the child to lead it into one of its courts. When the child gets there and the Court, with the power to save it, determines on its salvation and not its punishment, it is immaterial how it got there." As to the question of jury trial the Court said: "But there was no trial for any crime here and the act is operative only when there is to be no trial, the Legislature denies the child no right of a trial by jury for the simple reason that, by the act, it is not to be tried for anything. The design is not punishment nor the restraint imprisonment any more than is the wholesome restraint which a parent exercises over his child. Every statute which is designed to give protection, care and training to children, as a needed substitute for parental authority and performance of parental duty is but a recognition of the duty of the State as the legitimate guardian and protector of children where other guardianship fails." According to this decision the constitutional guaranty against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is limited to persons charged with a criminal offense.

One of the latest Juvenile Court acts is the one passed by the New York Legislature of 1910, for Monroe County, in which is the city of Rochester. This act has been recommended as a model act by the Russell Sage Foundation. This most advanced step in the socialization of the domestic relations has, however, been somewhat criticized. Mr. T. D. Hurley, of Chicago, who was identified with the early Juvenile Court legislation in Illinois, in an article widely copied in the public press, has vigorously criticized this act. He asserts that certain fundamental principles should not be infringed by any Juvenile Court, and among them he places "that the parent is entitled to the control, custody, and education of his child as against the whole world, and until he forfeits this right no power can interfere with him; that the parent should be made a formal party to any proceeding where the custody of his child is at issue and should be given a full and fair opportunity to be heard in the case; the proceedings should be conducted in the presence of the parents, their legal representatives and friends, both parents and children should be confronted with their accusers and be afforded the right to cross-examine the witnesses in the case; there is no room nor place in this country, nor should there be any room, for 'star chamber' sessions in any court, much less a Juvenile Court, where the status of a child is being fixed possibly for life." He continues: "The foregoing principles are well understood by not only the lawyer, but also the layman. They meet with the hearty approval of all liberty-loving people. They require no authority to substantiate their validity. They are self-evident statements of the law that are based on common sense and justice. Any man or set of men or women who cannot indorse them are dangerous, not only to the particular community, but a menace to the entire country. Throughout the law the State is made supreme master over the child. The parent is only incidentally considered; he is not made a party to the proceedings, nor is he charged with neglect or inability to care for his child. The State is made to occupy the position of primary parent with rights superior to that of the natural parent. This is a false and vicious position to take. There is no law or au-

thority to substantiate this doctrine. The rights of the parent are superior to those of the State, and, until the parent forfeits these rights, the State cannot interfere with his control or custody of the child. Parental rights should not only be protected, but, as far as practicable, preserved."

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, is recently quoted as follows: "We have the right to preserve our homes from State control. We have the right to remain free and not to become tenants of a soulless State. We utterly abhor the doctrine that the little children who bless our homes shall be wards of the State, common property. The idea of common parentage is not only the end of order, but the end of civilization itself."

The attempt has been made to connect the authority over children given by these statutes with the jurisdiction exercised over minors by the Court of Chancery in England and by equity and probate courts in this county, but this cannot successfully be done. The chancery jurisdiction originated in the feudal relation of lord and vasal and was exercised principally to secure to the king his feudal dues. The extension of it in this country was purely individualistic and simply to supply the want of natural guardianship. The effort has been to get away from the idea of criminal proceedings. After all is said and done, however, the large number of cases dealt with by the Juvenile Courts are criminal or quasi-criminal in character. And in such cases there is a very real deprivation of liberty nor is that fact changed by refusing to call it punishment or because the welfare of the child is intended to be promoted. In the good old days the parent who did not spare the rod usually called attention, I have been told, to the fact that it was applied "for the good of the child," but this argument, I imagine, was never very convincing to the subject.

It is apparent, I think, that some considerable readjustment is necessary before these statutes can be logically fitted into our legal system and not be as they are now, extra-legal expedients. There are some features of these laws which we will never be willing to give up, but there are some, I think, that should and will be changed. The probation system and the whole administrative system provided for enabling the Court to exercise supervision over the delinquent juvenile is generally acknowledged to be a great advance and will be still further improved. The vague and unlimited nature of the powers granted to the Court would seem to call for further definition and specification. It has even been proposed to constitute laymen Juvenile Court Judges. In regard to such a proposal the Supreme Court of Utah said in Mill v. Brown: "The Judge of any court, and especially a Judge of a Juvenile Court, should be willing at all times, not only to respect, but to maintain and preserve the legal and natural rights of men and children alike. * * * The fact that the American system of government is controlled and directed by laws, not men, cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon those who administer any branch or part of the government. Where a proper spirit and good judgment are followed as a guide, oppression can and will be avoided. * * * The Juvenile Court law is of such vast importance to the State and society that it seems to us it should be administered by those who are learned in the law and versed in the rules of procedure, to the end that the beneficient purposes of the law may be made effective and individual rights respected. Care must be exercised in both selection of a Judge and in the administration of the law."

Judge Mack, in an address before the American Bar Association, said: "This decision but emphasizes the dangers that beset the path of the Juvenile Court. The public at large, sympathetic with the work and even the probation officers who are not lawyers regard him as one having almost autocratic power. Because of the extent of his jurisdiction

and the tremendous responsibility that it entails it is, in my judgment, absolutely essential that he be a trained lawyer, thoroughly imbued with the doctrine that ours is a government of laws and not of men."

But this is not enough; it should not rest with the personality of the Judge whether or not he shall wield autocratic power. There should be clear definitions and limitations in the acts themselves of the powers with which he is invested. While with the right man in the right place the very indefiniteness of his powers may be productive of immediate good, in the long run it will be just as unsafe as experience proved it to be in the criminal law. The corporal punishments and other abuses that have developed in some of our Juvenile Courts are sufficient indications of what will be inevitable in the future.

The principal trouble with these acts, it seems to me, is the confusion in them of different functions. The view is gaining general recognition that the Juvenile Court should not have jurisdiction in the case of dependent children. In such cases there is no need for the machinery of a court and no questions for a court to determine. Judge Mack, in the address just quoted from, says: "While in most jurisdictions the Juvenile Court laws make provision for the dependent as well as the neglected, the truant, and the delinquent child, some of the best workers in this field have objected to a court having anything to do with the strictly dependent child, the child whose parents must ask assistance merely because of poverty or misfortune. If friends or the church fail to supply the necessary help and the aid of the State is to be sought, it should be granted through poor law or relief commissioners." Mr. Bernard Flexner, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, said in relation to the "dependent or destitute child, the child whose case presents to the Judge the single question of relief. Most of the laws, as they now exist, embrace such children and there are few courts in which cases of this kind do not now arise. They are not properly cases for the court and should not reach the court. They should be cared for by organized relief agencies and should reach the court only when the question of parental neglect enters in." Such cases can be far better dealt with by the administrative agency of the Poor Directors than by a court. But there are besides that two very distinct fields embraced in most Juvenile Court acts and confusion between them. The one is the field of crime, the other that of status. In the one case the court is dealing with crime, in the other with status; that is, determining the custody of the child or its relations to its family or the State. The child who comes into court accused of crime inevitably stands on a different footing from one who is there merely from parental neglect or from incorrigibility—and should. The New York Juvenile Court deals only with criminal cases. In my judgment, the Juvenile Court should deal only with questions of status, with questions of the custody and the control of the child. All criminal questions should be dealt with by a criminal court. Every child accused of crime should be tried and be subject to neither punishment or restraint of liberty unless convicted. No child should be restrained simply because he has been accused of crime, whether he is guilty or not. If convicted, he can then be turned over to the Juvenile Court to determine in a proper proceeding, with the rights of all parties safeguarded, whether a change in his custody or status would be for his best interests. In this way the Juveniue Court might become truly a court of equity dealing with one class of questions upon established principles. Some such reconstruction of the Juvenile Court system, to bring it into confomity with legal principles, is urgently called for. Although constitutional provisions here have not been able to prevent the overriding of established principles in the enthusiastic adoption of the Juvenile Court laws, we cannot afford to allow them to be thus overridden even with

a laudable purpose in view. Nothing that is valuable in these acts need be lost in such a reconstruction, and we shall then have "the good of the child and the best interests of the State" conserved not only within the forms but the spirit and the fundamental principles of the law.

Mr. Lindsey's able paper was received with hearty applause.

Following the reading of this paper the convention was favored with a further selection by the orchestra.

President Ochse tendered the thanks of the convention to the Orchestra and to the Glee Club for their selections.

Dr. Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania here addressed the convention on the subject, "Our Responsibility for the Mentally Crippled." He said:

ADDRESS OF DR. KELSEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I came in this morning just in time to hear the gentleman who greeted us on behalf of the city say that he never realized how much charity was needed until he saw the delegates to this convention. At this time of the evening I shall have to ask for a double dose of that charity on the part of those present.

In the older philosophy there was a sort of a notion that all adults were more or less equal. It was recognized there was not a full equality in intellectual gifts or physical strength, but that somehow there must be an equality of moral responsibility. The idea was the result of the development and preservation of individual rights—a very necessary notion—and it took a long time to get it thoroughly established as a principle of our law. Yet there came, in spite of those principles, a gradual recognition that individuals were different; that from time to time some of them were seized with various and sundry obsessions; sometimes they were harmless and sometimes very dangerous to society—as, for instance, when men steadily decline and die because they believe they have been conjured and that only the person that put that spell on them could remove it. Or, it may be the obsession that there is some one thing which is the basis of all wrong on earth; whether it is with reference to alcohol, or tobacco, or anything else; or the obsession that there is some efficient medicine that will cure all human ills, whether that is Christian Science or Paine's Celery Compound, or anything else. Those may be more or less harmless obsessions, though they may result in the upsetting of the mental balance of the individual.

On the good side is the power of the fixed ideal, which becomes one's guide and standard and influences him through life.

But I am dealing to-night, primarily, with a group of people who are not normal; or those who, if they were normal at first, have ceased to be normal—the mentally crippled, or the insane and the epileptic and the feeble-minded.

The insane are by all odds the most numerous, possibly the most important; but the other groups, particularly the feeble-minded group, carry one of the most serious challenges to the future of the human race.

I cannot take the time to describe the various types of these individuals in any detail. Epilepsy starts in a rather rare seizure or fit, and may become more and more common, until they may take place, in extreme cases, several times a day, and then the mind of the sufferer is seriously affected and probably gone beyond recovery. We do not know what epilepsy is; whether it is some sort of an occult disease (the ancients used to call it the sacred disease)—but we do know that if it is taken early enough, and the epileptic put under out-of-door life with regular food and exercise, that it is not incurable.

What we ordinarily do is to wait until the mind of the epileptic is affected, and then send him to the insane asylum. It is no credit to us that we wait until the disease has gone so far that nothing but the insane asylum or the almshouse is open to him.

Insanity, as we have heard to-day, is increasing with frightful rapidity. It was almost unknown among the negroes, before the Civil War; it has increased more than a hundred per cent a decade since the war. Then is it something that is inherited and directly passed from one generation to another, or is insanity?—I am tempted to say insanities, for we include many different conditions, and the term is blind and misleading when we think of it as covering the whole class—is the result of poor stock reproducing itself, and how much of it is the result of vice on the part of normal stock? At the present time we recognize there are three great causes of insanity. They are alcohol, disease (chiefly syphilis), and worry. All three preventable. Does it mean that we are attempting to live under conditions to which our nervous system is not adapted, so that when put to this constant strain it must break and we have insanity? Perfectly possible, and therefore in large measure preventable if we will throw our knowledge on the care and treatment of the insane to the care and treatment of the normal, for I cannot understand why we are so frequently told to take care of the weak, the insane, and the feeble-minded, and then tell the normal boy or girl to go to the devil. It is infinitely more important to see that the conditions of normal children are right, and that the conditions of normal men and women are right. (Applause).

Feeble-mindedness is apparently not a disease or the result of disease, under ordinary conditions, but is rather a natural, though unfortunate, variation of the human stock.

We used to think we were all more or less of an approximately equal moral responsibility. We are gradually coming to realize that there is a great army of men and women who are so different from the rest of us that they cannot accomplish the individual development that is easy for the rest of us. Take the three groups of the feeble-minded—the idiot type, whose mental development doesn't go beyond the normal child of two years; the imbeciles, ranging from the mental age of about two to ten, and now we are discovering that we have another group whose sense of moral reponsibility will never be beyond that of a normal child of twelve or thirteen, whom we are beginning to call the moron group, which is the old classical word meaning fool. Now this higher type, particularly, is the one from which the greatest danger comes, because they are so nearly like the rest of us that not until we apply the finer tests are we able to identify them. The idiot does not necessarily come from feeble-minded stock but seldom lives to maturity. We may occasionally find such cases in normal families, occurring from some cause of which they may have no knowledge. But the danger comes from the moron stock. You ask what is the danger? I would rely: That a large percentage of the men and women who are haled before the bar of Justice and sentenced as criminals are feeble-minded, and our prisons teem with feeble-minded. They are treated as normal, but they are not normal and cannot be made normal by any process of medicine or surgery. A very considerable percentage of the prostitutes on the streets are high-grade feeble-minded women, but we send them into our reformatories, then place them out into families and are astonished that they do not behave as ordinary children behave.

I want to tell a little of the history of a girl who is in an institution in a neighboring city. The executives knew nothing of that girl, except that she, and probably her mother, were feeble-minded. They started out to investigate, and if I should put all of this family chart

on one sheet it would reach across this room and I would have a thousand individuals represented on it. They found that a feeble-minded man married a feeble-minded woman, with a result of five feeble-minded children and six who died in infancy. Now this woman becomes the head of our family. She has a child by a man in the almshouse, an official or employee, and the child dies in infancy. She has relations then with a normal man and the result is the feeble-minded girl in the institution. She has relations with another man, the child dying in infancy; still later with a feeble-minded man of rather high-grade and the result is again feeble-mindedness. She later has a second husband, with the result of three feeble-minded children, one dying in infancy, one still-birth, and two others about whom information has not been gotten. Now the story of this case shows how this has happened. When the people of the little town where she lived discovered that she was having immoral relations with these men they said, "Now that isn't right; we must take her to the preacher and have him pronounce the benediction of God upon them and have them married" (for you know all marriages are made in heaven) and so that was done. The woman went to work for a farmer, and it was soon discovered that she was having improper relations with him. Again conventionalities must be observed, so after securing a divorce she is taken to the minister who performs a marriage to the second man, with the result that there are more feeble-minded children to be cared for.

I am sure that that minister was not serving the Lord, and his code of morals and his notion that the conventional standard was the thing to be preserved, rather than the integrity of the human race, is an idea that some day we will see to be awful.

Nearly all the feeble-mindedness we have comes from feeble-minded stock. We can allow the feeble-minded to run wild, as we have, particularly the higher grades, attempting at times to hold them up to moral standards, or we can take care of them and prevent them from becoming parents. (Applause).

Personally, I must confess I am at a loss, not to explain the attitude but to find any sympathy in my heart with those leaders of the State who from time to time prevent us from asexualizing the males who are liable to become parents. (Applause). I am informed it was the opposition of one of the great religious bodies of the State that defeated that in the Legislature. Because it meant the deforming of the human form divine.

But the danger does not come chiefly from the feeble-minded man, but from the feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age. And there is no excuse for our dodging our responsibility and allowing feeble-minded women to be at large in the community with the almost certain result that they will procreate their kind.

You may be sure, if the feeble-minded do not appear in the second generation, in a cross between a normal-minded man and a feeble-minded woman, you will get it in the third or fourth generation.

I would like to go on and point out certain definite directions in which at the present time we ought to be doing something for the bettering of conditions. If you know of any higher thing than the maintaining of a sound mind in a sound body, for the maintaining of the human race on earth, you know something I do not know. If you don't think this is as important as to maintain any of the ordinary social conventionalities or to prepare a man for the next world—which we hope will be satisfactory—I am sorry. Is it the mission of religion on earth to try to grab a few drowning sinners out of the pond while everywhere the conditions are forcing thousands of others into the pond; or is it a higher religious principle to say we are going to stop

this thing at the source? The source, I think, is the horrible notion that a human being kept alive by our efforts, when he reaches physical maturity, is to be allowed to become the parent of another generation, and to send his defects down through all time. That doesn't seem rational.

In the olden times when we didn't have our charitable institutions, and when we were obliged to earn our own living, rather than to inherit our estates, there was little chance for the man or woman who was mentally crippled to keep up the pace, and the inability to keep up the pace, by the average man, meant that there was no chance for the creation of a weakling type of human beings. They were killed off. Which is wiser? To kill off by neglect those few individuals who cannot keep up with the average group, or by maintaining the feeble-minded, to commit social suicide, by developing a burden that no community can carry? We haven't perhaps faced that yet, but we may be much nearer that situation than we realize. If England, to-day, where it has been necessary to repeatedly lower the army requirements in order to get any recruits at all, or if Pennsylvania found it necessary to close our recruiting stations in the coal regions because the men did not come up to the standard of the men wanted in the Army at the time of the Spanish War, are we dealing with a group of individuals who are the result of defective ancestry or with a group that, generation after generation, have been subjected to bad living conditions? If we are dealing with a group who come from a defective ancestry then no system of education and no school of education will change that type. Weaklings they will remain. If, on the other hand, they are normal individuals who have been merely living stunted lives, improperly fed and housed, it means if you will take that stock and give the next generation a chance to live a normal and decent life it will soon come up to the old standard.

That means, simply, that you and I are what we are not because of what our ancestors thought or hoped or did, but because of what our ancestors were; and there is a fundamental difference between the two. Did they belong in the feeble-minded group? Then most of us are there, and there is no escape. Did they belong in the normal group? Then we belong in the normal group, for nothing that you do directly affects anything more than the environment in which your child lives. Whether your parents went to heaven or to hell is a matter of absolute indifference to you physically. Whatever their habits were is a matter of indifference, so far as the racial stock is concened. If, however they poisoned the blood in your veins, or starved your body or your soul, and robbed you of ideals—these are problems with which we can do something. The problems of heredity can be solved only by preventing the reproduction of poor stock and securing the reproduction of the good.

The problems of environment can be modified and possibly solved, whenever we get ready to change the environment.

President Ochse: I am sure we are all pleased to be able to-night to hear the excellent papers and the address of Dr. Kelsey, and I want to thank the audience for the good attention given. It shows that we all appreciated them.

Dr. Srodes: I would respectfully move that a resolution be offered thanking Dr. Kelsey for his able address.

Dr. Kelsey: I am an active member now, and I consider that very much out of place.

Upon motion the convention was here adjourned until 9:15 to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, October 11, 1911.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Ochse.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Crawford, as follows:

Almighty God, our Father, we are all Thy children. Thou dost care for us with an infinite care. Thou art the Father of the widow and the orphan, and we praise Thee for all Thy goodness and mercy toward us. For Thy loving kindness, for the revelation of Thy tender mercy and Thy love to the children of men, and, above all, we thank Thee for the revelation of Thyself, in Thy Son Jesus Christ, who came into this world that we might be uplifted and cared for, that we might all live the life that is everlasting. We do thank Thee that as the spirit of the Master kindles in the hearts of men they feel the great truth that no man lives unto himself, but that he is ever in the world to care for others; that he is his brother's keeper. Oh, Lord, we pray Thee that Thy spirit may more and more kindle in the hearts of the children of men, that they may feel they owe a great debt to those who are in need. We do thank Thee for the spirit of charity, of benevolence, of Divine love; and we pray Thee that Thou wouldst especially bless this organization. May Thy richest blessings rest upon all her officers and members. May Thy richest blessings rest upon the work of this Association and upon all who are engaged in it.

Now abideth faith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is charity. Hear our prayer, pardon our sins, bless us with richest blessings to-day. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

President Ochse: I have the pleasure of announcing that we have with us the Honorable John P. Elkin, of Indiana, who will talk to us.

Judge Elkin was received with applause, and said:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE ELKIN.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I do not intend to weary you with an address. I came here as a citizen of this beautiful little town, lying in the lap of the mountains, to bid you welcome to our midst. I regret that I did not have the pleasure of standing before you at the commencement of your exercises and bidding you welcome. I spend two-thirds of my time away from home and one-third of it here, but I have more pleasure and comfort here than in any other place in the world.

We sometimes think we do not appreciate what a great State we have. Think of Ireland; it is not as big as Pennsylvania. Ireland has only four million people and we have eight million, and yet you find the Irish in every part of the world.

Pennsylvania is an empire, rich beyond compare. There is no other State in the Union that has so many comforts of a material kind as Pennsylvania.

We ought to feel proud of our State. Our men and women are made of splendid stock. Around Philadelphia the old Quakers settled. That is splendid and sturdy stock that has left an impress upon all the institutions of Pennsylvania. They were sturdy and upright and capable. Pennsylvania can always point with pride to its Quaker stock.

Then we have the Scotch-Irish. The home of the Scotch-Irish was in the Cumberland Valley, but many have settled right here in Indiana. They came here across the mountains, and they have built up a splendid community. Then we have the German stock. And now we are getting the population of the south of Europe, and they are giving this country some great problems. We often hear the question whether this country is going to come off victorious. We have met many crises, and



Hon. JOHN P. ELKIN

One of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Who Took a Great Interest in the Convention at Indiana, and Who, with Mrs. Elkin, Entertained the Members So Royally.

we shall have many crises to meet in the future, but we have met and have solved every problem that has faced the American people, and we will meet and solve all the problems that may come before us. (Applause.) To doubt the perpetuity of American institutions is to doubt the ability of man to govern himself.

I am glad to see you here. I came to say to you that your enterprising Secretary waited upon Mrs. Elkin and myself some months ago, and we agreed upon a plan of co-operation by which we could add a little to your pleasure. It was arranged that we have a reception at our house to-night. I want to look you in the face and extend the right hand of fellowship, and I want you all to come to our house at 8 o'clock and stay as long as you want to. I don't care whether you come in full dress or half dress or how; come as you are. You are all invited. We can take care of 200 or 300. We didn't issue any formal invitations; we didn't know who to issue them to, but you are all cordially welcome. Come and see us. (Applause).

President Ochse: I know you all appreciate the kindness of Judge Elkin, and we will all be there.

The convention here listened to the following interesting paper on "The Child's World" by Edwin D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania:

PAPER BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

I suppose the Program Committee desires a discussion of the environment in which these children live who are the objects of the care of the various organizations represented in this Association.

The subject of the relative influence of heredity and environment, upon children has received much discussion. So far as our daily work is concerned we are immediately confronted with the problem of environment, rather than heredity. We cannot control the heredity of the child; we may, however, by surrounding it with the proper environment, have some influence upon the question of heredity in the future. We have many cases which demonstrate the undoubted influence of good or bad environment upon the child during its years of growth. Certain influences are so positive and their results so apparent that it becomes the urgent duty of everyone who has to deal with unfortunate children to give earnest thought to this question of environment.

Some years ago I visited an institution in Cincinnati, Ohio. I was shown two photographs: one of a woman who had developed into a criminal and whose children were paupers; the the other of a woman of fine type with her husband and child. The Superintendent told me that years before an agent had been sent to get two children out of a river-boat—they called them "wharf rats." One of the girls had gotten away, and the other was received. The latter was the picture of one of these girls who had grown into this good woman, and the other the picture of the girl who had remained with the "wharf rats" and grown up in that environment.

I have here an extract from something that Luther Burbank has written in his suggestive little book, "The Training of the Human Plant." He says: "To the extent that we leave the children of the poor and these other unfortunates—waifs and foundlings—to themselves and their evil surroundings, to that extent we breed peril for ourselves. * * * Begin training these outcasts, begin the cultivation of them, if you will, much as we cultivate the plants, in order that their lives may be turned into right ways, in order that the integrity of the State may be maintained. Rightly cultivated, these children may be made a blessing to the race; trained in the wrong way, or neglected en-

tirely, they will become a curse to the State. * * * All animal life is sensitive to environment, but of all living things the child is the most sensitive. * * * A child absorbs environment. It is the most susceptible thing in the world to influence, and if that force be applied rightly and constantly when the child is in its most susceptive condition, the effect will be pronounced, immediate and permanent.

Those are the words of a man who has done more than any other man in our generation to show what can be accomplished in the vegetable world in the matter of training and development.

We are familiar with how our domestic animals have been produced from earlier stock, that was wild. There are many things we do not know about environment, but we do know that when children are living in demoralizing surroundings that such influence counts manyfold more against a child than it does in the case of an adult. It makes a great difference to the future of the State and to the common welfare, whether or not these children are cared for properly. No one can compute the loss to the State and to society of permitting children to live in surroundings that cause them to grow up paupers and criminals.

There is another principle involved: Sometimes one hears it said that these children and their parents have sinned, and that society owes them nothing. That they have brought their condition upon themselves and that any kind of care is good enough for them, and is all they deserve. Grant that it is good enough; if it doesn't bring them into right living it is the most expensive care for the community. We only add a burden to society by that method.

There is another and a more serious problem: Every boy and girl that grows up in surroundings that are bad for himself or herself produces a condition that is bad for the rest of the community and becomes a source of contamination for the other children of the community. I think here is a justification for the expenditure on the part of public officers of funds for the care of such children, although I am not ready to advocate that the State should give parental care to a large section of our population.

We have in Pennsylvania a marked tendency toward an increase in our urban population. The county in which we are holding this convention had a population of 42,556 in 1890 and 66,210 in 1910, an increase between 1890 and 1910 of over 23,000. But this is exceptional for a rural county. I have the record here of eighteen Pennsylvania counties, all counties which do not have large cities—and those eighteen counties in the last ten years have lost 28,817 people, while eight or ten of the larger cities have been growing by leaps and bounds. Think of it. Here is a problem for us to think about; the increase, relatively, of the cities, at the expense of the country. There are consequently more people in the cities to be fed, and apparently fewer people in the country districts to raise the food to feed them. That has a bearing on the cost of living. I am interested in the question of how we can place some of the children who need care, in these congested cities, back into these depleted country districts. I believe this is a subject that must engage our attention more and more in Pennsylvania. We have listened to the eloquent words of Judge Elkin as to this great Commonwealth, and I believe it is the grandest Commonwealth in the United States, but in common with other older States we have serious problems. I am interested in finding out the extent to which we may be able to bring back to the land, under proper conditions, the children who have gone from it. I think we never will bring that about until we recognize certain facts: one is that we must do something more than to take the untrained boy from the city and give him to a farmer, to work for the farmer. Of course the boy will not like it, if he is put there

only to do hard work with little if any pay. Something must be done to make his life on the farm more attractive. When the rural social and economic conditions more nearly counterbalance those in the city it will be a great gain. We must make it an inducement for the boy or the girl to stay on the farm. I do not think it is wise to go on expending vast sums of money for the care of unfortunate children unless we make some effort to grapple with this question of the exodus of children from the country to the cities. In this connection we must recognize conditions that they will remain permanently. I think we will see the value of an agricultural training for boys of this class. They should be taught the best methods of agriculture so that they may obtain the best results from the land.

If these principles that I have referred to are correct, I believe there is a great future for Children's Aid Societies and all similar agencies in the State. We need to take a broad view of our work, and recognize that we are dealing with a problem greater than the mere care of children; that it has a social and eceonomic aspect. I hope to see the day when this problem will be given more earnest thought by men and women who will bring to the help of these societies the best that we have in the State. Much has been and is being done, but let us try to deal with the problem more effectively in the light of our increasing knowledge.

Mrs. J. H. Evans, of Oil City, read the following paper: "The Volunteer Worker in Dependent Children's Work."

PAPER BY MRS. J. H. EVANS.

I am asked to tell you briefly something about "Child Placing," as executed by the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and specially of the feature of "Volunteer Work." This body is unique as a charitable organization; it is without a home save the one modest office in the Free Dispensary building in Pittsburg. It is a chartered society and has auxiliaries working under the charter in twenty-three counties of Western Pennsylvania.

It is twenty-four years since the various auxiliaries took up this work. Most of the children who come to us are from the County Commissioners or Poor Directors, and are taken from the almshouses. Some are placed in boarding homes—that is carefully selected private families, mostly in the country, where we pay a moderate rate of board, until a good permanent home is secured.

When children are given to the society unreservedly as is frequently done, we find them free homes, that is homes where they are cared for with no expense to the society. If of school age they will be sent to school; if over that age they will be taught to work and thus fitted to earn their own living. Many who come to us need medical attention and often surgical treatment, these are carefully examined to learn if there is any disease whatever in its incipiency. Some are deficient mentally, these we place in hospitals and institutions. A certain per cent are adopted.

Those adopted are nearly always the very young. It is seldom we have one adopted after eight years of age. Therefore we insist upon adoption promptly, after the usual time given in which to decide if the child will suit the place, which is one year.

When any one applies to us for a child we require proper credentials as to their fitness, ability, etc., to care for and train a child; we also require three references from people who know these parties intimately, and lastly the home is investigated. When we are satisfied that the home is a good one in all respects we give the child to their

care conditionally. We are careful to visit the child later on, and if all things are well it is permitted to remain, if not, it is removed. The parties some times object to the removal, but we consider the child's interest above all else.

This work has been systematically prosecuted through all these years by women, mothers largely. At the annual meeting of our organization in June, 1909, at Warren, Pa., twelve members were present who had engaged in the work twenty-three years. Some of us have grown gray in the service and become grandmothers; in the meantime their interest has never wavered, nor their enthusiasm abated, their labor has been given freely, ungrudgingly, and without pay.

Surely mothers with their sympathetic hearts and innate intuition can get at the facts in the various cases better than all the men in the universe, and we feel the service has been done for the love of humanity, not in the prefunctory way of paid workers along similar lines.

These children not only require food and shelter, but the personal love and care that will develop the mind and heart, the moral as well as intellectual training. The homeless, friendless child needs love and friendship quite as much as it needs bread and meat.

In the organization of this work a small amount of money was appropriated by the Legislature, there was then but the one society with headquarters at Philadelphia; after two or three years it was found this plan was not altogether satisfactory, the distance across our State was so great, and entailed so much time and expense for those who attended the meetings, it was decided to divide the counties into Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, each society then to receive its share of the appropriation. The work of Western Pennsylvania has been faithfully, successfully and systematically done all these years, voluntarily, but now a sound is heard in the top of the mulberry trees. It is claimed that efficient work cannot be done by the volunteers; paid workers are the only ones who can be depended upon, specially those of the masculine gender. At a gathering similar to this some months ago one speaker stated that "The women engaged in this work were bound to decay," hence their inability to perform the necessary duties pertaining to it; possibly the men have all taken a draught from Ponce de Leon's spring of perpetual youth and will never grow older, at least so long as the salary does not fail. When the women began this work, there was so small a fund to draw upon, and every dollar was needed for the maintenance of the children, that if the workers had required payment the work would soon have languished for lack of funds.

Will paid workers think you have the unceasing interest, infinite patience, and earnest desire for the child's well being, as the kindly disposed mothers who have so long labored for them?

Our work when introduced to the public by a devoted volunteer worker tends to create a warm personal interest in behalf of the child enlisting support, and leading to the placing of the child in a good foster-home.

When the work is managed as it should be the volunteer worker has the greater opportunity of winning the child's confidence and trust and thus to my mind insuring a faithful report of the conditions existing in the foster home.

Our system of visiting eliminates all official relations and can be made a friendly, loving co-operation for the best good of the child.

The volunteer worker who has the confidence of the community in which she lives has practically no limitations in her work, as she has but to ask and receive. To illustrate this I will relate a little personal

experience. At home several of our liberal business men, realizing the good we are doing, give us their individual check annually for $25. One generous, great hearted man gives us money at all times and upon all occasions. If he chances to meet the Treasurer he inquires, "How is your work coming on?" And jokingly says, "I fear you are neglecting the babies. I have not given you money in a long time." Then he reaches in his vest pocket and produces either a five or ten dollar bill. If the Secretary inserts a notice in the daily papers asking for clothing he immediately telephones her to go to a certain department store and get whatever is needed and have the bill sent to him, adding, "I don't like to think those children are not properly clothed." On one occasion meeting the President and Secretary who happened to be on their way to a meeting of the society, he said, "What is new in the Children's Aid work? Don't you need some money?" Then he began searching his vest pocket and brought forth a bank note, twisted it up and tucked it in the President's glove. It proved to be of the $10.00 value. I have heard members of other auxiliaries testify of similar kindnesses. The average amount each auxiliary receives from the State appropriation is $100 per year, one or two counties receive more, Allegheny County with the large territory it covers, is one, and Fayette, which is largely a mining county, another. Besides the $100 from the State we have the membership fee of $1.00 each. The various auxiliaries give entertainments to augment their funds, but fortunately our many benevolent friends have kept us supplied with funds, which enables us to do so large amount of work. I am confident a paid worker, in our county at least, would not meet with the hearty support tendered us.

The one important desire of Western Pennsylvania is to perfect the township representation in each county, this will eventually be accomplished, so that each township will have its Children's Aid representatives prepared to visit and report to the county organization. This system when perfected we are sure will result in the opening of many homes, and insure to the society the careful oversight of the child, and safe guarding from abuse. One of our counties has this plan in excellent working order and finds it most helpful.

Since our organization 6,682 children have been under our care. During the last year to June 1, 1911, we have had 989; 49 were adopted in good homes and 11 married. With all the work accomplished there has been just two paid workers, the Actuary, who is employed by Western Pennsylvania and who devotes all her time to the office work, and the Secretary of Allegheny County, who likewise gives her entire time to the work. Can any organization produce a better showing? The total receipts from the State for the last two years was 12,250, from outside friends, 18,594. Our Legislature last term cut our appropriation to $10,000, but one county of Western Pennsylvania who holds aloof from us and works independently, had its appropriation increased to $150.00. Twenty-three counties receive $100.00 for two years, one county $150.00. Is this justice? Possibly the goddess allowed the bandage to slip from one eye the better to interview some of the Legislators. One of the best illustrations of our work perhaps, is right here in Indiana, our Industrial School for Girls, a living object lesson of which we are justly proud. In the beginning of this work many girls came to us untrained, ignorant of many things pertaining to real home life and utterly unfitted to be placed in a home; an industrial school was suggested, but there was no money to buy and equip such a place; finally, as the need became more urgent, it was decided that a committee should seek a suitable location, and the various counties would solicit funds from friends to pay for the property selected. Indiana

presented the most advantageous and desirable building, nicely situated, not far from the beautiful campus of the Normal School; the price was thought to be reasonable, the building being a well built private residence which would require but little attention. The property was purchased in faith. The counties vied with each other in securing funds and finally the full amount was raised. A competent teacher and matron are employed and the girls are taught the various branches of domestic work and also have regular school hours, a well equipped schoolroom being one of the features. The Superintendent of this school has had supervision from the start and has given her undivided attention to it; the school was small the first two years; various plans had to be worked out and the auxiliaries educated as to methods, etc. It was a complicated problem, but one undefatigable Superintendent solved it and to-day our school stands alone, a most useful indispensible factor. The school is supported by the various auxiliaries from funds they receive from outside sources. Our Superintendent has given fifteen years of earnest, faithful service to the school, and all gratis. It has been a worry and responsibility many a time. On two or three occasions she has been called up in the wee small hours to take a train or drive across the country to recover some misguided girl, but she has always responded promptly; she has given the best years of her life, her very self to this cause and all for love of homeless, friendless girls. Shall I tell you her name? It is Mrs. Sue Williard, of this beautiful old town. The people of Indiana, too, are to be commended for their many and constant gifts to this school; our organization appreciates it and am glad to thank them in this public manner. It is most fortunate the school was located here, thereby securing the able supervision of Mrs. Williard, and the hearty co-operation and liberal aid of the citizens. It is doubtful if the same conditions could have been obtained anywhere else in our philanthropic old Commonwealth; certainly they could not have been surpassed. We are anxious you should all visit our school during your stay here; it is only a short distance, just ask any child you meet where Mrs. Williard's school is and they will direct you. Three hundred and fifty-five girls have been sent out from our school. This may not seem like a large number in fifteen years, but the class of girls must be considered. We could not get along without this school and only wish we had a similar one for boys. Perhaps some philanthropic friends will aid us in establishing one some day and then we will try to secure Mrs. Williard at her present salary to superintend that also. Volunteer work in this section of the State has been a success. In many of our great cities with their large and increasing population, paid workers are a necessity, but we feel we deserve due recognition for what we have accomplished and are still doing. We want our Legislators awakened to the magnitude of this work and show their approval by an increase of funds, instead of scaling it down to a paltry $100.00.

Prof. Thomas S. McLoney, Principal of the Blind School at Pittsburg, read the following paper on "The Future of the Blind," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MR. McLONEY.

"The Future of the Blind."

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

In order to understand the future of the blind we must have at least some knowledge of their past as well as their present condition. Most of us receive our first impressions of the blind from the Good Book, which speaks of them at the gate of the temple or by the way-

side begging. As they usually came from the poorer families, they were compelled to solicit alms as a means of support. The first ray of hope for the blind was given by the kind and sympathetic Savior, who while on earth had compassion on them and gave vision to their sightless eyes. He left for us an example to follow. Although we cannot give the blind physical sight, yet it is in our power to open up for them a vision of helpfulness, independence, and usefulness, which will bring hope, joy, and comfort into their lives.

For centuries the great mass of this afflicted class were everywhere mere objects of charity. They were left to procure a precarious subsistence by begging at the entrance of the temples and churches, in the church yards or by the wayside. Their infirmity was considered a sufficient cause to prevent them from enjoying the blessings of instruction or the benefits of industry. Discouraged by the apparent incapacity of the blind, men shrank from the task of endeavoring to combat the ills which their affliction has entailed upon them and to rescue them from the evils of idleness and the horrors of intellectual darkness. They were even allowed at times to become the objects of harsh and inhuman pastimes in the hands of vicious and ignorant people. Several spasmodic attempts were made to instruct the blind, but these met with very little success. There were individual blind men, who in spite of their terrible handicap achieved fame, but the great mass of them remained uneducated—dependent and helpless.

In the summer of 1783 the proprietor of a cafe in Paris, desirous of increasing his custom, procured the services of eight or ten blind persons whom he arrayed before a long desk, with goggles on nose and instruments in their hands. Upon the stand were placed open music books, and the sightless men, feigning to read their notes from these, executed at short intervals the most "discordant symphonies." The music drew a large crowd, who received the ridiculous performances with boisterous and heartless mirth, while consuming refreshments. Among the most interested bystanders was Valentine Hauy, the celebrated philanthropist, a man of large heart and head with a deep feeling for the woes of mankind. The scene led him to consider seriously the condition of the blind and whether or not some method of reading might be devised whereby the blind could gain knowledge for themselves and add to the oral instruction that was possible to be given them. Hauy at once began to gather all the information he could concerning the previous attempts made to educate the blind and he studied carefully the various devices used. He soon formulated plans and proceeded to put them to the test. He found a blind lad by the name of Lesuer, who was in the habit of soliciting alms at the door of one of the churches. Hauy offered to pay him from his own pocket an amount of money equal to that which he gained as a mendicant. The lad accepted and proved to be an excellent pupil. Hauy's success was so remarkable that in a short time he was invited to read a paper on the education of the blind before the Royal Academy of Science and exhibit the attainments of his pupil. The members were enthusiastic over what they heard and saw and a commission was appointed to examine more fully into the matter, with the result that an association was formed to further the education of the blind and soon twelve sightless children were placed under instruction. The school became one of the lions of Paris, and Hauy became a great favorite of Louis XVI and for a time acted as his secretary. The school increased in numbers and its success was phenomenal. Unfortunately the dark period of the revolution was now at hand and many of the school's donors were either imprisoned or guillotined. The State now took it under its care, but a bankrupt treasury could not provide very well

for its needs. Hauy remained with the school all through the dark period and just as things began to brighten, an unwise step in the management of the school by the Consular Government caused Hauy to resign, and for many years after this the school was in a precarious condition. Hauy was in the meantime invited by the Czar of Russia to start a school for the blind in St. Petersburg. He accepted this invitation and presided over the school with success, until old age compelled him to resign.

In the meanwhile schools had been established in Great Britain and other portions of Europe, but in our own country nothing had yet been done. In 1829 Dr. John Fisher, of Boston, who had studied medicine in Paris, and had seen the success of the school at that place, felt that something should be done for the blind in New England. He called a meeting of the prominent men of Boston and a committee was formed which had for its object the education of the blind. This committee applied to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation which was immediately granted, and a small fund for starting the work was provided by the Legislature in 1830. In the following year the Trustees engaged the services of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the famous Greek patriot, and in 1831 he left for Europe to study the methods used in the principal schools for the blind there, returning in 1832 to start what is now known as the Perkins Institution for the Blind. The same year a similar institution was started in New York, and the following year the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind came into existence. Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky followed in rapid succession the example of the three older States. The work has now grown so that there are 50 schools for the blind in this country where the young blind are given a thorough English education, the course being similar to that of the public schools. In most of the schools there is a High School department where those who wish may have a High School course. In addition to this, an excellent musical training is given, and some occupation, profession, or trade taught that insures a livelihood for every boy and girl if given a square deal after leaving school. Last, but not least, is the physical development of the blind child. From the day he enters until the time he graduates he is given systematic physical training in the gymnasium, and on the athletic field. He is brought into competition with seeing boys and is able to give a good account of himself. He thus gains confidence, independence, and ability to do things for himself, and to appear normal in all he does. He is taught that he has his sphere in the world and that the loss of one sense does not deprive him of his manhood nor does it take away his responsibilities as a man.

It may be of interest to you, as citizens of Pennsylvania, to know that the two schools for the blind in this State, the one at Overbrook, and the other at Pittsburg, are recognized as leading the profession and in no other State in the Union have blind boys and girls as excellent an opportunity for all round development as they have in this State.

As to the future of the blind, the outlook is very hopeful. There are now associations in a large number of the States that assist in securing employment for the blind that have never attended a special school and also for those who have graduated from such schools. In this State we have the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind with headquarters at Pittsburg, which is reaching out and helping by advice and encouragement the blind throughout the State. It has since our last meeting at Williamsport started a workshop for the blind in Pittsburg, which is at present giving employment to forty-four blined persons. The money for starting the workshop was obtained from the City of Pittsburg.

Upon you rests a grave responsibility in the future of the blind of this State. In your capacity as citizens of the State and in your official capacity in the various counties from where you come, it is your duty to see that all the young blind in your districts are sent to a special school for the blind, where they will be given an opportunity to become intelligent, self-supporting citizens. If you fail to do this these unfortunate children are doomed to pass through life, ignorant, unhappy and practically useless, and in most cases they become a burden upon the taxpayers of the county. The future of these is in a measure in your hands. Again the future of the adult blind of your districts is dependent to a large extent upon you. When a person in adult life loses his sight don't feel that you have done your full duty when you admit him to the Almshouse or give his family a small sum weekly for his support. Do not doom that poor man to a life of idleness and unhappiness because he has lost his vision. Find some employment for him and make him feel that he is not altogether useless. Of course, if it is an aged person very little can be done for him, but a man or woman in the prime of life should not be consigned, as it were, to the ash heap because one sense is gone. Suppose you or I lost our sight tomorrow, would we feel that our usefulness was ended? No, decidedly not.

Some one may ask, "What can a blind man do and how can I help him?" Over a year ago a young married man in Erie, not quite thirty, lost his sight. He was too independent to beg or become a burden upon the taxpayers of his county. He wanted work. A few of the good people of Erie, together with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, sent him away to learn chair caning, paid his board while he was learning, and the last I heard of him he was at home contributing to the support of his family.

Another married man, a photographer, who suddenly lost his eyesight, started the dyeing of broom handles, on a small scale, and now he has a lucrative business. Another man lost his sight in a mine explosion. His friends, after consulting with the association, started him to raise chickens and he is doing well. Another young man received aid to start a news stand and he has made a comfortable living from it.

About three years ago our field officer found a young man eighteen years old in one of the Almshouses in the western part of the State. This young man was an adopted son, and when he lost his sight the family who had adopted him felt that he was only a burden upon them and placed him in the Almshouse. When he reached our school he appeared to be sixty years of age. He walked with a cane and all hope in life seemed to have left him. In one year with careful training in the gymnasium and on the athletic field he was transformed into a good looking well built young chap. All the old look had disappeared. He graduated from the Industrial Department of our school last June, and he left full of confidence that with a little financial assistance he could start a broom shop, make a comfortable living, and relieve the county of the burden of his support.

A little over a year ago a young man was sent from the country to a Philadelphia hospital in the vain hope of recovering his eyesight. He had no near relatives and he was to be sent from the hospital to the Almshouse in the county from which he came. Our field officer went to the hospital, talked with him, found him willing to work, but no prospect of employment. The field officer then went to one of the tobacco factories near where the boy formerly lived and the Superintendent promised, after some persuasion, to let him try tobaçco stripping. Within six months this boy had a heavier pay envelope than any other stripper in the factory, and all were paid by piece work.

If there is a blind man in your district or County Almshouse go back with the determination that you will give him a chance to do something useful. You can, at least, give him words of encouragement and good cheer, and bring light and happiness into his life. I cannot do better than to close this paper with a quotation from Helen Keller, that wonderful young lady who is deprived of both sight and hearing:

"There is no law in the statute books compelling people to move up closer on the bench of life to make room for a blind brother; but there is a divine law written on the hearts of men constraining them to make a place for him, not only because he is unfortunate, but also because it is his right as a human being to share God's greatest gift, the privilege of man to go forth unto his work."

J. M. Norris, Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Home, Warrendale, Pa., here read a paper on "The Juvenile Court for the Wayward Boys." It follows:

PAPER BY MR. J. M. NORRIS.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

In 1909 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to establish and maintain schools for the care and education of male children that may come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, conferring the powers and regulating the proceedings for the establishment, maintenance, and management thereof.

The act provides that this school, so established, shall be supplementary to the school system of the Commonwealth, and shall be kept open during the entire year, and shall be established on the home-cottage plan.

The act also provides that adequate provisions shall be made for playgrounds, instruction in the common branches, manual and moral training, and further provides that the school shall be established upon farms, located either within or without the limits of Allegheny County.

In pursuance of this act Allegheny County purchased 1,053 acres of land, situated 20 miles north of Pittsburg. Over one-half of this land is located in Butler County. As to the selection of this tract, it took the Board of Managers considerably over a year to finally settle upon the tract secured. This time was well spent, as the Board of Managers who selected it certainly had an inspiration. The farm lies about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is high and dry, and healthy, and is just hilly enough to furnish sufficient drainage. The Board of Managers visited every section in Allegheny County in search of a suitable farm, and this was the only one that came up to the high standard set, in the selection of a site. The school and the farm is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Judges of the court, and are all men of the highest character and intelligence. The present Board consists of the following: James R. Mellon, President; David B. Oliver, Vice President; E. Z. Smith, Secretary; T. D. Davis, James L. Stuart, I. K. Campbell, George L. Walter, R. M. Little, Charles A. Fagan, J. Denny O'Neil, A. J. Kelly, Jr., and S. J. Toole.

It has been decided to erect about thirty cottages with a capacity of twenty boys each, or a sufficient number of cottages to take care of the delinquent boys that may come through the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County. We have decided to build these cottages in three groups; an inner group located near the administration building, where the boys will be kept who have not sufficient intelligence to do the skilled work on the farm. In addition to this group and located near it there will be an industrial group, where manual training and the elementary training in such trades as carpentry, masonry, blacksmith-

ing, tailoring, laundering, printing, perhaps telegraph operating and typewriting. In addition to this all the boys will receive a certain amount of training in the elementary principles of agriculture.

The boys will be detained in no sort of an enclosure and will be permitted to come and go about the same as if they were in no school of detention. A large number will be housed on small plots of ground, say 20 or 30 acres, where they will be a little community in themselves. They will be made responsible for the care and the keeping of horses, cows, sheep, and chickens, and for the care of the various farm stock. It is hoped that there will be a generous rivalry between the managers of the various farms that their's may be the best.

The old-fashioned institution where boys are detained as prisoners is losing public confidence and there is mistrust of institutions where boys are kept as prisoners.

It is come to be regarded that the strict and the stern discipline of the jail or the penitentiary may make excellent prisoners, but not good citizens.

Public sentiment is demanding that delinquent boys under 16 years of age who have been committed to the care of others than their own fathers and mothers, should be kept under surroundings that approach as nearly as possible the conditions of the first-class home. They are not to be thought of as criminals and are never to be referred to even as bad boys. That part of their career is to be kept dark. They are not criminals, and from my brief experience in handling them, I feel constrained to say that they are not worse than the average American boy, but are much more unfortunate.

It used to be considered, and the cases were argued in court as the Commonwealth against Willie Smith, but now the attitude of the court and the attitude of those who handle these delinquent boys is changed. It is the Commonwealth for Will Smith, and the institution not created to punish Willie Smith for misdoings, but to sympathize with, uplift and help him. The Juvenile Court is a fine example of what all courts ought to be. No court should be a court of law, but all should be courts of justice, where justice can be meeted out without so much regard to the red tape of precedent and example. Two or three years ago a confrence was called in Washington City by President Roosevelt. At this meeting the dominant note of the discussion was that a middling good home for a boy is far better than a very good institution, and that institution that is to render the greatest help to these boys is the one that is to reproduce as nearly as possible the conditions of the normal home. The boys should not be made to march in groups to and fro, continually in military squads, and to be handled in groups, but should be dealt with as individuals. Broken down homes explains why most of these boys appear before the Juvenile Court. Most of them say when you ask them—"Mother is dead," "father is dead," or "father ran away and never came back." And very frequently, "father drinks, beats and abuses mother and us children." So most of these boys that come to us have really never known what it is to have a home. One of my boys lived for months in a dog kennel. Others slep for weeks in box cars. Though these places did not afford many of the comforts of a home, yet these little fellows are deeply attached to something that to them was a home.

During the first week or two of their stay with us at the farm they have an almost uncontrollable desire to return to their old haunts. I really never knew what it was to see thoroughly homesick boys until I came here. Towards this home, little fellows, will run off in the night, with scarcely any clothing, vainly seeking after what instinct has led them to regard as a home.

I, therefore, think that before a very great success can come to our institution, or to any institution, its officers, somehow must supply that mother love and that tenderness and sympathy that is the keynote that binds together every first-class home.

Where this love and sympathy is supplied these boys respond readily and quickly and are willing to work hard to help you along in your undertakings. I would, therefore, say the thing that is most needed in the regeneration and the training of these unfortunate children is a tender sympathy, a kindly encouragement, and with it all a firm and steadfast discipline.

A second element that I think is essential in the regeneration of these boys is time in which reform may be made. Most of their little lives have been spent in homes that have been broken down and bad habits have been formed that will take time to correct. It is always wise in the doing of any great task to take time enough to do it right, and this work should not be left when the task is half completed. Two boys have been paroled from our school that I know were little better than when they came to us. All the work that had been done for their regeneration will probably have to be done over again. They will go back to the homes that had previously failed to make good with them, and the home that failed before will probably do no better the next time.

That you may have some idea of the boys that come to this school I give you the following statistics: Of 53 boys committed only three have reached the sixth grade; by far the greater number had not attained the fourth year; and a considerable number not able to read or write. Of the 53 one was 8 years old, four were 9, three ten, four 11, and nine 12, six 13, ten 14, nine 15, and five 16, making the average 12 years 11 months. Of these 53 boys there were 21 Americans, 1 Austrain, 1 Canadian, 1 Englishman, 7 Germans, 6 Italians, 3 Poles, 1 Scotchman, 9 Irish, 1 Hungarian, 1 Russian, and 1 Welshman. We have four Jews and by far the larger number Roman Catholic. You will notice the Scotch and the Welsh furnish the few. The Scotch, perhaps, because they are a bit too canny to be caught; the Irish, German, and Italian furnish the large proportion. We would gain from this that the Americans do not fail as often in the successful rearing of their boys as do the foreigners. According to the census of 1910 one-fourth of the population of Allegheny County were foreigners. According to this proportion they should have had thirteen boys here, while they have thirty-two.

By questioning the boys it is soon made apparent that nearly all their fathers are intemperate and very frequently the mothers, also. The boys are physically defective in very many respects; they are pale, aenemic, and seem poorly nourished. Their inheritance of weak bodies is the greatest barrier they have to moral, physical, and intellectual progress. I can perhaps best explain heredity by saying that all of us began existence in the form of a single cell and our heredity or inheritance depends entirely upon the quality of that single cell with which we started this life. If our ancestors were weak, emanciated and unhealthy, it then follows that the cells that went to make up their organisms, were correspondingly weak and poor in quality. These cells may be easily studied and their qualities determined by a microscopical examination. If the neucleus is large and the surrounding parts full the cell is healthy and normal. If an individual starts his life with a weakened cell, this parent cell begets all succeeding cells of the same quality and kind. It does not follow that the physical state of health may never be improved, but it does follow that a handicap of a weak parent cell that is poor in quality and low in tone, will be a handicap

upon the individual as long as he lives, and to a very large extent will determine his measure of success in this life. Even the temporary condition of the cells at the time of conception, effects the whole life of the individual. It is generally conceded that the exciting cause of epilepsy is the intoxication of one or both of the parents at the time of conception. From this it will be seen that a temporary affection of the cells of the parent, causes a permanent one in the offspring.

It is of prime importance in any plan for the regeneration of unfortunate boys to first improve their physical condition. Let me illustrate how essential it is. In the Munsterburg Reform School, in a group of 200 boys considered, 161 were deficient. There were 85 cases of slight epileptic disturbances, 24 were insane, 26 cases of well established epilepsy, and 26 cases suffering from other nervous diseases. Children are especially liable to inherit any nerve weakness possessed by the parent. Is not the cause of the wrong doing of these children that they are not strong enough to successfully combat temptation, having weak bodies they have weak wills and little powers of resistance, and hence are easily led into the ways of wickedness. Ought not then the first step towards their moral regeneration be their physical improvement. That this thing might be achieved our Board of Managers held a joint meeting with the faculty of the medical, dental, and physicological departments of the University of Pittsburg, and enlisted their sympathy and co-operation, and better still their enthusiastic help, and I cannot pay too great a tribute to Chancelor McCormick for his very energetic and very thorough plans by which he made the resources of the great University of Pittsburg to articulate with the work we are to do at our school.

The medical inspection came directly under the supervision of Dr. Arbuthnot, Dean of the Department of Medicine of the university. As soon as the school was opened we sent groups of boys to the university for their medical inspection. Since the university closed in July we have not taken up the medical inspection, as the university has not been in operation very long. To illustrate how thorough and efficient this help is Samuel Livingston, one of our boys, had his arm broken one Sunday afternoon. The broken bone was set by Dr. Langham, who happened to be a visitor at the farm. The next day, however, the boy was sent to the University of Pittsburg, and two of their best men were detailed to make an examination of the broken bone; to make sure that the bones had been properly adjusted an X-ray was taken and no king's son could have had better attention than had this unfortunate boy. Too much praise cannot be given the University of Pittsburg for the help it is giving us. Since the opening of the university in September we have had squads of from eight to ten boys down to the university twice a week; here the teeth were thoroughly cleaned of all tartar, diseased gums treated and cavities filled. We were all astonished at the great improvement that is made in the appearance of the boys.

Good teeth immediately affects nutrition and I count the work the dentists are doing as by far the most valuable done by the University of Pittsburg for our boys. A boy that is building a body that is to last him for threescore and ten years should have the most efficient tools that it is possible for him to have in the construction of this body. No more can a carpenter build a good building with poor implements than can a boy build a body with poor teeth. The quality of the body as to strength, endurance, and efficiency, depends to a great extent upon the condition of the teeth. It is highly important that both the temporary and the permanent teeth be kept in the best possible condition. It is a sad mistake to neglect the child's teeth because they are the tem-

porary ones, not realizing that the quality of the permanent teeth will depend upon the condition of the temporary ones. The most common of all diseases that affect humanity is dental caries. About 95 per cent of our people suffer from this disease, which strikes directly at nutrition and deranges that fine adjustment of the body it should have. I sent one boy, a very disagreeable fellow, indeed, to Dr. Friessell; the dentist discovered that he was suffering from three large abscesses and two exposed nerves; these he treated. About the same time the boy's housefather punished him for disobedience, the boy is now a splendid, obedient fellow and we hardly know which medicine wrought the cure.

We have touched rather lightly upon the matter of nutrition. Here is fallow ground for the regeneration of delinquent boys, most of whom have never had sufficient nutritious food.

Grown people may neglect the matter of food with less evil consequences than children, because their bodies are already built, while the child's body is just in the process of construction. You can no more get a good body from poor food than you can get a good house from poor lumber. This brings us face to face with the problem of the future treatment of these boys. I am constrained to say that it will be a better investment for the Commonwealth of Allegheny County to buy wholesome, nutritious food for these boys than to spend large amounts in building handsome and elaborate cottages in which to house them.

Boys should have a varied diet that will supply all the needs of the growing body. The food does not need to be expensive, but sufficient variety is demanded to supply all the chemical elements that go to build the organism. There are not many kinds of food. There are the Carbo-hydrates, or starches; the foods that furnish the energy for the body; they are the steam to the boiler. The fats and oils and some essential salts, and protein. These proteins are very important in the building of the body of growing boys, for they furnish the material from which all growth must come. Protein should, therefore, be furnished in abundance. Peas, beans, lentils, meat, are the foods that furnish it. Perhaps the most digestible form of protein is milk and the milk of the Holstein cow is the richest of all milks in this substance. This explains why this cow is used to supply the milk for nearly every up-to-date institution in America. We supply each boy about a quart of milk a day.

Perhaps the most important habit that a boy can acquire is the habit of industry. No boy is of much account who either cannot or does not learn to work. If his bodily machine is in good working order and is being supplied with a well balanced diet containing just the amount of protein, carbo-hydrates, fats and oils and salts that are needed to nourish his body, he will be full of energy and willing to work. More than that he will take a joy in working. Lazziness indicates that there is something wrong with his bodily machine that it does not supply him with sufficient energy, or this boy is wasting his energy in secret vices or in some way. Taking it for granted that he is well nourished, every boy rich or poor, bad or good, should be trained do some kind of useful work; nothing is better than work to strengthen and train the will, especially if this work is congenial to the boy and is done under proper leadership. No richer joy comes to a lad than that which comes when he knows he does a great thing and does it well. If a boy has someone to encourage him and help him in his work he will take a joy in the work he does. Work uses up the surplus energy of the body and prevents a boy from indulging in secret vices that sap his energy and ruin his life.

Work should be systematic and continuous and should be work that is worth while. Work that will bring a blessing to some one, such as the growing and harvesting of crops, the building of roads, etc. We make the boys to feel that the boy most to be desired by society is the one that is willing to work and to work hard. The hard worker gets great credit here. One family group of 20 boys in a day and a half picked 185 bushels of apples. We have a care all times that we do not exploit the child for his labor. Our Board of Managers is not concerned and not edified by the amount of work the boys get done, but are pleased at the thought that habits of industry are being formed. We try to give each just the amount of work that is needed to train him in habits of industry. Many of the boys who are not strong are not asked to do anything until they have accumulated a sufficient stock of strength so that they may work with some pleasure to themselves. We try never to call upon any boy to do a task that he is unable to do or to work when he is too tired. Weariness indicates that labor should cease and we try to have our boys quit work before extreme weariness comes on. Our boys rise at 6 o'clock in the morning, go to work at 7:30, are called off for rest and refreshment at 11, from 11 to 1:30 they have for play, Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. Much of their time is not taken up by any active work on the farm. All this spare time is reserved for play.

We are trying to use up this time spent in play in well organized games, where sides are chosen and competition is keen. An hour spent in competitive games where the competition is keen and excitement runs high is infinitely better than dull and listless games where there is little excitement. We have baseball, will have basketball, and perhaps tennis. It is easy to get them to play competitive games with great energy and enthusiasm. They attack the game with the energy of an army advancing to battle. These games give them the training they need for life. It makes them aggressive and progressive. Here they are learning habits that will help them to attack the real problems of life and spare them the sad fate of the mollycoddle.

Physical culture as supplied in the schools is a good thing in its way, but the physical culture a child gets in the playing of games on the playground out in the open air is the kind that God intended he should get, and the kind that brings him the richest reward in health, strength, and enthusiasm.

Teachers are most interested in what will be done for these boys in the way of educational training. These boys have wasted their years and have little time left to gain the lost ground. It would seem, therefore, the right thing to make their education as efficient as possible by eliminating everything that is not absolutely necessary; give them a good training in the fundamental principles of arithmetic, and a training in those parts of arithmetic that they will most need in their life work. In language emphasis should be put upon composition, letter writing, and business forms. All this they will need in after life. A very brief course in geography. History should be brifly taught and the biographies of great men should be carefully studied. We all should be deeply interested in the life of every great man and try if possible to learn the characteristics that enabled him to succeed; that we may know his plans and follow them. It is planned to give the boys one-half day's work on the farm during the summer, as far as possible out in the fields, and one-half day in the school. We will have school open during the entire year.

All boys will be taught how to use tools, not to make mechanics out of them, but to make men. We want them to learn how to do things for themselves. The world needs men who can decide what is to be

done, who can take the initiative and who will do things in new and original ways. The manual training ought to be varied, so each lad will have opportunity to express his individuality, to formulate his ideas in the making of some project. To take the initiative and work out his plans in his own way. We believe in this training because it helps to form habits of industry. More boys go wrong through lazziness and the desire to get things without paying the price in labor for them than in any other way. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the value of hard, intelligent, consecutive and continuous labor in the formation of a boy's character. About two years ago I visited Industry New York, near Rochester, where 600 delinquent boys cultivate a large farm. I was there in November when they were hauling in the husked corn to the graneries. These boys had planted this corn, cultivated it, cut and husked it. When I was there they were hauling home the yellow corn and their happy faces showed the triumph that comes with the bringing in of the sheaves.

Last Sunday at the Sunday School I read to our boys the part of Hiawatha telling of the legends concerning mondamin or Indian corn. It related that when the Indian maid found the blood red ear when husking she called out "Nuska, Nuska, I shall have a sweetheart." Our cornfield is situated on the site of an old Indian village. Everywhere you see signs of the departed Red Men. The stones are reddened by camp fires, Indian arrow heads, spalls of flint are picked up in great abundance. After this brief talk our boys were keen to go to the cornfield and in two days and half they cut our 25-acre field of corn. In the cutting of this corn and in the doing of the various tasks that are performed on the farm they daily solve dozens of problems that require intelligence, initiative and will power in their solution. The solution of these problems supplies valuable education to our boys and explains in a general way why farmers' sons like Abou Ben Addan lead all the rest.

A word or two about the quality of teachers that we hope to get. We hope to obtain for our school the very best teachers obtainable. No teacher is worthy to come to our farm to teach who is unwilling to give up the ordinary enjoyments of life. She must concentrate her life to the great work and take a large share of her recompense in the assurance that she is rendering to society the richest and rarest service that it is possible for any human being to give. She must expect that a large part of the compensation she will receive is the knowledge that she is helping unfortunate boys and doing a kind of work that God somewhere, somehow abundantly bless all those who concentrate their lives to so holy a task. Most of these boys are misfits in the public schools, are misunderstood, can't get along with the teacher, and are out of harmony with the social order of things. Our teacher must have a sublime faith in the possibility of such boys, must be able to gain the complete confidence of him and trust and believe in him. Women are perhaps better fitted to perform this holy task. Their motherly instincts are warm and their sympathetic natures are tender; characteristics that these boys need and crave. They long for some one who understands them and can sympathize with them. Last July we purchased 600 white leghorn chicks, one day old, that had never known the loving cluck of a mother hen; when darkness settled down the instinct to crawl under the protecting wings of a mother hen was so strong that they would all huddle up in a corner, sometimes twenty deep, and in five minutes thirty of them were smothered to death in the coop, and nearly all would have perished had they not been watched. They went down to death in a vain search for something that would take the place of a mother's protecting wing. This same in-

stinct is strong in the boy and the teacher and the housefather and housemother and Superintendent and everybody on the farm who deals with these boys must be of those who have a strong and abiding sympathy in the welfare of boys and believes to the uttermost in their possibilities to achieve great things in this world.

Mr. Norris' paper was received with applause.

Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of Uniontown, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Fayette County, read the following paper on "Public Care of Children," which was received with applause:

PAPER BY MRS. A. P. BOWIE.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

"The Public Care of Children" was the subject assigned to me, and I am a little uncertain how to treat it. If it means their care in orphanages and similar institutions we members of the Children's Aid Society must oppose it, except in special cases and for limited periods. Of course I am speaking only of dependent and neglected children, the delinquents are discussed by others. But if the subject refers to the care of children by societies or individuals other than parents the case is different. Of course the father and mother should be the best guardians for their children, but when they fail it is the duty of the public to look after the training of our future citizens. As you know, that is, if you know us at all, the chief object of the Children's Aid Society, not as Dr. Kelsey seems to think, the separating of children from worthy though poor parents, is to give to every childless couple a child to love and care for and to every homeless child the loving care which for any reason he failed to receive in the home into which he was born. The Psalmist says that children are "like arrows in the hand of a mighty man"—but arrows must be of good, straight material, carefully fashioned as to weight and balance if they are to hit the mark; a crooked arrow, whether the crook is in the grain of the wood or from being warped in the quiver is a very dangerous thing to the bystanders; so a child that has inherited evil tendencies must receive special attention else he becomes a menace to society—therefore some of our wards, after all attempts on our part to straighten the crook have failed, are finally placed with Dr. Murdock at Polk or Mr. Penn at Morganza. But in most cases the fault has been in the quiver and when the children are removed from bad surroundings and placed in homes under wise foster parents they grow into straight and true men and women and strike the very center of the target of success.

We feel that our Children's Aid Industrial School for Girls located here in Indiana has been most successful in this straightening process—very few, indeed, have been the girls who have failed to respond to the care and training received from our teachers and matron, under the loving supervision of the Superintendent, Mrs. Williard, that veteran of good works—many will there be at the end to rise up and call her blessed. We are really very proud of our school, which is our own from top to bottom, not a dollar of State money in it; and we want you all to give it a thorough inspection and then I am sure that when some county Children's Aid Society appeals to its Poor Directors to send one of its wards there he will say, "Yes, indeed, that's the very thing to do."

If we only had something equally as good for our boys we would be very glad, but we are too poor to do anything more. We sometimes send them to the Boys' Industrial Home at Oakdale, where Mr. Cleland does the best he can, hampered as he is by lack of means—but he can give them no training except in farm work. Allegheny County

has an industrial school for Juvenile Court boys, but has probably no room for outsiders. In some of the public schools industrial training is given, but people who ought to know say that it is money wasted—that the courses are not thorough enough to accomplish anything. If this is true, why not improve them—economize in the classical and scientific courses, which young people who need them can get later, and make a thorough industrial training a part of the curriculum of every public school—graduate a lot of first-class cooks, housekeepers, carpenters, plumbers, etc., and see if in the couse of a few years some of our reform schools wouldn't have to close their doors for lack of inmates. The old saying is surely true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;" and when we see the crowds of boys and girls sauntering along the streets or crowding in and out of the picture shows and cheap theaters we wonder what the result will be. As I said in the beginning, the chief aim of our society is the placing of homeless children in homes, but there are other classes which appeal to us; let me speak of one case of which I know personally. The father was sent to the penitentiary, leaving five children to the care of a mother who didn't bear a very good name before and who since has become a thoroughly bad woman, on the streets night after night, possibly driven to this by poverty, but presumably not, as she receives some outdoor relief. The oldest child, a girl of 14, is said by the neighbors to be following in the foosteps of the mother. The woman resents any interference—"the children are mine and it's nobody's business how I bring them up." But is it not the business of the public? Should there not be some way to save these children from the criminal life which now seems inevitable? If not for the sake of morality, then from an economic standpoint, for looking forward a few years see what a broad stream of evil may flow from this fountain head.

Still another class there is—a mother, widowed, or worse still, deserted, is left with one, two, or half a dozen children—she doesn't want to lose them. She hopes the husband may come back, or perhaps some of the children will soon be old enough to help earn a living; but she cannot at present earn enough to pay her rent and living expenses—how shall we best help her? We feel that in most cases it is much better to put these children into good boarding homes where they will be well fed, sent to school if old enough, have manners and morals looked after, thus allowing the mother to visit and keep in touch with them and yet to go out to service and pay what she can towards their board, rather than to give her just enough outdoor relief to keep the 'wolf at the door' from getting his whole body inside the house—or forcing the mother to work so hard and so steadily that she is too weary in mind and body to look after her children and they practically "bring themselves up," and often alas! make a mighty poor job of it.

One more case and I am done—this also from personal knowledge. Some years ago a colored man was sent to the penitentiary, leaving a wife and two boys, the youngest about three years old. He wanted her to take the children and go to his mother, some place in the East, but she did not do so. Tried to get along for a time, but about four years ago had the children committed to the county and disappeared. The father finally found out where the children were (they had been placed in the care of our Children's Aid Society by the Directors) and ever since has used the one sheet of paper a month, which is all that is allowed him, in writing to ask about his children. He is so grateful for all that we have done for them and his only pleasure seems to be the prospect of soon being with them and making a home for them. He has begged that they may not know where he is, and says that he will live in the future so that his boys need not be ashamed of him.

Now, doesn't it seem poor economy that a big strong man, able and willing to work (a model prisoner, the Chaplain says), whose deprivation of liberty would seem sufficient expiation for crime committed, couldn't have supported his own children and not have the public supporting all three. Of course, we might have found homes for these little fellows, but we feel that the inspiration towards good living which the prospect of having his boys again has been to the man, has been worth all it has cost us to keep them, but the waste is there all the same, which will help us in future work. We lay our problems before you hoping for suggestions. We greatly appreciate the way in which this Association has always treated the Children's Aid Society and we are sorry that more of our county societies are not represented here, for those of us who have attended the meetings year after year find them increasingly interesting and instructive.

Prof. J. W. Cleland, of Oakdale, Pa., Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, here addressed the convention on "The Boy Problem." He said:

ADDRESS OF PROF. CLELAND.

I have been too busy to prepare a paper. The problem of the boy is too big a subject for me to settle in the time allotted to me, or for any one to settle in any length of time. I was brought up in a large family of boys. There were seven of us, and we were not brought up in the best environments, either. We grew up in the world, and I may say that not one of them ever used liquor or tobacco, and I don't know that any of them were ever inside of a theater until they were grown up. I was never in a traveling circus; I guess I was too busy. I think most of us made a success in life. And the reason, I believe, was that we had good, sensible, Christian parents; I think that is the solution of the boy problem—and the girl problem, too.

I have a letter here which reads:

"Dear Sir: I have two boys, aged five years, which I wish to place in your home, as I am unable to manage them. They simply are beyond my control."

Isn't that a wonderful confession for a mother. I wrote back that they were too young for us, and that I thought she ought to control them. I get all out of patience with people wanting to turn their incorrigible children on to us for us to train them.

I will tell you something of our work. I became interested in the work in the City of Chicago. My attention was called to the necessity for the work in this State, through a visit to the Morganza Reform School. The Superintendent had the boys coralled in the schoolroom and he pointed to several boys and said, "Those boys haven't any business here." I asked him why, and why they were there, and he said, "Don't you know there is no place in the State where they can be sent, except around Philadelphia, and for that reason they are committed to us as orphan and homeless boys, and are obliged to serve out a sentence."

I commenced to think about it and told a number of people of what I saw at Morganza, and told them we needed an Industrial School for boys. That the Catholics had them, but the Protestants did not. I went to see the President of our Board, and a number of prominent men got together and we organized the Boys' Industrial Home. That soon filled up, and this place at Oakdale was offered us and we didn't have a cent to pay for it, but we trusted to getting the money, and I went after it and we soon got it. We paid for the property in three or four weeks; then we thought we needed some land and we bought 160 acres a mile away, and soon paid for that. Then we enlarged the Oakdale

property and paid for that, and then we bought 260 acres from the Oakdale Coal Company and paid for that.

So we now have 365 acres of land, all out of debt and a valuable property at Oakdale, and we are caring for homeless and neglected boys.

We had in the Home October 1, 1910, 144. We received through the Juvenile Court of Allegheny, 37; through the Juvenile Courts of other counties, 21; from friends, 18; church and charity workers, 24, making a total of 244 handled during the year, as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 54; Presbyterian, 34; Catholic, 29; Lutheran, 27; Jewish, 13; Baptist, 9; Episcopal, 9; United Presbyterian, 9; United Brethren, 6; other denominations, 21; no denomination, 33; total, 244.

I asked one boy what his religion was and he didn't seem to know. I asked whether Protestant or Catholic and he didn't know that. I said where do your folks go to church and he said, "We never go anywhere; we are Democrats." (Laughter).

We have the larger boys out on the farm, and the smaller boys we keep at Oakdale. The larger boys are all Juvenile Court boys. (I think we never had any from Indiana County). The father of some of the boys is dead, and the mothers of some are dead, and in some cases both the father and mother are dead, and in many cases they are both living—and in many such cases the boy is as friendless and homeless as though they were both dead. Many times we can do better for boys where they are wholly orphan.

Mrs. Bowie spoke of industrial training. I will say that we have that. We have farm work, and at present we are preparing for a shop on the farm. Our manual training teacher was taken away from us through sickness.

I believe I can say, as Prof. Norris said, that our boys are turning out quite well. We have cared for 1,210 boys in the time we have been running, in the eleven years, but we have never had a death in the family.

Our expenses last year were $27,000 for running expenses and for permanent improvements between $7,000 and $8,000.

In the handling of the 244 boys in the last twelve months our bill for drugs and medicines wasn't more than $22 or $23. Not more than many small families spend; so it looks as though the boys were well fed and cared for.

I might says this, in closing: We have taken nearly 300 boys from the Juvenile Courts, but we decided it would be better to continue the line of work we first mapped out and not make it a reformatory or a home so much for delinquents as for dependents and neglected children; so we were very glad that Allegheny County established their own Home. It will relieve us very largely of the worst class. I hope they will send them all to Prof. Norris. He has broad shoulders and I think he can handle them. It will give us room to handle more of the neglected and dependent children.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mackin submitted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions. Upon motion, the report was adopted:

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submits the following:

We desire to express our hearty appreciation to the good people of Indiana for their very cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment.

Our sincere thanks are also due to the Indiana State Normal Orchestra and Girls' Glee Club and Prof. J. R. King, who so delightfully entertained us with music.

We are thankful for the publicity which the press has given to our proceedings.

That our thanks be extended to the Commissioners of Indiana County for the use of the courthouse for our meeting.

We recommend that at the next session of the Legislature we endeavor to have some action taken that will bring about a codification and revision of the poor laws of the State.

That a special committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of preparing an act of Assembly to regulate desertion and non-support and submit the same for adoption at our next convention.

That we, as members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, most urgently recommend that the Conference of Charities and Corrections Convention be invited to join with us in our next annual meeting, and that each association preserve its individality.

We recommend that in order to make the moneys appropriated by the State to our charities have the greatest possible purchasing power, that a law be enacted requiring all organizations and institutions receiving State aid to show that in the conduct of their affairs there has been no waste and improvidence in the methods of purchasing supplies before they shall be entitled to a subsequent installment of such appropriated moneys.

We are especially pleased to record our thanks to Prof. James E. Ament and his co-workers of the Indiana State Normal School for their courtesy in showing us their most excellent institution and entertaining us in their beautiful dining room; also to the Hon. John P. Elkin and Mrs. Elkin for their kind invitation to the members and their friends to attend a reception at their palatial home.

D. A. MACKIN, Chairman,
DR. J. LEWIS SRODES,
H. FRANK ESHELMAN,
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH,
E. D. SOLENBERGER,
MRS. LYDIA WALTON,
J. M. MARSHALL,
Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Yost, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report which, upon motion, was adopted:

L. C. Colborn, Treasurer, in account with the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 9, 911:

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement for the year ending October 5, 1910, as per the Auditors' Report, and approved by the Association $244.62

The Treasurer charges himself with assessments received during the year from various sources, viz:

1910.

By cash received from C. A. S. of Chester County	$ 5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor, Oxford P. D.	10.00
By cash received from County Commissioners of Indiana.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Tioga County	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Clearfield County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Armstrong County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Fayette County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Somerset County ...	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Washington County..	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coal Field....	10.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Germantown.....	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Chester County.....	15.00

By cash received from Trustees of F. M. S. of Elwyn	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Scranton	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Somerset County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Westmoreland County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Mercer County	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of Bethesda Home of Pittsburg	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Western Pennsylvania Society	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of D. & D. School of Edgewood	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Butler County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Allegheny County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Allegheny County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Central Luzerne	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Green County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Warren County	5.00
By cash received from County Commissioners of Elk County	10.00
By cash received from Trustees of Reform School, Morganza	15.00
By cash received from Trustees of Blind School, Pittsburg	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Jefferson County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Mifflin County	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Crawford County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Potter County	10.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Greene County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Delaware County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Fayette County	15.00
By cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
By cash received from Trustees F. M. School, Polk County	15.00
1911.	
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Montgomery County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Franklin County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Huntingdon County	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. Bradford County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Blair County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Bedford County	10.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Clarion County	5.00
By cash received from Department of Charities of Philadelphia	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Central P. D.	5.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Venango County	5.00
By cash received from Trustees of State Hospital, Warren	15.00
By cash received from C. A. S. of Indiana County	5.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Lancaster County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Cambria County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of the Poor of Erie County	15.00
By cash received from Directors of Poor of Carbondale	10.00
Total amount on hand, and received by Treasurer	$849.62

The Treasurer claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, viz:

1910.	
To cash paid Hon. A. W. Butler, expenses at Williamsport	$ 45.00
To cash paid Dr. Carl Kelsey, expenses	10.00
To cash paid Park Hotel, bill Butler and Kelsey, etc.	14.50
To cash paid F. J. Hoffman, P. M., postage circulars, assessments, and letters	17.80
To cash paid Johnstown Tribune, printing 850 reports	131.10
To cash paid expenses to Johnstown, three trips, etc.	15.00
To cash paid express on reports, Adams Express	22.10
To cash paid postage sending 109 reports, at 5 cents	5.45

To cash paid Ira E. Briggs, reporting proceedings and expenses..	122.00
To cash paid Mr. Turner for photograph	1.00
To cash paid Pittsburg Photo & Engraving Company	7.45
To cash paid Misses Slick and Chicobe, wrapping and tying reports at Johnstown, twine and paper	2.00
To cash paid A. P. Childs, expenses to Harrisburg	21.00
To cash paid George H. Butler expenses to Harrisburg	20.40
To cash paid E. P. Gould, Esq., expenses to Harrisburg	25.00
To cash paid N. B. Wilson, on programs	25.00
To cash paid Misses Glessner and Walker, stenography, typewriting, etc.	27.50
To cash paid Somerset "Standard," printing circular letters on legislation and to pay assessments, billheads, and postals	9.65
To cash paid National Conference dues	2.50
To cash paid Local and Bell 'phones and telegrams	9.18
To cash paid expenses of Delegate to National Conference at Boston	85.00
To cash paid Somerset "Standard," announcement circular, letter of greeting, and reports	19.00
To cash paid expenses of Program Committee	27.50
To cash paid Secretary expenses to Indiana to get details of convention	7.50
To cash paid Somerset "Democrat," printing programs, envelopes, etc.	27.00
To cash paid C. H. Fisher & Son, stationery, envelopes, paper, pencils, etc	4.75
To cash paid J. A. Lambert, postmaster, on circulars, letters, and programs	10.25
To cash paid Secretary for expenses, as per resolution	50.00
To cash paid Treasurer Colborn, salary	25.00
To cash paid express on reports, register, and other articles to Indiana and return	2.95
To cash paid typewriting this report and help sending out programs, etc.	5.00
Total amount paid out by Treasurer	$797.58
Total amount of Credits	$849.62
Total amount paid out by Treasurer	797.58
Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 10, 1911	$ 52.04

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer for the year ending October 9, 1911, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in Treasurer's hands at last meeting, $244.62; that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of $605, making a total received by the Treasurer of $849.62; that the Treasurer has expended and paid out as per his receipts the sum of $797.58; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $52.04.

The expenses of the association have been larger this year than many former years owing to the effort to secure certain legislation which was recommended by the Association, but we can congratulate ourselves on the good financial standing of the Association. Thanks are due to the Treasurer for his financiering the Association so well.

We further recommend that the same assessments be levied as were levied the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. F. YOST,
J. A. GRAY,
CHARLES S. SNYDER,
Auditing Committee.

President Ochse read the report of the Committee on Officers for the year 1912, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

To the President, Officers, and Members of the Association:

Your Committee on Officers for 1912 would recommend the following as officers for the next year:

For President—The Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Lancaster.

First Vice President—Vance McCormick, Harrisburg.

Vice Presidents—George W. Beemer, Lackawanna; Mr. I. N. Dixon, Westmoreland; Mrs. E. G. Lindsey, Warren; Dr. Martin W. Barr, Elwyn; Mrs. Emma Speer, Washington; Allen Burns, Pittsburg; John McDowell, Montgomery; Bromley Wharton, Secretary State Board of Charities; Mrs. Lydia Walton, Chester; Mrs. J. H. Evans, Oil City; Dr. Carl Kelsey, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset.

Honorary Secretary—Hon. E. P. Gould, Erie.

Assistant Secretary—P. H. Bridenbaugh, Hollidaysburg.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FULLER,
Chairman Committee.

October 11, 1911.

Upon motion of E. D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia, the report of the Committee on Officers was adopted as read.

The convention here adjourned until 2 p. m. at this hall, the delegates to meet at a quarter before 2, at the Presbyterian Church, for a picture.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER 11, 1911.

The convention was called to order, as per adjournment, at 2 p. m. by President Ochse, Mrs. Mary E. Bowie, of Uniontown, taking the chair.

Dr. Martin P. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute at Elwyn, read the following very interesting and instructive paper, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY DR. MARTIN P. BARR.

Marriage—Results and Effects of Heredity, Consanguinity and Environment.

Marriage, in its highest conception, has two prototypes. That of the Garden of Eden, where is found the blending of two natures into a perfection best fitted to maintain and carry forward the purposes of the Eternal Good; and later that of the Divine with humanity to redeem the great family over which evil had triumphed, and to send forth laborers to tend and dress the fair Garden of Life.

Throughout the ages in many lands many happy homes attest the recognition of these high ideals as their one foundation.

With peasantry, yeomanry and burghers, gentry and nobles alike may be traced, however adverse the times, the one idea for the defence from evil and the maintenance of good conceptions within the home and naturally, the community life. Love being the fulfilling of the Law, he who loves God must love his fellow man.

Crime and vice might be rampant, but ever the surest protest against evil and safe-guarding from ill was found in the simple home life alike of poor and rich; and that community esteemed most fortunate, that Government most stable, where such homes abounded.

Each of you doubtless can recall more than one of such, where parents truly one in association of similar tastes, sentiments and beliefs, find the truest enjoyment of life in a cheerful discharge of its duties and obligations to children and to neighbors.

As good comrades and associates in the office of guides and leaders, these heads maintain a dignity and authority commanding respect for themselves and self-respect in those for whom they are responsible; creating an atmosphere of cheerful industry, of quiet refinement, cordiality and good-will which cannot fail to prove favorable to a healthful procreation and development of children thus foreordained to emulate such examples. To such the home-building is paramount, money-getting and amusement a secondary consideration, and in communities where such homes are the rule, divorce is not practiced nor even accepted as a subject of conversation. But again there are others, you must acknowledge and, that with the new age, creeps in the all-dominating ill, demanding, if not expulsion or flood to change the current, certainly a reincarnation of good, and the hand of law to arrest and forbid.

Marriage has fallen from its high estate of a union only of congenial mates for the furtherance of the Eternal Good, and is dominated by any and every motive, sordid or unclean, sentimental or evanescent. The selfish securing of ease, money, position, or mere emotional indulgence is the motive of many in selection, while excessive excitation in the eager pursuit of either business or diversion has produced in these a neurotic condition not favorable to the production of healthy off-spring. Absorbed in the mazes of finance, of fashion, or of ignoble pursuits, married not mated, these fail to maintain a true nobility of character or position, as heads of families. The home missing the dignity of true social life with freedom under law, becomes the abiding places of tyranny or license; the children too often left lonely or neglected, or else consigned to the care of subordinates, or to the over stimulation of the school.

From either condition, naturally, the undeveloped, too often misunderstood, youth seeks escape, either in the excitement of the street or in ill-assorted unions which but emulate what they have known, with a further evolution of degeneracy, the natural result of such heredity and environment.

One may think my pictures of the day overdrawn, but, while opinions may differ, facts do not lie. For verification I need but call attention to the deserted farms, the overcrowded cities, the establishment of Juvenile Courts—a thing unknown in the past; to the startling increase in the estimated numbers of defectives, and of degenerates on many lines, and to the estimated number of divorces within 20 years, attaining the million mark.

That heredity must prove a blessing or a blight cannot be too strongly insisted upon; nor can there be greater incentive to the cultivation of perfection—moral, mental, and physical—than the assurance of the power of procreation and certain transmission of noble qualities, attained through persistent self-control. Race culture, once the dominant thought, defect and disease will find natural sequestration, and need no law to forbid participation of such in marital relations.

In many degenerate cases the sexual emotions are exaggerated, passion taking the place of that pure sentiment of which they are incapable; indeed, many fairly normal but backward are unable to discriminate between lust and love, nor can they realize that a moment of passion may jeopardize the welfare of hundreds of homes. Ignorance is responsible for much, and, unfortunately, those who should teach continue to speak with bated breath instead of exercising the truest wisdom and refinement in advising young men and young women, as a

charity worker once urged upon me, "in language that he who runs might read," of the dangers of the social evil, of venereal disease and safeguarding the innocent by advice and warning. Sexual matters should be discussed with discretion surely, but as intelligently as any other subjects relating to race or communal welfare.

The effect upon the world at large of the rapid increase of degeneracy is fast becoming evident. For as soon as that stage is reached where there is a preponderance of diminished vigor of any sort, be it mental or moral or physical, that community or society is surely doomed. Then, if ever, has it need to claim the protection of law, and this is verified by the history of the past. Certainly Noah and the Ark is a good object lesson to the student of eugenics.

In marriage, as in the breeding of stock, care should be taken in selection, and great care. We are all cognizant of marriages which never should have been. The forbears may not be actually defective, but if there is neuropathic or otherwise diseased stock, imbecility, either mental or moral, or both, is sure to follow in one generation or another; and, acknowledging that we owe something to unborn generations, no one can question the advisability of restricting marriage or preventing propagation by such. Slowly the public is awakening to the call of urgent needs, and the movement is already made in some States which have instituted legal restrictions. But they do not yet go deep enough into cause and effect, and, either not recognizing or not accepting the certainty of imbecilic transmission, there is as yet no concerted action restricting the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles, and insane.

Not only does a Commonwealth fail to forbid, but it practically encourages such cohabitation, for just so long as it raises the burden from incapable shoulders and is willing to feed, clothe, and house the offspring of degenerates, just so long will there be a steady increase of its defective population. Furthermore, it provides not only support but training for these—a training that if it is to accomplish anything in self-support often so effectually conceals defect that recognition of it by the casual observer is impossible, and marriage or enslavery by the vicious and consequent reproduction is too often the natural sequence. And so the work goes on, placing literally a premium on retrogression by freeing the ignorant and indolent from the consequence of folly.

To this a halt must sooner or later be called, and in appealing to workers for the common weal one cannot urge too strongly such united action regarding this matter which ultimately may forbid the marriage or the cohabitation of the unfit.

First, by the separation, asexualization, and sequestration of recognized defectives; second, by the requirement of a certificate from parties seeking marriage license, showing a clean bill of health for at least a generation back, as a matter of simple justice to the coming generation. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and those ancestor worshippers so eager to vaunt the excellencies of their forbears should be impelled to such legislation preserving purity of the race by a mere sense of noblesse oblige.

The generally accepted belief that consanguineous marriages are attended with disastrous results—mental and physical—to offspring is founded upon an entire misconception of cause and effect; a misconception surely not aided by the observation of the union of bodies, organic and inorganic. Here experience dictates alike to the simple and to the scientific; alike in the arts and crafts, as in the experiments of the laboratory, that the union of strength with strength gives added power, as does a commingling of strength with finer, more delicate material the proportionate modification sought; a fact with which all stock breeders are familiar.

The natural inference, therefore, would be that if the life of a race or a family be simple and strong, free from nervous excesses and consequent excitations, the intermingling of its members would conduce to progress rather than to deterioration.

Examples are not wanting in proof of this. Witness the Jews, where intermarriage was for years the rule rather than the exception; and, while certain characteristics are accentuated, degeneracy up to this day is the exception rather than the rule.

A study of conditions in the Commune of Batz, a peninsula of the Loire Inferieure, France, shows a community of some 3,000 inhabitants leading clean, simple lives, among whom crime and intemperance are unknown. For many generations they have intermarried, yet no cases of degeneration—mental, moral, or physical—have occurred, and the number of children is above the average.

A slight taint may by a suitable marriage be diminished, and with further admixture of pure stock be finally eradicated. Although the offspring may appear to resemble one parent, it is in reality a mixture of both; and this is one of Nature's means for bringing about modifications of the race.

Indeed, Langdon Down goes so far as to say, "I am by no means sure that by the judicious selection of cousins, the race might not be improved."

A judicious selection! Ay, there is the crux of the whole matter. Let us but exercise the same care in the selection and mating of human beings that we do with beast and fowl, and degeneracy and crime not only might fast disappear from our midst, but strength and beauty—physical, mental, and moral—might have opportunity to surpass all preconceived ideals.

It cannot be denied that the offspring of consanguineous marriages have been found defective, but where the blood is pure and uncontaminated, this is the exception and not the rule. Students of the subject agree that such connections are not harmful unless there be distinct neurosis in the families, when intermarriage will but quadruple and intensify a fateful heredity.

Howe, in his investigations, notes 44 idiots, the result of 17 consanguineous marriages; but the parents were intemperate and scrofulous, each constituting a cause in itself.

Beach and Shuttleworth, who have studied the cause of mental defect in 2,380 cases, find consanguinity accountable for only 4.20 per cent; Down, in 2,000 cases, seven per cent, and my own study of 4,050 cases but 1.21 per cent, and in the majority of these there was bad heredity.

I know of one instance where for seven generations, covering a period of over 100 years, a family has married and intermarried, over 80 idiots and imbeciles being the result; but this also proves only a concentration of neurosis, as disease was rampant in the family.

A short time since I was called in consultation to give an opinion regarding the marriage of two members of a cadet branch of a noble English family, who, first cousins, resembled each other in every respect—coloring, hair, eyes, disposition, temperament, and tastes. Unhesitatingly, I advised against it; the family history showing a pronounced neurosis which, undefended by the intermixture of purer blood, would most likely reappear in a later generation.

Like should never mate with like unless there be strongly counterbalancing qualities.

Bemiss, in an exhaustive study of 833 consanguineous marriages, finds 3,943 children. Of these, 1,034 were defective—308 idiots, 145 deaf and dumb, 300 scrofulous, 85 blind, 38 insane, 60 epileptic, and 98 deformed, while 883 died in early infancy.

These statistics appear appalling at first view of what an intensified current may achieve in carrying forward defect, latent thought it may be for generations; but, although interesting, the statement does not prove a malign law in consanguinity alone, since it goes on to show that the majority were the offspring of either intemperance, defect, disease, or gross immorality.

A consideration of data and argument on both sides finds as a truism that a baneful heredity is the source of ill, while consanguinity is but heredity intensified. Hence there appears a consensus of opinion, which my own personal observations confirm, that consanguinity is simply a question of morbid heredity, and in few cases is responsible for defect per se.

Environment as effecting marriage and its resulting offspring should be considered first in its possible influence upon mothers during the period of gestation. To this condition I, in a study of some 4,050 cases, attribute 352 or 8.69 per cent. Again poverty, loneliness, overfatigue, worry, and lack of excitement on the one hand, as excess, unrest, and over-stimulation on the other would induce a condition of malnutrition, apathy, or nerve tension conducive, among those with no inherent stamina or resistance, to either defect or insanity.

While records of extrinsic or environmental influences in the actual production of defect, such as that of the Wild Boy of Aveyron and Casper Houser, are rare, there can be no doubt that the many adverse factors—improper feeding, malnutrition, overcrowding or isolation, poor ventilation, ill-treatment, over-excitement, or general neglect—must undoubtedly hinder the awakening of mental and moral faculties, while contributing largely to the development of any latent inherited neurosis.

Contrarywise, a favorable environment is esteemed indispensable to the awakening of dulled faculties, and it is to this that Guggenbuhl ascribes much of the success of the Abendberg.

Certain races, not always the most intellectual—indeed, some uncivilized there are, in both past and present, who, regarding environment of great importance, surround their women anticipating motherhood with all that is most beautiful, believing, and truly, that such natural impressions cannot fail to influence the child.

May not we then, who claim the highest intellectual status, follow where these lead, and, using heredity, consanguinity, and environment as aids, not foes, to a noble end, come at last to regard marriage as a means of securing and maintaining true race ideals?

Miss McLaughlin here extended to the ladies of the convention an invitation to visit the Public Libary of Indiana.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, read the following interesting paper, which was received with applause:

PAPER BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

"County Care of the Insane Under Present Law—Observation and the Results."

The problem of public provision for the insane in Pennsylvania is not a new one. A full century before the Revolution we find recorded in the archives of the Delaware County Court this concise but effective petition:

"Proceedings of Upland Court, Delaware County, A. D. 1676.

"Jan Cornelissen, of Amesland, complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his natural senses and is turned quyt madd and yt; he being a poore man is not able to maintaine him.

"Order that three or four persons be hired to build a little block house at Amesland for to put in ye said madd man, and at the next Court, order will be taken yt; a small levy be laid for to pay for ye building of ye house and ye maintaining of ye said madd man according to the laws of ye Government."

Please notice that this first hospital for the insane on record in Pennsylvania was erected by order of a County Court, and the expense of its erection and entire cost of maintenance of this indigent lunatic was placed upon the local poor authorities. The first public hospital for the indigent insane in Pennsylvania, therefore, was a county care institution. In the course of time similar hospitals sprang up as demand was created for them in a number of couties and poor districts of the State. At the beginning they were entirely custodial in their character, and naturally, but as it turned out unfortunately for the inmates, the accommodations for the insane were of the same class as for the usual almshouse population, and in fact the insane patients in these County Hospitals, or more properly asylums, were closely associated with the poor and were generally confined in certain rooms or cells in the poorhouse.

In 1752, the Pennsylvania Hospital opened its doors to the insane and inaugurated in this State the system of treating insanity as a disease, a reform which had been already introduced in France and England. Not much improvement, however, in the treatment of the poor insane in the almshouses throughout the State was made until nearly a century later, when Miss Dorothea L. Dix, of New York, aroused public opinion by her historic memorial, which she submitted to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania on February 3, 1845. In this appeal for better treatment of the indigent insane, Miss Dix exposed many evidences of neglect and inhumanity, which she personally observed in her self-imposed task of visiting the poorhouses and jails of Pennsylvania.

It is true that the Legislature had previously heard appeals on behalf of the pauper and indigent insane, and a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Konigmacher, of Ephrata, was Chairman, was appointed to report on the subject. This report can be found in the proceedings of the House of Representatives for March 11, 1839. The bill introduced by this committee, however, failed to become a law, and it was not until the session of 1841, that a commission was appointed and a small appropriation made to purchase ground for the erection of an institution to be known as the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, which was at first intended to be located at Philadelphia, but was subsequently erected at Harrisburg. Very little was done, however, towards carrying out this much needed improvement, until after the appearance of Miss Dix before the Legislature with her heart stirring appeal, in February, 1845. In response thereto, a committee was appointed to confer with Miss Dix. Col. Alexander J. McClure, who I believe was Chairman of that committee, became an enthusiastic advocate of the measures proposed by Miss Dix, and as a result, a bill was introduced soon afterward, which appointed a commission to purchase land at Harrisburg and erect buildings for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the Insane, and the same act authorized the Governor to appoint Trustees for the new institution. (1845 P. L., p. 440). The first patients were received October 1, 1851.

It is to be noted that in this act creating the first State hospital there is a clause which gives to the counties and local poor boards the right to have their insane patients admitted by Court order, "and the expenses of said persons if in indigent circumstances shall be paid by

the county to which he or she may belong by residence." By a subsequent act (P. L. 1854, p. 85) the county is made chargeable for maintenance and other expenses of patients so committed, who have no legal residence in the poor district, as well as all other insane paupers that they may deem proper subjects for removal to the asylum. Similar provisions were introduced into the acts which organize the other State hospital for the insane erected since 1851.

I have mentioned these historical details in order to establish my first point, which is that the local poor districts are primarily, and under the law, responsible for the proper care of their indigent insane. And this was the practice in Pennsylvania for more than two hundred years. The passage of time and increasing experience, however, demonstrated that the county authorities had not successfully solved this problem. There are many reasons why this should be so. The advancement of medical science and psychiatry, for one thing showed that many cases of insanity were amenable to proper hospital treatment, and therefore, for this class of patients merely custodial care was insufficient and reprehensible. In the second instance, the standard of care in the almshouses was entirely too low and verged on inhumanity and cruelty. Finally, the task was constantly increasing, until the burden became too great for the local authorities to cope with.

The Committee on Lunacy, soon after its organization in 1883, set to work to alleviate the condition of the indigent insane by transferring many of them to the State hospitals, and to improve the condition of those remaining in the local institutions. It was found, however, that the increased cost of maintaining the indigent insane under the new requirements was proving to be too great a burden for the poor districts to bear. Two ways only presented themselves of meeting this emergency. The first was for the State to assume the entire burden of caring for the indigent insane, and care for all of them in State hospitals, as is done in New York State, or for the State to come to the financial assistance of the counties and encourage them to erect comparatively small local hospitals, so that patients could be kept in their own neighborhood, where they could be under the supervisian of their friends and relatives. The latter method was adopted in Wisconsin about twenty-five years ago, and has given satisfactory results.

The Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy approved the adoption of the so-called county care system, and succeeded in 1895 and 1897 in having laws passed by our Legislature to introduce this State-aided and State-supervised method of caring for the insane in local hospitals erected by the counties or poor districts.

Please notice the change recently made in the conditions: Formerly, when the pauper insane were placed in the State hospitals, the entire cost was charged to the counties. Under the existing arrangements for those so transferred, the counties now only pay $1.75 per week to the State hospitals, the State making up the deficit of $2 per week or more; and the State pays the counties $2 per week toward the maintenance of the indigent insane in the local hospitals for the insane, which have accepted the provisions of the so-called county care acts, which were re-enacted in 1909.

In a former communication to this organization, I reviewed the advantages of the County Care acts, and need not repeat them here. I will merely say that when the system which places the working insane on farms in practically self-supporting colonies is compared with the plan which maintains five or six thousand patients in large State hospitals, the balance is immensely in favor of the former method. This is true from the medical standpoint because modern authorities are agreed that hospitals for the insane should not be larger than 1,500 or

1,800 beds for efficient and successful management. From an economic standpoint, also, it has been shown that large hospitals are more extravagant, the per capita cost of maintenance increasing as we get above 1,500 to 1,800 beds.

In conclusion, I will acknowledge frankly that we have not followed the Wisconsin plan as closely as we might have done if there had been more time to study it and apply it. The urgency was so great, owing to the overcrowding in the existing hospitals, that the Committee on Lunacy found that it could not enforce its requirements too rigidly. In consequence, a few licenses were granted to some county hospitals, which were not as well equipped and organized as an ideal application of the method would demand. But there can be no question that the standard of treatment of the insane in local institutions throughout the State has been decidedly advanced, since the County Care acts first went into operation fourteen years ago. There are more than 6,000 indigent insane in Pennsylvania now provided for in county hospitals for the insane under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy, and it is not too much to say that nowhere in the world are a similar number of the same class of dependent insane better housed, better clad, or better treated than these indigent insane in county hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the present County Care acts.

Discussion was asked for on this paper.

Mr. J. C. Stewart: I was very much interested in this paper. Having already addressed this convention on two previous occasions on the question of county care of the insane, it is like threshing old straw to discuss this paper that has been so ably handled by Dr. Woodbury.

There is one proposition from which there is hardly any dissenting opinion, and that is that the indigent insane must have care; but how and where they should be cared for is a question. We have at the present time two systems, the State and the county care. The Act of 1897 which gave the Poor Boards the privilege of caring for their own insane in local institutions did not limit the class or classes for which they could make provision, but states that proper care and treatment should be provided. The real intent of that act was the care of the chronic cases. It was expected that the acute cases would be sent to the State hospitals, but many of our institutions have gone beyond the original intent of the act and are caring for the acute cases, in a manner that in many cases measures up to the care in the State institutions.

In the county care of the insane touched upon by Dr. Woodbury we have the advantage of the parol of the chronic cases and of the cases that have recovered—giving them the advantage of the home surroundings. This we do not have in the State institutions. Closer tab can be kept on them in the small institutions. And the return of the patients, if necessary to return them to the institutions, can be done in an easier manner and with greater safety to the patients.

It has been argued from time to time as to the expense of the treatment of the insane in our county and State institutions. When we consider the care of the chronic cases, they can unquestionably be cared

for in the county institutions at a less cost than in the State institutions. But those institutions that are going to care for their acute cases must of necessity have a better-equipped force; in fact it must be a hospital in itself.

The acute cases must have hospital treatment, and that can only be had by the proper equipment and a sufficient nursing force. The public do not look upon the treatment of the insane from a parsimonious point of view. If we do not have sufficient funds for the proper care of the acute cases, to my mind we will retrograde to the position in which the insane were a hundred years ago. (Applause.)

Dr. A. J. Somer, Superintendent Blair County Hospital: I don't know that I can say much on this subject. I would like to say something as to the mistake made in Pennsylvania in hitching your county hospitals on to your poor farm. The poor farm has been bought only large enough for your poorhouse, and you try to put up an extensive hospital alongside of the poorhouse; they never mix, and never can mix, as long as men are bult as they are, mentally and physically. Financially it is a mistake. A county hospital ought, under the present law, to return money to that County Treasury, but as they are run in most of the counties they do not. I will admit they save money, in the long run.

I will outline our county hospital, where I have been for three years. We have to pay the market rate for milk and such things. Most county officials forget that probably 35 per cent of the people who bring patients to such an institution can afford to pay some money toward their support. But for various reasons a large number of such slip in without paying a cent. Many who are able to pay argue that because they are taxpayers they should bring their afflicted ones into the institution without cost to themselves.

Last year Blair Hospital took in about $10,000 from the class that could pay towards the patients' support. If it had not have been for that we would have been short about $8,000. But as it was we showed a profit of $2,600 for the year's work. The money that was expended and earned in that year, we had to write off the item of $8,400 of extra cash that we had to charge to 1909 and 1911.

I see no reason why the county hospitals should not get upon a higher plane than they are. There is no reason why the counties should not buy a farm some other place and put up their hospitals there.

Mrs. Sue Williard came forward and extended an invitation to the men delegates to visit the Girls' Industrial School in Indiana at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee on Place of Meeting of the Association for next year here reported that they were unable to agree upon a place. Some friendly argument occurred, after which Mr. L. C. Colborn moved that the convention go to Erie for the next meeting.

The motion of Mr. Colborn was carried by a rising vote.

ADDRESS OF DR. B. A. BLACK.

"Feeble-Mindedness and Idiocy."

In the absence of Dr. J. M. Murdoch, who was on the program for a paper on the above subject, Dr. B. A. Black, of Polk, addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

The terms idiocy, imbecility, and feeble-mindedness are all generically used to cover the whole range of arrested mental development. More specifically each term applies to a particular class.

Dr. Kelsey, in the couse of his address last evening, clearly outlined the classification which has been at least tentatively adopted in this country, so I wish to quote the English classification, as formulated by the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded, in which the idiot is defined as "A person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to guard himself against common physical dangers."

The imbecile is defined as "One who, by reason of mental defect, existing from birth or from an early age, is incapable of earning his living, but is capable of guarding himself against common physical dangers."

Feeble-mindedness, in the mildest degree of mental defect, and the feeble-minded person is "One who is capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, but is incapable, from mental defect existing from birth, or from an early age, (1) of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows, or (2) of managing himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence." This group corresponds to the moron, referred to by Dr. Kelsey.

In addition to this we have the moral imbecile, or one who displays from an early age, and in spite of careful upbringing, strong vicious and criminal propensities, on which punishment has little or no deterrent effect.

There is no sharp and distinct line of separation between these groups. The lower members of the class closely approach the imbecile; the higher members, on the other hand, are but little removed from the merely dull and backward of the normal population.

No general description can be given which would be applicable to every mentally defective child. A small percentage of these children would pass muster as normal if the diagnosis rested upon inspection alone. These, however, are the exception. The majority present numerous anomalies of bodily structure—the so called stigmata of degeneration—as well as of mental development.

Among the common anomalies are irregularities in the size and shape of the cranium and palate, malformations of the external ear and the eye and its appendages, and various deformities of body and limb. Inquiry will frequently show that there has been a marked delay in dentition, walking and talking. Marked irregularities in the appearance of the teeth are quite common, and often the child will not speak a word until five or six years of age.

Without going into detail I wish to speak briefly of some of the principal causes. It is agreed by all who have studied this question that morbid heredity is one of the most frequent causes of mental defect, and the commonest form of morbid heredity is disease or defect of the nervous system; as insanity, epilepsy or feeble mindedness.

Alcoholism is the hereditary factor next in importance, and the history of a large percentage of these cases shows alcoholic excesses in one or both parents. There can be little doubt that the long continued excessive use of alcohol has a deleterious effect upon the germ and

sperm cell, which results in impairment of the nervous system of the offspring. There is also another mode of action to be considered, and that is the direct effect of alcohol upon the embryo. When alcohol is taken into the stomach some of it is speedily absorbed into the blood; and, therefore, alcohol taken during pregnancy very soon comes in contact with the tissues of the embryo. It has been shown by numerous experiments that alcohol exerts a marked baneful influence upon growing protoplasm; and, consequently, the excessive use of alcohol during gestation is liable to be followed by decidedly injurious consequences to the offspring. In this connection the experiments of Fere of injecting a few drops of alcoholic solution beneath the shell of embryo chicks, or subjecting incubating eggs to alcoholic vapors are of interest. By these means he was able to produce a great variety of monstrosities, or chicks of the idiotic and imbecile type.

Chronic exhausting disease, as tuberculosis, seems to have at least an indirect and contributory influence, as attested by the number of feeble-minded who come of tuberculous stock, and also by the large percentage of deaths among this class from tuberculosis.

The advanced age of the parents, consanguinity—the marriage of near relatives—and syphilis are all causes to be considered, but in the fifteen hundred cases which I myself have examined I have found the percentage attributable to these causes to be very small.

An abnormal condition of the mother during pregnancy, as worry, sudden shock or fright, or general ill health which reduces her vitality and interferes with the proper nourishment of the child in utero may result in its imperfect mental development. Although in many such cases a morbid heredity may be the real underlying cause.

During birth, a long difficult labor causing pressure, and especially if attended with asphyxia, is certainly responsible for many of the gross brain lesions, with their resulting paralyses and convulsions. With regard to instrumental delivery, which is frequently given as a cause, I do not believe the proper use of the forceps when indicated is attended with as much harm as the prolonged pressure and asphyxia resulting from a natural delivery in very difficult cases.

Injuies to the head after birth, as from a fall, is given by many people as the cause of their child's condition. If the injury is a severe one, such as to cause unconsciousness or the rupture of some of the cerebral or meningeal vessels, leading to the destruction of a local area in the brain, it indeed is a cause; but such cases are of rather infrequent occurrence; and how many normal children are there who have not had a number of falls of some kind before they see many years of life. However, the parents will often find more comfort in attributing the child's condition to an injury than to any hereditary mental taint.

In the acute diseases of childhood, as scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough, either through an accompanying meningitis, or from the severity of the toxaemia acting as a direct poison to the brain cells; or rarely through sense deprivation, as in the loss of sight and hearing, there results an arrest of mental development.

Epilepsy is frequently the cause of mental defect. While in many of these cases it is difficult to distinguish cause from effect, it is evident that frequent and severe convulsions while the brain is rapidly growing do interfere with its development; yet in many cases both the epilepsy and the mental condition are due to the same underlying cause—an unstable nervous heredity.

With regard to the number of this class of mental defectives, a conservative estimate is one to about five hundred of the normal population. Placing the population of the State of Pennsylvania at seven millions, we find this gives us in the neighborhood of fourteen

thousand. The question then arises, both from a humane and an economic standpoint, what are we going to do for them?

The modern solution of the problem is to provide institutions and training schools; and we are now caring for a little more than three thousand in the three institutions of the State—Elwyn, Spring City and Polk—which are especially equipped for this purpose; but the institution accommodations of the State are entirely inadequate to accommodate all who need such care. Quite a number are housed in the various County Homes; some are serving terms in the reformatory and penal institutions, and many more are at large, and being deficient in moral control, they are unable to conduct themselves properly, and are likely to develop into criminals or become victims of the designing.

The institution then performs a twofold duty: (1) to safeguard the interests of society against the special peculiarities of the defective; whether they be active or passive. (2) To protect the defective against the evil suggestions and pernicious influence of certain elements of society; and at the same time develop him to the fullest possible extent, in order that his life may be made happy, and, in many cases, useful.

With regard to the training of this class of individuals, the idea has been advanced that, since we cannot cure them or qualify them to make their own way in the world—the idea of which has been abandoned—it is useless to spend time and money upon them. This is a great mistake. Quite a number of these persons possess habits and propensities which make them a decided menace to society. Part of these are inborn, but many of them are the result of neglect and abuse; and there can be no doubt that judicious and systematic training will do much to prevent their development.

Training not only results in a lessening of evil; it is attended with positive good. While with the idiot about all that can be expected is some improvement in their personal habits and cleanliness, or possibly the doing of some minor errands, in the milder degrees of defect many of them become capable of useful and remunerative work.

When the condition is once diagnosed the question should be met fairly and squarely, and the parents informed that the child should be placed in a suitable training school before he reaches the age when the possibility of training shall have gone by forever.

Parents, as a rule, are slow to notice defect in their children, and often take offense if acquainted of the fact by the conscientious physician. Too often they are relieved by the assurance of the physician or friends that the child is simply backward and will yet come out all right.

Contrary to the general impression, mentally defective children do much better when placed with children of their own mental capacity than when placed with normal children. They meet each other and can associate on a more equal basis. They play and work together and are stimulated by the spirit of rivalry. Tasks and lessons can be assigned them which are within their grasp, and they can feel that they are accomplishing something, and so take pride in their work. Simple amusements can be provided for them, and, on the whole, they live happy and contented lives, providing they are placed in an institution before they have become accustomed to roaming the streets and living lives of idleness. If they are cut off from the allurements of the world after they have once had a taste of them, they are restless and uneasy and are more difficult to deal with.

By caring for this class of people apart from the world, much can be done toward lessening the propagation of their species. The two chief obstacles to this at present are that we have no way of holding them in the institution if their friends cannot be persuaded of the dan-

ger of taking them out into the world; and, secondly, the lack of room in the institutions for all requiring such care.

We must not become too enthusiastic, however, along this line, and think we can entirely prevent the birth of feeble-minded children, either by isolation, the prevention of their marriage, or by sterilization by operation; for as long as the human race lasts we shall have the feeble-minded with us in goodly numbers.

President Ochse here introduced Dr. R. M. Little, President of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, who was received with applause and said:

ADDRESS OF DR. R. M. LITTLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Coming into your conference at this hour, I hardly know what to say to you other than to speak briefly about the Executive Committee that has been in session at the hotel for the State Conference of Charities and Corrections which will meet in Pittsburg November 14th, 15th, and 16th. The Executive Committee has been going over the program as it is being arranged and perfected. The preceding conference appoints the officers for the next year and they arrange the place of meeting and the topics, assigning it in sections with certain persons as chairman of each section.

The conference will be held in Carnegie Institute Lecture Hall. It is a delightful place to meet, and all who can come are welcome, and most especially do we invite you who are here to-day—the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor. Those who have been concerned in starting the State Conference of Charities and Corrections are deeply concerned that we might come into hearty co-operation with this old conference of the Directors of the Poor, hoping that at an early time we might find ourselves meeting at the same time and in the same city, and probably holding together some joint conference.

I regret not being here earlier to have enjoyed your proceedings and to have placed this subject before you at an earlier hour. For the problems we all have to deal with, whether from the point of view of the public official or as citizens of the Commonwealth, are the same, and we need to bring to bear upon their solution all the resources of the State and all the experience of those who are qualified to teach us, and we can help one another. A common floor of discussion of methods and of institutions and of principles and ideals and of causes and effects are of fundamental importance, not only to us, but to the Commonwealth, and to the structure of society, which we are endeavoring to serve.

I would plead, therefore, this afternoon that if it be possible—and of course this may be intruding something into your deliberations, which will not be proper—but I desire to throw out the suggestion that, while you have decided to go to Erie next year, that if it be possible to have a reconsideration of that and leave it with your Executive Committee to meet with our Executive Committee to try to arrange to meet in some other city. We are due east of the Alleghenies next Oc-

tober. We ought to go to Wilkes-Barre or Scranton or some other place, for it is necessary for us to go back and forth across the State, and if your association could arrange to go east of the Alleghenies I can assure you that the State Conference of Charities and Corrections would find it possible to meet at the same time and in the same place and to work out some partial program that would be mutually acceptable. It would be greatly to our advantage to meet where you meet and enjoy your proceedings, and I might express the hope that our conference would be of advantage to you, and that we would find it mutually advantageous to have the evening meetings together.

I thank you for your kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Weller is called for. He said: It occurred to me that one short story might be of interest. So far as I know it is the first case of extradicting a wife deserter, in the city of Pittsburg. This man has a very good wife and a number of children. He had a quarrel with his wife, and left. He went to Superior, Wis., and we found he had a good position there. We have in the Associated Charities a Committee on Desertion and Compulsory Support, and we put them to work to see if we could compel this man to support his wife. We got the District Attorney to ask for extradition. The Governor granted the request, and the Governor of Wisconsin co-operated, and it was up to the Associated Charities of Pittsburg to send a Deputy to Superior and we paid the fare and brought the man back. The extradition worked, under the present law. The man was taken before the Judge and he issued an order on him of $6 a week; a bond was given and the man has a job and has been working a number of months and paying $6 a week regularly to his wife. We figured it out that our $80 that this cost us, if expended in relief to this woman, would have been exhausted very soon, but in spending it to bring the man back to his responsibility we secured the payment of the $6 a week to the wife for an indefinite number of weeks.

I only cite this story as an illustration. We are deeply interested in this matter.

I offer it as a demonstration of the fact that the present law in Pennsylvania will work. That all you need is that the District Attorney of your district shall ask for extradition and back you up in it. In Pittsburg we have almost reached the point where the District Attorney will pay the expenses of the extradition; and recently he has given us encouragement that in the next case he will deem it possible to pay the expense himself.

This story gives briefly the key-note to what I am to say about Associated Charities. In Pittsburg we try to bring to the families two forces—competent personal service and co-operation; and we spent this money, not for relief of food or fuel or shelter or clothing, but for the forces upon which practically all effort depends for success—competent personal service and co-operation. In this case co-operation meant bringing into actually working together the Governors of two States,

and the police authorities of two cities, and a resourceful person who furnished the money. Eight or ten different organizations of individuals co-operated—co-operation in the sense of definite, united, team-playing.

Competent personal service in the sense that this work was worked out—the man was traced to Superior, and the District Attorney was interested, in Pittsburg, and all the steps were followed out by a worker who was paid $50 a month. If preventive and constructive work is to grow up in our community must it not come as it has in the medical profession?

Within the last forty or fifty years the whole modern development of medicine and surgery has come about with its training schools and its scientific knowledge.

I look and hope for the time to come when philanthropy shall be so organized and systematized and strengthened that charity will come into its own, because it is scientific as well as sympathetic. A better condition of life will be brought about. (Applause.)

President Ochse here read the following telegram of congratulation and wishes of success to the convention from Mrs. H. L. Rankin:

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1911.

Henry W. Ochse, President Association of Charities.

Congratulations and best success to you and members of convention.

MRS. HUGH L. RANKIN.

The Rev. W. Henry Thompson, President of the Children's Home Society of Pittsburg, was here introduced and read an interesting paper on "Environment versus Heredity."

PAPER BY THE REV. THOMPSON.

"Environment Versus Heredity."

Improvement by environment is better than correction by law, regulation by penalty, or restriction by force. Law erects the penitentiary, puts limitations upon actions, and restrictions upon conduct. All theories which are founded in mere law are necessarily restrictive rather than constructive. They find their inspiration in suspicion and distrust, and are predicated upon belief in the eternal baseness of the individual. Heredity assumes in its last analysis that child nature is the battleground upon which certain parental traits must fight it out for an uncertain victory.

We do not deny the fact of heredity. Living beings doubtless transmit to their offspring a portion of those traits peculiar to themselves, and in saying that we are going much further than merely affirming that "like begets like." To say "like begets like" is merely to say that a tree begets a tree and animals beget animals. Heredity refers to the transmission of traits of one class or species to the same class or species, as color of hair or eyes, and in the human species, of feature and dispositions.

In general there are two theories of heredity. One the mechanical, the other the psychological. The most recent conclusions of research are that the further you get from the physiological, and the further you go into the higher nature, the more complex becomes the study and the more uncertain the results. In fact, the true field of heredity is in the subordinate sphere. Its manifestations are only certain in the lower planes of life.

Environment is the sum of those influences which serve to mold the individual. The sum of all that modifies the mental and social character of the individual. It has been said that heredity and environment are the master influences of the organic world. We affirm that heredity takes second, and not first, place in the intellectual and also in the moral realm. It does not control the psychical being. To the mighty and constant power of environment must be given the supreme place in the economy of man. It is the architect of heredity.

Heredity touches the individual only at one point. Environment touches him at every point and at every moment. Heredity is a straight line. Environment is an all-circling sphere. Heredity is only a memory—it refers to the past; environment is a constant hope—it reaches out into the future and molds destinies. Heredity is of the earth earthy; it is limited to the little area of the physical being. Environment treats man as the center of the universe and makes all forces, all oceans and continents, all constellations and stars serve him. Heredity is the fatalism of sociology; it leaves no place for the operation of the will, but forces the individual blindly and irresistibly on by the grim law of necessity. It is the paralysis of the moral nature, deadening all sense of accountability, and if the conscience awakens out of some nightmare of guilt, it salves itself with the cowardly wail, "It could not be helped."

We cannot select our parents or elect our ancestors, but we can select our environment. All true charity work aims to improve and adjust the environment of others. In such efforts the inspiration of a hopeful faith is essential.

Just to the extent to which the mind is imbued with mechanical theories of heredity will there be a paralysis of sympathy and effort. It is the death of the sublime optimism so essential to helpful work for others. Tell us they are in the coils of an irreversible law and the most enthusiastic will cool off and give up effort. It is only the irresistible conviction that there is a possible otherwise for each case that justifies and inspires effort. Faith in moral freedom and human improvability only will nerve the will and confer ability to labor for the uplifting of others.

Heredity has about it no inherent remedy for decay. It has no antidote for degeneracy. The plant and the animal alike will, if left to themselves, return to primitive wildness. The only remedy is in the controlling processes of an imposed and helpful environment.

Now this has a practical bearing upon every form of sociological work. Environment is the potent factor in the care of the poor in or outside of the poorhouse. It furnishes the key by which Commissioners and Overseers of the Poor may find access to the highest and the best for their wards. It also offers to reformatory and correction workers ideals to aim at and methods to pursue. It is the remedy for the cure of crimes, and the tonic atmosphere in which the moral convalescents will find recovery.

The power of environment is especially available in dealing with the child. It is in the bud the wind most surely blights. It is in the sapling the twist is received which results in the knarl and knot.

The knowledge of fundamental child nature is necessary in selecting a suitable corrective environment. It will be particularly helpful if it can be ascertained what particular function may have been limited by heredity or vitiated by an unwholesome early environment. Whether the will has been undeveloped or overdeveloped; whether the imagination has been abnormally wrought upon so that it creates morbid pictures and invents fictitious standards of conduct, or whether the emotions have been enervated through unreal fears or superficial pleasures, or whether the sentiments of respect and reverence have been

deadened. A skillful physician will be qualified to prescribe in proportion as he can first accurately diagnose the case. A selected environment should be justified by experience under like circumstances. All true remedial measures are the result of experimentation. Theories are well, but alike in the schools and professions fail in actual operation. It is not every student at the normal that is a normal student.

Now, if you look at the practical bearing of environment upon work for children, it will be well to remember:

1. It begins to operate very early. Earlier perhaps than we think. There is a purely physical environment prior to birth. Sensation is then the sole agency. Of this we may not speak further than to say: Purity of thought, hopefulness of spirit, sereneness of temper are calculated to affect the texture and nature of the child more advantageously than a corrupt, sullen, or querulous spirit.

By obtaining correct knowledge of parentage one will know what needs to be neutralized and what developed. A knowledge of child antecedents as well as child nature will be an aid in adjusting it to more suitable environment.

2. It should be adapted to the stage of the child's development.

This will involve a knowledge of the processes by which child nature unfolds, for instance:

At the age of one month the child is largely a mere bundle of immature instinct. It sees objects, becomes amenable instinctively to pain and pleasure. Mental action is only in the dim dawn.

At the age of three months there begins to follow in orderly succession:

(a) The dawning of consciousness. The child by its steady gaze at you seems to say, "I know I am here. I don't know who I am, but who are you?" You leave the room and return, the child seems to remember you were there once before and are there again. Its little optics follow your movements. There is the beginning of the recognition of persons, things, and places.

(b) Then there is the awakening of the emotions. The crying for your presence. Fear when you are absent. Glad at your return. The automatic reaching out for playthings. If a boy, a horse; if a girl, for a doll. Though so early it is the mother or nurse that usually determines the kind of toy, unconsciously perhaps, but through their knowledge of the sex. The child is too young to discriminate.

(c) It is time now for the assertive faculty to operate. The will commences its insipient manifestations. It shows displeasure with something and resents your right to impose some dose or dope. If it does not show pugnacity, it does display tenacity, and often a vigorous insistence.

(d) About this time the imagination takes on activity, showing itself in definite joy, grief, emulation, or being pleased when you are pleased, and contrariwise.

At five or six months the intellect defines itself, words are caught, and their meanings learned—monosyllables, of course.

At seven months the reasoning powers begin—showing pride, shame, passion, and a sense of the incongruous which is an appreciation of the ludicrouse. These all arise from inferences.

Gradually an indefinite sense of morality will appear, which is usually accompanied with the articulation of sounds. At twenty months the moral sense becomes definite. Judgment, recollection, and self-control become definite and manifest.

At the age of three years the intellect and heart, the mind and emotions, unite in the manifestation of superstitious fears. Afraid of the dark and of ghosts. They are no longer fearful of "big black bears" since the "Teddy Bear" has robbed it of harm and filled it with charm. At four years the child becomes initiative.

Soon averice dawns in the form of selfishness, envy in the guise of spitefulness, vanity in the appreciation of and love of beauty. All this is crowned with awe in the presence of religion. It is now that the child may experience remorse and can be taught courtesies and civilities.

It has been said that at the age of ten years child life is either a state of melancholia or of ecstacy.

Now at some point in the unfolding of this strange thing, which we call a child, you find it wilting under neglect, crushed by cruelty, enervated by disease, vitiated by vice. The duty is imposed upon you, imposed by your calling to charity work, or by your official position. So diverse are conditions that no mechanical or routine arrangements will avail. You cannot throw them into your charity hopper and grind them through. They are as clay in the hands of the potter, but it is not your business to turn them into bricks. If you line them up in institutions you may compress them into similars, but it will be at the expense of individually. You cannot throw them into the poorhouse. To do so is to treat them as refuse. They are plants, and more. They are animals, and more. They need soil and freedom, a place and an area, and more. They are possible geniuses, possible angels, possible gods. That is the same as saying they have in them, if neglected, the possibility of intellectual dullards and social devils.

Whatever it is proposed to do by environment, it must be remembered that heredity in each case has left the child with a certain innateness, which is its very own—a tendency, a bias, a bent. Circumstances may have strengthened that inclination, which may be up or down. It must not be overlooked that what we call heredity is a constant and heavy pressure in that direction, be it up or down. There is no change inherent in it. Gravity cannot reverse itself to save a man who has slipped over the brink of the precipice. It should be equally born in mind that while heredity moves in a straight line, environment is an all-enveloping sphere pressing in from every side. Environment is a sphere filled, an atmosphere with pressure, and electrical. It is the home, the street, the school, the social circle. It is breathed, it appeals to eye, ear, touch, and stirs emotion by its vivid appeals to the mind and imagination. The eye should not see the immodest or nude in picture or on billboard, the ear should not hear the lewd, and whatever may taint the imagination should be most scrupulously guarded against. It should be the aim to make the child's realm like the "Holy Jerusalem descending out of heaven"—it should be "clear as crystal." It is possible by our crude and coarse methods of attempted remedy to defeat our own purpose by inadvertently teaching what had better be unnamed. Solon refused to enact a law in Athens against a crime not yet committed, lest the law suggest the crime, and some one straightway go and commit it.

In selecting an environment, it is only going back to Nature and first principles in securing for the child home life. Its own home, of course, but a home with all that signifies the place in which to derive results from a true atmosphere.

If the child must have another home than its own, and that must be selected for it, the following general and tentative principles suggest themselves:

AGE.

1. Infants should not be placed with couples who are well past the age of childbearing. Husband not over forty-five, wife forty.

2. The ideal is to place an infant with a young childless couple married three years. Disappointed maternity prepares the way.

3. Boys aged twelve or over are better not placed with farmers over fifty years, unless they may have a son of mature age and positively clean and steady habits.

4. Boys under nine with youngerly people, who have no children.

5. Girls of twelve or over with farmers not over forty and who have no boys of similar age.

6. Children of intermediate age are better with young people who have not gotten altogether away from the memory of their youth

TEMPERAMENT.

7. Not place a child whose record and manner indicate distinct physiological limitations with people of high social ideals and educational expectations. There can be no congeniality established.

8. The child of active nervous temperament should not be placed with people of vociferous speech on either side of the house. It is the child of vociferous parents that acquires the habit of answering back.

9. No boy or girl is born gentle, obedient, or truthful; therefore, each must acquire these traits. Gentleness is not induced by stormy expostulations or rebukes, but by example. The moral quality of actions and the moral meaning of words also are more quickly and permanently learned through example than precept.

10. It should be impressed upon foster-parents that they will be imitated in eating, drinking, speech, gait, table mannerisms, and especially in their hypocrises.

MORALITIES.

11. Wrongdoing in the child is relative. Every child is subjected to a double standard of ethics. One the father's, the other the mother's. This fact is too often lost sight of in our judgments, and may, by confusing the child, have much to do with producting its so-called obliquities of conduct.

12 There is a normal naughtiness as well as an abnormal. One the outflowing of the undirected child nature, the other the expression of its perverted nature. But the perversions may arise wholly from a bad environment, just as health may be lost through exposure to a malarial atmosphere.

DISCIPLINE.

13. Rigid exactness is better than neglectful laxness. But tidiness in the home, orderliness without and in the business, with wise and firm discipline in school, will induce obedience in the life of the boy or girl. The child takes its most effective corrections by indirectness, rather than by absorption than infliction.

14. It is better not to see half a child does. This will save parents from much unnecessary annoyance and prevent them from the crime of nagging the child into willfulness.

15. Two things may well be held in mind:

First. Each several and separate child needs as the complement of its life the care of a woman with the true mother sense and instinct.

Second. Each several and separate child has a place in the world; that place is not so far away but you can reach it. It is for you to find that place for that child, get the child into it, and see that it becomes permanently fitted into that place.

Prof. P. H. Bridenbaugh, of Blair, presented the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ON STRICT MARRIAGE LAW.

Resolved, That some legal provision should be made to enable the authorities to restrain women who are defective mentally and morally during the child-bearing age.

Resolved, That we should have a strict marriage-license law, prohibiting the marriage of persons mentally defective and having transmittable diseases.

H. FRANK ESHELMAN,
P. H. BRIDENBAUGH.

President Ochse: Our business is concluded. Before laying down the gavel I wish to say to my successor that in my nineteen years' connection with this Association I have made many new friends and associates that I prize highly. This will probably be the end of my work as a Director of the Poor, as, unfortunately, I fell "in between," at the last primaries. Nevertheless, I cannot forget the many pleasant associations I have had among the members of this Association. And if possible I will be with you hereafter, at least at some of your meetings—if not in person, I certainly will be in spirit.

I again thank you for the honor you conferred upon me in electing me as your President. (Applause.)

Mr. Colborn at this point requested Judge Telford, of the Courts of Indiana County, to make a few remarks.

Judge Telford said: I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a word to this convention. After all the instructive addresses we have listened to during the sessions of the convention I would not propose to say anything that would be instructive, but I desire to say a word in appreciation. We have looked forward to the meetings of this convention with great expectations and we have not been disappointed.

It is pleasant to us to see the faces of those whose names have been familiar to us as leaders in the lines of work they represent, and I think all who have attended this convention must have profited by the information they have received. I trust that it may be a pleasure to the Association at some time to meet with us again. I am sure it will be our pleasure to receive you. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith (Chester): I would like to say a word on the resolutions just adopted. I am impressed with their importance to a greater extent than almost anything else that has come before us. They are the foundation of preventative legislation. Those who have been closely identified with the work of caring for our unfortunates realize that much of the pauper element comes from the two sources here referred to.

Do not go home and forget about these resolutions, but if successful legislation is to come from it, we must agitate the public mind. The public, as a mass, know very little about this and you should talk it up; educate your legislators and your people.

President Ochse: I have the great pleasure of introducing to you my successor, whom you have elected as your President for the ensuing year, the Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, of Lancaster.

Mr. Eshelman was received with applause and said:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I want to thank you for the compliment you have paid me in electing me to this office. Since I have been apprised of the election, I have been thinking very hard. While my interest was alive in the Association before it is tenfold more so now.

I would say that all parties who wish to have any sort of information whatever that I can give, please consider yourselves entirely free

to write me upon any subject. If I cannot answer it I will see that information is forwarded to you.

I would ask every member to store up ideas between now and the next meeting on all subjects with reference to this great work, and be loaded full of information for the next meeting. Don't wait until a week or two before the next meeting, but begin now, and be ready.

I hope I can grasp the main and important elements of the great questions before us, to make this work of the Association effective. We have a place of meeting selected; it doesn't suit all members, perhaps, but we must be loyal. Let us work harmoniously and try and have a large and successful convention.

We are certain of two lines of work that must be looked after. The preventive end of the evils we are battling and trying to do all we can along that line (and that is a hint to the Program Committee). Now try to do all we can in stopping the flood of evils, rather than in correcting the evils that have been made. Also the productive end—that is, we must have money. We get part of it from appropriations, but which will be the easier; to constantly ask that they be enlarged and enlarged, or to try to produce in our institutions as much as we can to help ourselves? We may find that the producing of money to help ourselves will be easier than to constantly enlarge appropriations.

I promise you I shall do my duty, to the very last dot, and I again thank you, and hope for the co-operation of all. (Applause.)

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): I wish to offer a resolution: "That the officers elected and the Locale Committee be authorized to fix the time of holding the next meeting."

The motion was carried.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey (Warren): I have been exceedingly silent at this convention, and the principal reason is that I brought my better half.

I am reminded of the Yankee lady who went through the Museum of the Vatican and saw a fine statue of Apollo, and next to the statue of Apollo the statue of a very meek-faced, brow-beaten woman, and she exclaimed, "Here is Apollo, and this must be Apollinaris, his wife." (Laughter.)

You have always had Apollinaris, but this time you had Apollo. I wanted to say one word of thanks to dear Mrs. Williard, who has made this such a charming occasion, and I could not leave without offering my personal thanks and the loving appreciation of the members of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, who are Mrs. Williard's stalwart supporters and intense admirers, and I would move that we give a standing vote of thanks to Mrs. Williard for the part she has taken in making this convention the great success it has been.

Mrs. Lindsey's motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Williard (Indiana): The pleasure is not all on the part of the delegates to this convention. It has been a great pleasure to me, to meet these people in my own home town. I have been attending these conventions for many years, and I consider it one of the most pleasant spots in my life.

The convention here adjourned sine die.



MRS. SUE WILLIARD

A Pioneer in the Children's Aid Society and This Association, to Whose Activity and Interest the Association Is Indebted for the Splendid Convention at Indiana.

RECEPTION

Wednesday, October 11, 1911.

Hon. John P. Elkin, through the officers of the Association, tendered a reception to the members, visitors, and citizens of the community to meet at his home this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Judge Elkin has one of the most beautiful homes in Western Pennsylvania. It was most beautifully decorated with choice cut flowers and vines, making it a bower of beauty. Judge and Mrs. Elkin and their very charming daughter, together with Judge and Mrs. Telford, Mrs. Williard, and Prof. James E. Ament most cordially and graciously received and welcomed the members to his palatial home, at once making everybody feel pleased to be there. An orchestra dispensed beautiful music during the evening. After greeting one another, the guests were escorted to the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, etc., and where dainty and delightful refreshments were served by Miss Elkin, and a number of her very charming young lady associates in Indiana. After refreshments, all gathered into the spacious halls and parlors, where the President called upon Judge Elkin for a few remarks. He responded in a very pleasing address. He spoke of his appeciation of having this Association meet at his house and assured all of his sympathy and approval of their work. He gave a short history of the founding of Indiana, its progress, and its outlook. He paid a fine tribute to the Indiana State Normal School, its equipment, and to the great number of men and women, who have gone out from this school as graduates and who are now occupying positions of honor and trust throughout Pennsylvania, as well as the Nation.

The Judge made a comparison between country and city; he humorously said he was in politics a while, and gave a detailed description of his touring the State, "in the interest of certain candidates," and in going through "the northern tier of counties, I was impressed with the beautiful scenery, the magnificent timber then growing, as well as the beautiful farms dotted here and there through these counties."

Continuing, Judge Elkin said: "I landed at Coudersport at 3 o'clock and I am sure there were 500 people there—the streets were line with carriages—the finest turnout of carriages that I had seen in Pennsylvania. That night the meetings were so large we had to hold them in the Courthouse, and it was lighted with electricity, and I saw as many handsome women and young girls there as I had seen in any place in the State. We met splendid people there. I expected it would be a primitive community. I tell you you will find such people all over Pennsylvania. It is a surprise to go about the State and see the sturdy and refined people you will meet in all parts of the State. If I were choosing a city to live in in America I would choose Philadelphia. But

sometimes our Philadelphia friends get the notion that all the cultured people are there. Don't you believe it. We have as capable lawyers in the country as in the city. It is true some city lawyers develop a vast capacity for work. John G. Johnson is a wonderful man and Mr. Watson, of Pittsburg, is another one. But for capable work the country lawyer need not take a back seat for anybody. You have them in Allegheny and in Somerset County (Applause).

In my judgment no better people live anywhere than right here in Indiana. The Scotch-Irish wandered over the mountains from the Cumberland Valley 125 years ago. They came with the Bible, and they have held up the morals of the people and have developed good men and women. I don't think a better Judge ever sat on the Supreme Bench than the late Silas Strong. In Greensburg they had Henry B. Foster, and in Jefferson County George A. Jenks, who back in the 70's was Solicitor-General, and he argued some cases that have gone into the legal literature of the country, and he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State.

I say this as a word of encouragement to those who live in the country districts. For myself I like to live in the country. I think it is good to get you feet close to the ground. It is a good thing to live in a community where you know your neighbor's names, and who gossip and talk about you. In the city the man at No. 900 may not know the man who lives at No. 910. It is a good thing to be in touch with your neighbors.

I am delighted as I can be that you thought proper to come here and pay your respects to us. We will always have the right hand of fellowship for you. Come as often as you desire to come. We will entertain you the best we know how. (Applause).

On motion of Col. Gould, of Erie, a vote of thanks was tendered Judge and Mrs. Elkin for their entertainment of the delegates.

APPENDIX

Reports of Societies Presented During the Sessions to Be Published in These Proceedings

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Home, for the Poor District of Allegheny County, for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	361
Number admitted during year	522
Total number in Home and received during year	883
Number died, discharged and eloped	525
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	358
Average number in Almshouse during year	348¾

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 56,890.76
Cost of buildings and improvements	$13,618.98	
Cost of out-door relief	38,348.11	
Cost of other outside expenses	9,725.99—	61,693.08
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		118,583.84
Average weekly cost per capita		3.128
Total Almshouse expenses		118,583.84
Total receipts other than county		7,578.43
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		111,005.41

Improvements—Dairyman's house, wagonshed, tunnel extension, silo, bakeoven.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; S. W. Lea, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier Township, Allegheny County. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $599,748.23; value of acres, $103,723.13.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—A separate report is rendered by the Insane Department, the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Woodville, Pa. New buildings for the Department for the Poor were completed during the year 1911, the total improvements amounting to $533,563.30; of this sum $400,000 was realized by the sale of 4 per cent bonds.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 1910:

	Males	Females	Total
Number in hospital December 31, 1909	395	277	672
Number admitted during the year	184	106	290
Total number in and admitted during year	579	383	962
Number died, discharged and eloped during year	161	89	250
Number remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1910	418	294	712

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$117,560.51
Expended for permanent improvements	902.21
Expended for other outside expenses	2,758.98
Expended for the maintenance of hospital proper	113,899.32

RECEIPTS.

*Received from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the support of insane patients	$78,443.99
Received from the board and maintenance of patients	13,268.98
Net cost to county for maintenance of hospital	25,847.54
Average per capita per week	3.59

*Note—$15,071.71 is for the quarter ending November 30, 1909.

Board of Directors—H. W. Ochse, President, Etna, Pa.; J. McB. Robb, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1910:

The net cost for operating the hospital for the year 1910 was $28,463.23. The net earnings were $31,079.70 leaving a net profit (on all cost charges except interest on investment) of $2,616.47.

Comparisons between years 1908-09-10.

	1908	1909	1910
Net cost for year	$21,425.35	$27,280.46	$28,463.23
Cash earnings	15,143.73	23,552.16	31,079.70
Cost to county	6,281.60	3,728.30	2,616.47 profit
Average number patients	146	186	208
Gross average cost	2.82 2/10	2.82 3/10	2.66 1/100
Net average cost to Co.	.95 9/10	.38 53/100	No Cost

The above figures for the years 1908-9-10 include not only maintenance and ordinary repairs, but also permanent improvements and furniture. The cost to the county to operate, repair, and improve the institution was reduced by about 40 per cent in 1909, as compared with 1908, and further reduced in 1910 to such an extent that we show earnings for the year totalling $2,616.47.

For the first time in the history of hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania has any such institution been able to show any profit on its maintenance account. If Blair County were still keeping her insane in State hospitals, the cost to the county would have been approximately $18,000. The actual cost to the county, if the interest charges is counted for 1910, is $3,383.59, as against $9,728.30 in 1909, and $12,281.60 in 1908. The extra earnings are made in the large increase in the private patient account, in the extra allowance from the State and in the earnings from the truck patch, chicken yard, etc.

The number of patients in the house January 1, 1910, was 207, with 20 on parole. During the year we admitted 94, discharged 65, and 32 died. On December 31, 1910, we had remaining in the house 209 and 15 on parole.

Of the 65 patients discharged, 35 left the house restored, 21 convalescent or improved, and 9 unimproved; of the 21 patients discharged convalescent or improved, 11 have fully recovered; the balance either belonged to incurable disorders or were not heard from.

The following are some of the improvements made during the year: A pool and billiard room was furnished and equipped for the male de-

partment. A temporary greenhouse was built. About 12,000 cubic yards of earth were moved, continuing the system of grading and filling laid out in 1909. This year was started a new vegetable garden, part of which was furnished with the Skinner irrigating system, making it possible to have lettuce, radishes, etc., earlier in the season and also in August and September, which heretofore was practically impossible. A poultry house to accommodate 900 fowls was built and is occupied.

H. J. SOMMER, M. D., Supt.

October 1, 1911.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Directors of the Poor for Chester County Almshouse of the Chester County Poor District for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	180
Number admitted during year	291
Total number in home and received during year	471
Number died, discharged, and eloped	288
Number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1911	183
Average number in Almshouse during the year	199

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$41,976.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	$10,278.61	
Cost of outdoor relief	115.00	
Cost of other outside expenses	6,310.00	16,703.61
Total cost of maintaining poor house proper		25,273.24
Average weekly cost per capita		1.05
Total Almshouse expenses and Hospital for Insane		75,874.71
Total receipts other than county (County Home and Hospital for Insane)		33,897.86
Total cost to county for maintenance of County Home and Hospital for Insane		41,976.85

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses: John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, Pa., Directors. Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home, Embreeville, Pa.; Dr. Jane Baker, Superintendent of Hospital, resigned January 1, 1910, on account of poor health and was succeeded by Dr. Ralph C. Kell.

Location—West Bradford, Chester County, Pa. Postoffice, Embreeville, Pa.

Number of acres, 604; value of buildings, $311,756.25; value of farm, $33,220.

We are caring for 277 of our insane under the County Care Act. Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 5; total, 5. Total number in County Home and Hospital 464.

Improvements—New pumping station and water main. New fire protection throughout the institution. Two new double houses.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Report of Delaware County Almshouse, for the Lima Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	143
Number admitted during year	101
Total number in Home and received during year	244
Number died, discharged and eloped	88
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	156
Average number in Almshouse	145

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$52,144.34
Cost of buildings and improvements	$2,763.73	
Cost of out-door relief	3,002.83	
Cost of other outside expenses	2,527.40—	8,293.96
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		14,904.28
Average weekly cost per capita		2.77
Total Almshouse Expenses		18,443.02
Total receipts other than county		3,869.02
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		50,000.00

IMPROVEMENTS.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors of the Poor, Samuel Evans, Media, R. F. D. No. 3; William H. Jones, Upper Darby, Pa.; Arthur Martin, Chester, Pa.; Steward, John H. Kerlin, Lima, Pa.

Location—Lima. Postoffice, Lima, Delaware County, Pa.

Number of acres, 96; value of buildings, $60,000; value of acres, $200 per acre.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act. Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 133; females, 117; total, 250. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 147.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the Poor District of Erie County for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	189
Number admitted during year	116
Total number in Home and received during year	305
Number died, discharged and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	200
Average number in Almshouse during year	182

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$59,324.45
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,370.92	
Cost of out-door relief	5,809.20	
Cost of other outside expenses	25,523.53—	32,703.65
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		26,620.80
Average weekly cost per capita		2.95
Total Almshouse expenses		27,991.72
Total receipts other than county		4,479.97
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		23,511.75

Improvements—New boiler installed during the year.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Charles F. Loesel, President; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Pa.; Clark McAllister, Union City, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary; M. R. Nason, Solicitor; Charles P. Rilley, Treasurer; James A. Henry, Steward; Charles B. Grant, Clerk; J. H. Lloyd, M. D., House Physician.

Location—West Millcreek, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres—136¾; value of buildings, $110,000; value of acres, $40,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 101; females, 88; total, 189. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 200. Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $2,607.14.

Remarks—Thirty-five children of feeble mind at the Pork Hospital; seven children in homes.

GREENE COUNTY

Report of Green County Almshouse for the Poor District of Greene County for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	53
Number admitted during year	8
Total number in Home and received during year	61
No died, discharged, and eloped	25
No remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	50
Average number in Almshouse during year	102

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$15,490.50
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 701.30	
Cost of outdoor relief	3,495.18	
Cost of other outside expenses	424.98—	4,621.46
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		10,869.04
Average weekly cost per capita		2.35
Total Almshouse expenses		10,869.04
Total receipts other than county		2,209.82
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		13,280.68

Improvements—Shed over reservoir and flour house.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—G. F. Grove, Waynesburg, Pa.; G. W. Chapman, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. E. Patterson, Waynesburg, Pa.; S. N. Kughn, Charles King, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles east of Waynesburg. Postoffice, Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres 147½; value of buildings, $55,000; value of acres, $60,000.

We are not caring for our insane under County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 17; females, 15; total, 32. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 103.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of the Huntingdon County Almshouse, of the Poor District of Huntingdon County for the year ending 30th December 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	34
Number admitted during year	29
Total number in Home and received during year	63
Number died, discharged and eloped	35
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	28
Average number in Almshouse during year	44

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$13,760.26
Cost of out-door relief	$2,693.42	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,733.08—	8,426.50
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		$ 5,334.76
Average weekly cost per capita		1.80
Total Almshouse expenses		5,334.76
Total receipts other than county		744.95
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		4,589.81

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors—J. Z. Dell, Mapleton Depot, Pa.; J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; John C. Bare, Shade Gap, Pa. Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa. Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location, Shirleysburg. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $15,000; value of acres, $10,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 16; total, 35. Total number of patients in Almshouse, 63.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of the Blakely Poor District for the indigent adults and indigent insane for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number inmates admitted during year	14
Total number in Home and received during year	49
Number died, discharged, and eloped	10
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	39
Average number in Almshouse during year	44

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$66,944.02
Cost of buildings and improvements	$43,526.96	
Cost of outdoor relief	6,725.99	
Cost of other outside expenses	7,872.01—	58,124.96
Total cost of maintaining Poorhouse proper		8,819.06
Average weekly cost per capita		2.43
Total Almshouse expenses		8,819.06
Total receipts other than taxes		37,280.18
Total cost to Poor District for maintenance of Poorhouse		29,663.84

Improvements—New insane ward completed for care and treatment of insane; capacity, 80; building contract, $40,000; furnishings, $10,000. Total cost to date $50,000. Cost of electric light and power line and electric pump, $3,188.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—President, Jas. W. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Treasurer, Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa.; Secretary, Jas. W. Smith, Box 195, Peckville, Pa.; Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ackley; Resident Physician, C. L. Young, Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D.

Location—Scott. Postoffice, Peckville, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Number of acres, 183⅓; value of buildings, $74,000; value of farm, $17,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 48; females, 28; total, 76.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 120.

Amount of aid received from State, $974.30.

Remarks—All our buildings lighted by electricity, our water for use in buildings is pumped by electricity from a new reservoir, 1,200 foot line and all improvements cost $4,259.18. Our power is taken from the lines of the Scranton Light & Power Company, four miles from the Home.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Report of the Lebanon County Almshouse, for the Lebanon Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	94
Number admitted during year	76
Total number in Home and received during year	170
Number died, discharged and eloped	79
Average number in Almshouse during year	95

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$26,175.23
Cost of out-door relief	$9,856.45	
Cost of other outside expenses	2,471.50—	12,327.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		13,837.28
Average weekly cost per capita		1.39+
Total receipts other than county		1,913.34

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Philip Houser, Lebanon, R. F. D. No. 4; John M. Himmelberger, 746 Lehman street, Lebanon; Abram Swanger, 417 Canal street, Lebanon. Secretary, Dr. A. J. Riegel, 368 North Eighth street, Lebanon. Solicitor, G. W. Nitrauer, 837 Cumberland street, Lebanon; John C. Borgner, Treasurer, 526 North Eighth street, Lebanon.

Location—South Lebanon Township. Postoffice, Lebanon R. F. D. No. 5.

Number of acres, 200.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 9; females, 9; total, 18.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of the Cetral Poor District of Luzerne County Almshouse, and Hospital for Insane, for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

	Almshouse	Hospital
Number of inmates at close of last year	291	601
Number admitted during year	376	123
Total Number in Home and received during year	677	724
Number died, discharged, eloped, and cured	368	122
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	309	602
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	269 5/12	607 51/100
Total amount expended for all purposes		$206,851.15
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 3,370.50	5,960.33
Cost of out-door relief	32,950.97	
Cost of other outside expenses	18,501.04	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	26,955.81	103,245.33
Average weekly cost per capita	1.849—	3.33
Total receipts other than county		81,096.03
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital	25,917.64 —	23,921.84

IMPROVEMENTS.

New male Almshouse addition cost	$110,000
New Babcock Wilcox boilers cost	16,000
Bore hole water supply cost	3,500

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Abram Nesbitt, President, Kingston; S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; James L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashly; George H. Butler, Dorranceton; George M. Wall, Plains, Maurice Gaerbier, Wilkes-Barre; Peter Forow, Wilkes-Barre; A. P. Childs, Alden Station.

Location, North Franklin street. Postoffice, Wilkes-Barre.

Number of acres 142.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 3; total, 4.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $58,936.29.

Remarks—Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Dr. C. B. Mayberry. Superintendent Almshouse, D. A. Mackin.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for the Insane, for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	171
Number admitted during year	142
Total number in Home and received during year	313
Number died, discharged, and eloped	125
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910—Insane, 90; Paupers, 98; total	188
Average number in Almshouse and hospital during year	174

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,283.93
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,519.59	
Cost of outdoor relief	12,653.85	
Cost of other outside expenses	5,982.05—	20,155.49
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and hospital		19,128.44
Average weekly cost per capita		2.79—
Total Almshouse and hospital expenses and buildings and improvements		20,648.33
Total receipts other than county		13,441.72
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		7,206.61

Improvements—Erection of tramphouse, painting of insane wards, and papering and decorating of center part of main building.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—G. W. Crawford, President, Grove City, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Secretary, Greenville, Pa.; A. I. Baker, Sharon, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa., and M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles north of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, $135,000; values of acres, $18,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 11; females, 21; total, 32. Total number of patients in Almshouse and hospital, 188.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $10,242.03.

Remarks—Number of children in Polk: Boys, 28; girls, 23; total, 51.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Report of the Danville and Mahoning Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	19
Number admitted during year	15
Total number in Home and received during year	32
Number died, discharged, and eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	19

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$10,344.43
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 804.92	
Cost of outdoor relief	5,035.90	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,547.76	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		2,955.85
Average weekly cost per capita		3.17
Total receipts other than county		1,621.73
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		8,807.95

Board of Directors and Officers—Joseph M. Ritter, Seth C. Lormer, Samuel Mills, Directors; David Krum, Steward; W. K. West, Attorney; Adam W. Mayan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Improvements—New pigpen and the painting of buildings.

Location—Danville, Pa.

Number of acres, 132; value of buildings, $23,438.85.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 19; females, 27; total, 46. Total number of patients in Almshouse 65.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of the Perry County Almshouse for the year ending December 1, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	65
Number admitted during year	6
Total number in Home and received during year	69
Number died, discharged, and eloped	7
Number remaining at close of year, December 1, 1910	62
Average number in Almshouse during year	63

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$8,202.82
Cost of improvements	$ 150.00	
Cost of outdoor relief	2,189.55	
Cost of other outside expenses and salaries	1,479.40—	3,818.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		4,383.87
Average weekly cost per capita		1.35
Total Almshouse (Outdoor expenses $38.18 not including outdoor)		4,481.82
Total receipts other than county		234.84
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse		7,962.98

Improvements—There were no improvements except a few slight repairs and some fencing on corn field.

Board of Directors and Postoffice Addresses—James A. Wright, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa.; William A. Lightner, Landisburg, Perry County, Pa.; Samuel M. Rice, Landisburg, Perry County, Pa.; Irwin H. Rice, Steward; Samuel Ebert, Clerk, Lloysville, Perry County, Pa.

Location—Adjoining Loysville. Postoffice, Loysville, Pa.

Number of acres, 170; value of buildings, $60,000; value of acres, $55 per acre.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 5; total, 6.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—This report includes cost of maintaining inmates, including farm products, expense of Steward, Matron, and farmer.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Germantown Almshouse for the Township of Germantown, Philadelphia Poor District, for the year ending December 30 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year,	67
Number admitted during year	61
Total number in Home and received during year	128
Number died, discharged, and eloped	56
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	72
Average number in Almshouse during year	65

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,861.45
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 2,339.04	
Cost of outdoor relief	8,138.90	
Cost of other outside expenses	16,082.53—	26,560.47
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		13,300.98
Average weekly cost per capita		3.12
Total Almshouse expenses		39,861.45
Total receipts other than township		3,457.86
Total cost to township for maintenance of Almshouse		36,403.59

Improvements—Repairing barn, rebuilding stalls, cementing floors, cementing walks, new floor in dining room, and painting.

Board of Directors and Officers—William Wilkie, President; William E. Murphy, Vice President; James J. Finn, Secretary; Walter Bowditch, Treasurer.

Location—West Rittenhouse and Pulaski avenues. Postoffice, Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 11; value of buildings, $50,000; value of acres, $100,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 53; females, 77; total, 130.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Almshouse and Hospital for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending 31st December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	5,594
Number admitted during year	14,853
Total number in Home and received during year	20,447
Number died, discharged, eloped and deported	14,731
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1910	5,716
Average number in institution during year	5,281

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$1,248,960.99
Cost of buildings and improvements	$118,499.00	
Cost of outside expenses	57,378.29—	
Total cost of maintaining institution		1,073,082.70
Average weekly cost per capita		3.89
Total institution expenses		1,073,082.70
Total receipts other than county		269,091.72
Total cost to county for maintenance of institution		803,990.98

Improvements—Double-decked fireproof bridges connecting buildings; three-storied wing extension to nurses home, giving larger class rooms, and 16 bedrooms furnished; incinerating plant installed.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Room 584, City Hall; Joseph L. Baldwin, Assistant Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Laughlin, Superintendent Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—Thirty-fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia. Postoffice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are caring for a number of our insane under the County Care Act, as follows: number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1,001; females, 996; total, 1997. Total number of patients in institution, 5,716—Hospital, 1,851; Almshouse, 1,473; Insane Department, 2,392; total, 5,716.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—On our Byberry farms we have at present 267 insane patients, 39 consumptives, and 18 all others, making a total of 324. The erection of an insane asylum of large capacity is contemplated on this tract, where it is intended to house all of our insane patients.

ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Roxborough Poor House for the Philadelphia Poor District for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	32
Number admitted during year	12
Total number in Home and received during year	40
Number died, discharged, and eloped	8
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	32
Average number in institution during year	30

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$6,051.66
Cost of outdoor relief	$915.20	
Cost of other outside expenses	653.75—	1,568.95
Total cost of maintaining institution		4,482.71
Average weekly cost per capita		2.15
Total institution expenses		6,051.66
Total receipts other than county		890.64
Total cost to county for maintenance of institution		5.167.02

Board of Directors and Officers—President, N. S. Jones; Treasurer, Harry A. Markley; Secretary, William W. Umsted; Steward, John Brookley.

Location—Roxborough. Postoffice, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, $14,000; values of acres, $32.000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 4; females, 7; total, 11.

Total number of patients in institution, 32.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of the Somerset County Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	147
Number admitted during year	109
Total number in Home and received during year	256
Number died, discharged, and eloped	105
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	151
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	150

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$29,800.42
Cost of outdoor relief	$5,065.84	
Cost of other outside expenses	742.24—	5,808.08
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		23,992.34
Average weekly cost per capita		3.02
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		29,800.42
Total receipts other than county		10,775,39
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		13,216.95

Improvements—The County Commissioners are now erecting a $60,000 addition to the Insane Hospital and also will erect a $15,000 power house in the near future.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—J. C. Dietz, Listie, Pa.; Chauncey Dickey, Somerset, Pa. Two Directors only on account of contest between O. P. Shaver and J. B. Mosholder on account of constitutional amendment, 1909. Harvey Schrock, Steward; H. F. Yost, Attorney.

Location—Somerset, Pa. Postoffice, Somerset, Pa.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $45,000; value of acres, $35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in our Hospital—Males, 61; females, 40; total, 101.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 150.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $9,072.86.

SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of the Scranton Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	625
Number admitted during year	323
Total Number in Home and received during year	948
Number died, discharged and eloped	284
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	664
Average Number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	639

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$172,769
Cost of buildings and improvements	$20,369	
Cost of outdoor relief	22,727	
Cost of other outside expenses, including pay of bond and interest	20,228—	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		101,223
Average weekly cost per capita		3.20
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		101,223
Total receipts, including state		199,679
Total cost to district for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		101,223

Improvements—No general improvements outside of ordinary repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Willard Matthews, President; Timothy Burke, W. A. Paine, F. J. Dickert, T. Owen Charles, T. J. Kelly, Frederick Fuller, Directors; address, Scranton, Pa.

Location of farm and all buildings, nine miles from Scranton City. Postoffice, Clark's Summit, Pa.

Number of acres 500. Value of buildings, $761,950, including farm.

Values of acres, $50,000. Value of personal property, $108,172.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 1; total, 2.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 664.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $44,964.

Remarks—The district officials have adopted plans for a model dairy barn with capacity for 100 cows and will at once commence its construction.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of the Schuylkill County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	550
Number admitted during year	436
Number died, discharged, and eloped	463
Number remaining at close of year, December 30, 1910	541
Average number in Almshouse during year	512

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$105,145.84
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 346.97	
Cost of outdoor relief	18,396.34	
Cost of other outside expenses	20,938.42—	39,681.73
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		65,811.08
Average weekly cost per capita		1.65
Total receipts other than county		3,488.94

Board of Directors and Officers—Directors, Charles H. Heine, H. H. Brownmiller, and Amos Spancake; Steward, M. S. Albright; Physician, C. W. Gillette; Clerk Thomas Peel.

Location—Schuylkillhaven. Postoffice, Schuylkillhaven.

Number of acres, 289.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 137; females, 142; total, 279.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 517.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—Along with these figures I have enclosed a yearly report of the Almshouse, you will note the section marked with red ink.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Report of the Westmoreland County Home and Hospital for the Insane for Westmoreland County for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	250
Number admitted during year	343
Total number in Home and received during year	593
Number died, discharged and eloped	323
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1910	270
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	257

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$69,117.26
Cost of outdoor relief	$34,071.81	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,971.38—	38,043.19
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		31,074.07
Average weekly cost per capita		2.42
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		31,074.07
Total receipts other than county		10,203.98
Total cost to county for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		20,870.09

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—I. N. Dixon, President, Latrobe, Pa.; R. D. Wolff, Secretary, Greensburg, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Scottdale, Pa.; A. P. Darr, Superintendent, Greensburg, Pa.

Location, near Greensburg, Pa. Postoffice, Greensburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 183; value of buildings, $120,000. Value of acres, $75,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 140; females, 66; total, 206.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $7,648.28.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, OAKDALE.

Report of the Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	144
Number admitted during year	100
Total number in Home and received during the year	244
Number discharged for reason	125
Number remaining at close of year, October 1, 1911	119
Average number in institution during year	132

EXPENSES.

Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 7,208.31
Total cost of maintaining institution	26,506.57
Average weekly cost per capita	3.50
Total receipts other than county	9,997.35

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—J. G. McCrory, D. D., President, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. W. Nesbit, Secretary, Oakdale, Pa.; J. W. Cleland, Superintendent, Oakdale, Pa.

Location—Oakdale, Pa. Postoffice, Oakdale, Pa.

Number of acres, 365; value of buildings, $30,000; values of acres, $200.

Total number of boys in institution 120.

Amount of appropriation received from State, $18,000 for years 1911-1912.

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, HARRISBURG.

Report of the Children's Industrial Home, for the care of poor and needy children, for the year ending December 30, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	79
Number admitted during year	37
Total number in Home and received during year	116
Number discharged	45
Number remaining at close of year	71
Average number in institution during year	74

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$7,692.59
Total cost of maintaining institution	7,692.59
Average weekly cost per capita	1.25
Total recepits other than county	1,399.62
Total cost of maintenance of institution	1,681.50

Improvements—A laundry, costing $1,000, has been placed in the home, being paid for by contributions throughout the city.

Board of Directors and Officers—The board consists of 30 ladies from different churches. Mrs. Charles Rettew, President; Miss A. Felix, Treasurer; address, Nineteenth and Swatara streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 1; value of buildings, $28,000.

Total number in institution, 79.

Amount appropriation received from State $5,000.

Remarks—Our appropriation for the next two years will be $5,500.

MRS. MARTIN W. FAGER,
133 W. State Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHILDREN'S HOME, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of the Children's Home for Dependent, Neglected, and Poor Children of Washington County, Pa., for the year ending September 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	56
Number admitted during year,	110
Total number in home and received during year	166
Returned to Parents, 64; placed in homes, 30	94
Number died, 1; placed in other institutions, 11	12
Number remaining at close of year, September 30, 1911	60
Average number in institution during year	58

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$11,871.69
Cost of improvements	$150.00	
Cost of outdoor relief	125.00	
Cost of other outside expenses	25.00—	300.00
Total cost of maintaining institution		11,571.69
Average weekly cost per capita		3.88
Total institution expenses		11,721.69
Total receipts other than county		624.99
Total cost for maintenance of institution		11,246.70

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—William Courson, President, Washington, Pa., R. D., No. 7; J. A. Emery, Eighty-four, Pa., R. D., No. 2; R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa., Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Rockey, Superintendent and Treasurer.

Location—Three miles east of Washington. Postoffice, Washington, Pa., R. D. No. 10.

Number of acres, 22; value of buildings, $72,500; value of acres, $3,000.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 10; total, 22.

No appropriation received from State.

MARY A. ROCKEY, Superintendent.

CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Summarizing the present conditions of our Aid Society, we find the year's work closes with renewed hope, inspired by the constant faithfulness and well-equipped effort—manifested by our earnest workers.

The work of finding good homes and fitting children into them, then the quiet tilling and seed-planting have been persistently performed.

During the year 32 children have been added to our number. At this date there are under our care 180 county wards, 139 in free homes, and 41 in boarding homes. The ever-willing, cordial, active support of our Directors of the Poor and officials of the County Home, with their assistance in the way of finances, has been truly helpful and we owe them our gratefulness.

Thus we continue to labor, trusting under the protection of a home with all that it implies, we will save if possible our helpless, hapless boys and girls, giving to them a new-found joy and life be made worth the living.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-eighth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

of the State of Pennsylvania

Held at Erie, Pennsylvania

OCTOBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1912

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The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.
1912



A Group of the Members of the Convention at Erie, Pa., Taken in front of the Court House, October 16, 1912

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ORGANIZATION

For 1913

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DR. J. M. MURDOCH,

Superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute at Polk, Pa.
President of the Association.

Thirty-eighth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Held at Erie, Pennsylvania

OCTOBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1912

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in the Court House at Erie, Pa., on Tuesday morning, October 15th, 1912, at 9:30 a. m., and after half an hour spent in registering and forming acquaintances, etc., the Convention was called to order by Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, President of the Association.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Clyde Wright of the Simpson Methodist church, of Erie:

Heavenly Father, we come this morning seeking Thy guidance, and we thank Thee for the power that has brought us together, for the gift of mind and the strength of body and the inclination of heart that has brought us to acknowledge Thee. We thank Thee for Thy love to us; for the multitude of blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us. We ask Thy special blessing upon this gathering. We ask Thy guidance for these men and women facing great problems of adversity and of need, of selfishness and wrong, which are always calling for sympathy, and for compassion. May the spirit of Christ lead them in their deliberations and guide them in the great work to which Thou hast called them. We ask it in the name of Thy Son our Savior, Amen.

President Eshelman: We shall be favored by two songs, rendered by Mrs. C. W. McKean of this City, "Joy of the Morning" and "A Proposal." Mrs. McKean will be accompanied by Mrs. A. A. Colby.

The singing of Mrs. McKean was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the delegates.

Hon. William J. Stern, Mayor of Erie, extended the Greetings and Freedom of the City in the following address:

Mayor Stern was received with applause.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: If I needed an inspiration in choosing words to welcome you that beautiful couplet of Burns', printed on the front of your programme—

"Affliction's sons are brothers in distress,

A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss," would be a sufficient inspiration.

Mr. President, there have been many Conventions held in the City of Erie, but I consider this one of the most important ever held here, for the reason that you are gathered here in the interests of humanity, and there is no work so ennobling as the work of Charity. As Time goes on the people are coming closer together. They have broader sympathies for one another. You who are gathered here are the men and women who represent the charitable institutions of the great State

of Pennsylvania, not only officially, but you are the men and women who give your time and your money for the help of others.

It is my duty, and my pleasure, to extend to you the greetings of the City of Erie. The work of the institutions to which you belong makes it possible that charity may be distributed in a practical manner. You have erected appropriate buildings for the care of the insane and of the afflicted, throughout the State, and you are giving your time to the study of the problems that confront us in the amelioration of the sufferings of the poor and unfortunate.

We want you to take some time, while you are present with us, to see industrial Erie, to see beautiful Erie, and to enjoy the hospitality of our people. We are glad to entertain you and will be glad to show you our industrial plants throughout the City, in which are employed thousand of men and women. We want you to see our streets, and our homes, and our splendid public buildings. We have a moral and an educated people here. We have spelndid churches. There never has been a call for public institutions or for public charities that our people have not responded to. During the last two years we have contributed more than $400,000 for public and charitable institutions. We have built a new Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of about $200,000 that is a credit to the City, and have built additions to our Hospitals and other institutions for the care of the suffering and the needy. We have a splendidly-organized Bureau of Charities in the City.

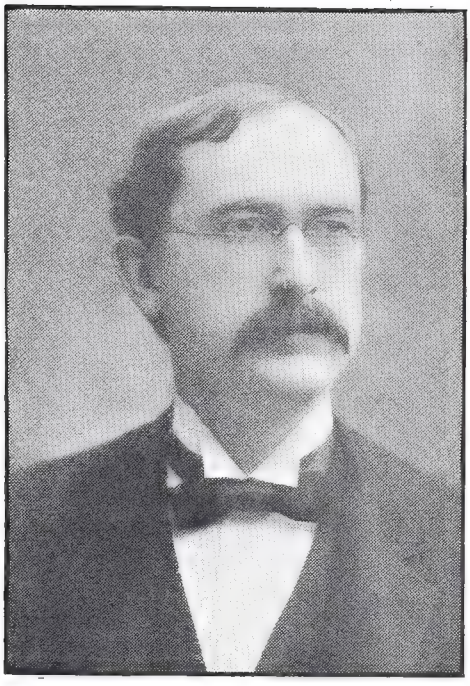
I note that the programme takes you on a trip to the Soldiers & Sailors' Home, and also to our Poor Farm, institutions which you will find are splendidly managed. Our County Home reflects much credit upon our Directors of the Poor and our County Commissioners. Upon these men is imposed a great responsibility, and I am sure that the papers and discussions during this Convention will be of much assistance to our Directors and County Commissioners, and I sincerely hope, in which hope I am joined by thousands of our citizens, that the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, will be the greatest in the history of your organization. (Applause)

President Eshelman: The address of welcome is by one who always says the right thing: At least the Records of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania would show that to be true, for he is hardly ever reversed. I introduce to you his Honor, Judge Emory A. Walling, of Erie.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Judge Walling was received with applause, and said:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a genuine pleasure to me to join with our Mayor in extending to you a word of welcome on this occasion. We have had other Conventions, in the past, but we have had none that we appreciate more than this splendid gathering of American citizenship; these men and women who are devoting the best years of their lives to the work of helping the unfortunate throughout the State. I suppose the reason I was asked to say something to you was that the Mayor's jurisdiction is limited to the City, and your Committee thought you might want to wander through the County and the jurisdiction of the Court extends over the netire County. This is a large County. You won't get beyond the hospitality of the citizens of this County. You can go to the center of the Lake and still be in Erie County; You can go to the State of New York, and also to Ohio, and still be in Erie County. I believe in the people of Erie County: I have a soft spot in my heart for the old County of Erie. Just take a trip down through the grape-belt; help yourselves to all you want—at least you may do so on my farm, and I guess you can anywhere. I think the Mayor has a farm down there, too.



HON. EMORY A. WALLING,

President Judge of the Courts of Erie County, Pennsylvania, who, in a very able and interesting Address, welcomed the Members to Erie, and added so much to the interest of the Convention and Entertainment of the Members.

I think some one ought to get up an automobile excursion and take you down through the grape-belt. I throw out that suggestion.

(Applause)

I want to throw out another suggestion: I am proud of Pennsylvania, and I am proud that so many of you have come here from all parts of the State, to meet with us. This is a wonderful State, with its splendid American citizenship, unsurpassed by any Commonwealth, or by any country in the world; but in all this great Commonwealth we haven't any suitable place for the man who becomes the victim of alcoholism. We had a case in court only yesterday, of a man who normally is as bright as you or I, but there is no place to send him but to the Warren Insane Asylum. We have another case of the same kind, tomorrow. I think that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ought to establish an Inebriate asylum, where such unfortunate men can receive care and treatment. I throw out this suggestion, and if we give you this ride down into the country in automobiles we shall expect you to take hold and help build such an institution. (Applause)

I believe all that the Mayor has said about Erie, and you will find it out before you have been here a week, and you want to stay here at least a week. We say to you that Erie is the finest city of its size in the world; you don't have to prove it, we all admit it.

We want you to look over our charitable institutions, because you are experts in those lines. We want you to make suggestions that will help us. We want you to go and see our County Home, and tell us how to run it. We want you to see our Orphan Homes and Hospitals. We would like to have you go to Elmwood Home, and other institutions, and then criticise us and tell us what to do. We are public officials; at least those of us who are not are probably sorry for it (Laughter). We must all perform our duties as becomes American citizens of the Twentieth century. We must be earnest and zealous in the public service. The man or woman who holds a public trust for what money he can get out of it is living a low and sordid life. The best we can get out of it is the memory that we have lived an honest life and have been faithful to our trust. A public official should never think that he represents merely a political party, much less a political machine, but he should stand for all that is best and stand on business principles. (Applause)

Say, we want you to have a good time this year, but we want you to all come back next year and help us celebrate Perry's victory. It was the proudest day in the history of old Erie when Commodore Perry came sailing back into our harbor on that quiet September morning.

Next year we want you all to come here; we want the people to come from all parts of the United States, and the President of the United States—I guess I won't tell yo uwho he is to be, now—(laughter.) When you do come back we will show you a better and a greater Erie. The Mayor pointed out to you Industrial Erie, but the proudest possession we have is our citizenship. We want you all to have a good time here, and if you get into any trouble you have the Mayor and the Court on your side. (Applause.)

President Eshelman: There can be nothing more laudable than devoting one's life to service. The next address will be given by one who has devoted her whole life to the service of others, in the most noble way. A remarkable example, that would adorn any home or any life. We will listen to the address of welcome to the Ladies and Children's Aid Society by Miss Sarah Reed of this City.

ADDRESS OF MISS SARAH REED.

Miss Reed was received with applause and spoke as follows:

It is a great pleasure to bid you welcome here. After the addresses

by the Mayor and the Court it remains for me simply to echo that welcome ,and especially to the Ladies and Children's Aid Society.

Sometimes pessimists say that the world is not growing any better. But such an Assembly as this is an answer in the negative to that assertion. When men and women will leave their homes and their work, and will give their time and their money and their earnest thought to the question of how to better the condition of those who are less comfortable than ourselves, then we know that the Savior of the world did not come in vain, and that the world is actually growing nearer to that Model that was set before it. One of the encouraging works is the work that the Ladies' Aid Society is engaged in and the work that the societies are doing for saving the children. If we can set the feet of the children in the right paths and make them clean of heart and pure of life we shall have a country that there will be no need to worry over who is to be President, for it will be controlled by a high moral standard and will be safe at all times.

There is a wonderful advance in the care of little children: We shudder when we think that less than a hundred years ago children were hung for crimes which we now protect them for. We have Homes for them, like Elmwood Home: We don't put our little children in jail but we put them where they are taught self-respect, and taught that only that which is earned is of any account to us.

It was my privilege last spring to visit Farm, near Philadelphia, where there were four hundred girls: It was a great delight to see how they were bing made to see what life really is and what life is really worth. All these things are being brought about by meetings like this, where men and women gather, whose hearts are in the work.

Take care of the children and all will be well for the future. Your programme, and your President have given me a title I have no right to. I have to tell you I am not President of the Associated Charities of Erie. I am President of an organized charity in Erie, entering this month on its forty-sixth year: The Erie Home for the Friendless.

When that was organized it undertook to do all kinds of charitable work. Happily, as we have grown in knowledge our work has settled down to be simply the caring for two Homes, one for children and one for old ladies. Old gentlemen are not excluded, but they don't seem to knock at our doors. Too many women there, I think. We now have a fine property. We are not able to accommodate anything like the number of children we would like to take care of, and we always have a long waiting-list at our Old Ladies' Home. These institutions we feel are doing a great deal of good. I want you to know more about them than you do, so I will say that tomorrow afternoon from half past four to six o'clock I will be at the Old Ladies' Home, and I hope others of our Members and Officers will be there, and we will be very glad to have you come and see the Home. (Applause)

President Eshelman: We will next have the response from the wheel-horse, the man on whose shoulders the great motive power of this institution rests, Hon. L. C. Colborn.

Mr. Colborn was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. L. C. COLBORN.

Mr. President, Mayor Stern, Judge Walling, ladies and gentlemen: It is not of my own accord that I appear before you on a programme of my own making, but in asking the worthy President and the Honorable Secretary Col. Gould and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Bridenbaugh they all replied "You Are It." Therefore I am here on the Programme.

And to this very cordial greeting of the Mayor, and the Welcome

of Judge Walling we most heartily return to you our thanks, and trust that this Meeting may be mutually beneficial to us all.

Mr. President, Mayor Stern, Judge Walling, ladies and gentlemen, and Members of the Association, To this very cordial and interesting Address of Welcome from you and the freedom of your city granted us by the Mayor, on behalf of the Members of the Association and visiting friends, I return our most sincere thanks, and trust that our stay within your gates may be mutually pleasant and profitable.

Your hospitality and welcome have been tested by this Association, this being the fourth time it has held its Convention in your City, and I can truthfully say the interest and members have grown at each succeeding meeting, which is evidence of their appreciation of your people and City.

I am pleased to see so large a number of ladies present at this, an opening meeting, and be welcomed by one of your accomplished daughters. I always feel like taking my hat off to the ladies of Erie on account of a very effective and curt reply of one of them to a young lady residing on the Canadian shore. I believe it is the custom on State and International occasions to fly the flags of both Nations, side by side, when a Canadian lady said, "Look at that old red and white rag along side of our royal flag, it reminds me of an old fashioned red and white striped stick of candy." No sooner had she made this remark until it was taken up by one of the fair ladies of this City and replied, "Yes, the kind that makes you sick every time you attempt to lick it." I honor the loyalty of the ladies of Erie, and am pleased to see so many present with us.

This Association having met in your City so frequently, you will be soon claiming it as an "heirloom," and reminds me of the pride and chargrin I experienced over my first pair of pantaloons. I have no doubt every man here remembers his first pantaloons. After much coaxing and great promises, my dear little sainted mother, long since passed into the great beyond, made me my first pants. She found a discarded pair of my father's, and after much cutting and measuring, she finished them. I shall never forget them, and I think yet you might be able to resurrect them from an old fashioned bureau in the attic of the old home, made wide, with a basement in them. The joy and pride I had when I first wore them shall never be forgotten, and on appearing on the street, the old boys got to saying things I did not understand about my pants, so I went to mother and said, "Mother, what is an heirloom?" and she said, "Something that has been handed down from your father, why do you ask me?" I said I wondered why the boys were calling my pants heirlooms. I ohpe, however, we may be always a pride and be welcomed to your City.

This is the Thirty-eighth anniversary of this Association. When we look at the condition of our Charitable Institutions and recall the deplorable management of our County Homes, and the still more inhuman treatment of the Insane, Idiotic, and Feeble-Minded throughout the State, you will applaud the movement of the organization of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, and as we recount the many blessings to the afflicted, the direct result of this Association, and sum up the great reforms it has brought about, the almost transfiguration of our Charitable Institutions from what they once were, the wise and wholesome Legislation they advocated and were the means of having enacted, our hearts swell with pride, and sends the blood coursing through our veins mingling with joy and satisfaction over its great achievements, organized on the broad and divine principles of charity or love, and whose object was to carry out the direction of the Savior of mankind when he informed his Disciples, "That inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these,

you did it unto me," gave them to drink, food to eat, and clothing to cover them. And in answering the Lawyer's question, when he said: "Master, what shall I do to inherit Eternal Life?" He said unto him, "What is written in the law? How readest thou?" The Lawyer answering said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyeslf." The Master said unto him, "Thou hast answered right: This DO and thou shalt live." It is a comfort to those who have been engaged in the work, this Association has been doing, that it has met the Divine approval and the promise of Eternal Life.

Charity or love is the pole-star of life—the bright cynosure of the soul. All hearts to this haven are turned, as the compass hand swings to the pole.

Charity is the secret of winsomeness, and winsomeness is the secret of usefulness. It has therefore been recognized by the State as one of the most useful organizations in directing, advising and controlling its charities, as well as placing Pennsylvania in the foremost rank of any State in the Country for the care of her poor and unfortunate, and afflicted citizens. But I must not dwell on the virtues of the beloved Association, they are too well known to make it necessary for me to extol them.

This Association is Progressive in its work. We hear a great deal about Progression, especially at the present time, indeed it is required in this day of Limited trains that run at the rate of a mile a minute or more, of the telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraph, the aero and biplanes that skim through the air as fast and with the ease of a bird, invading the very precincts of heaven, and with all manners of devices in machinery to cheat labor, the quick and the dead, and if you are not quick you will be dead. We must be progressive. Progress has been defined by one of our known politicians like this, "It is the death of old ideas, and the birth of new ones," so this Association has been keeping in touch with this definition of progress, and I have no doubt that during the Convention many new progressive ideas will be given birth that will give new impetus to the management of our charities, and create a greater reformation and sensation than the "Bull Moosers."

A word to the Members: We have had the reputation of being not only a progressive organization, but a working one as well and as our program covers every phase of Charitable work, and is very full, let us strengthen that reputation for business, and stay until the business is transacted with neatness and dispatch. In this connection I am reminded of two Jews who lived in New York, Isaac Cohen and Benjamin Goldstein. (Relate story.)

So long as we talk business, that settles it, there will be no necessity to shoot or scoot.

I know the allurements of this beautiful City are very great, with her beautiful homes, nicely paved and clean streets, school, municipal and church buildings, as well as your magnificent institutions, which you have so loving and generously provided for the care of your afflicted citizens and orphan children.

But as we have been granted the freedom of the City by his Honor, the Mayor, and a decree made by the Honorable Judge Walling, exempting us from arrest; let us wait until after our program is exhausted and our business transacted, then we will paint the City red, if some one will be generous enough to furnish the paint. I trust, however, there will be no occasion for either and nothing but gratitude on our part for your hospitality extended to us.

I feel much honored by our President, Mr. Eshelman, in inviting me to respond to the Welcome to Erie. It is a great pleasure to come

again to this City, as we remember the extremely pleasant visits we had here on three former occasions. Just twenty years ago today, this Association met in Convention in your City, at which time I had the honor of being its President, and thirty years ago, Somerset, my native home, lured this Association in Convention in your City to hold its next Convention there on the promise of plenty of buckwheat cakes and maple molasses. They got them.

The warmth of your greetings on this and former occasions is evidenced and appreciated by the splendid representation present, and coming as they do from all parts of our Commonwealth is itsself luminous proof of the spirit which has animated them in coming. Many of these present I know of a fact, are devoted benefactors of humanity. Some have journeyed a long distance to this Convention, not to seek their own interest, but to promote the up-lifting of their fellowmen.

We thank you for this splendid and cordial Welcome you have given us and the splendid representation present. It warms our hearts to look into the faces and grasp the hands of old friends, many of whom we first met and learned to know and love in your City many years ago. I trust our stay with you may be mutually pleasant and profitable.

Again in behalf of the members of this Convention I thank you.

President Eshelman: The Response on the part of the Ladies and Children's Aid Societies is by one who is well known throughout the State, in this work, and whose advice is often sought in the work, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, of Kennett Square, Pa.

ADDRESS OF MRS. ABBIE WILDER.

Mrs. Wilder was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a sincere pleasure to meet and greet you all and I deem it an honor—yes, a true privilege to represent that useful, efficient organization "Children's Aid Society," and on the behalf of the Society accept the most cordial, kindly greeting extended.

This gracious welcome is but a token of the well known hospitality of this beautiful City and friendly people. These occasions teach new duties, infuse new life, an intellectual stimulus, a moral inspiration, a strengthening of character. Trust our presence may prove inspiring and be some assistance in solving the problems confronting this "Convention." We have one great theme "Charity." Encouragement along various lines will be the keynote of the meeting. There is no greater, grander, loftier work than helping poor, unfortunates to help themselves—stimulate their imagination, awaken and broaden their intelligence.

We have found Aid Society work—not a summer holiday or personally conducted tour through joyland—but work. In this effort for community uplift, there must be unity of purpose and co-operation in the building of these truer, nobler phases of life and success is assured. Then—"give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

The President's Address was as follows, President Eshelman being received with applause as he rose to deliver it.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

H. Frank Eshelman, Esq., of the Lancaster Bar, President.

The jail and the penitentiary are marks of an advanced civilization. The poor house and the asylum come among us hand in hand with schools and colleges.

The moil of humanity, like a hurricane—a tornado—leaves ruin and wreckage on every hand. They break down under burdens—they

fall into pits—they become lost along the way-sides—they are smitten by plagues. But mankind, in its rapid flight across life's little valley, stoops to pick up, and stops to carry those who fail and fall in the race. Thus are we here today.

The American people, in their Federal Constitution, have ordained a government to "promote the general welfare" of themselves and their posterity. The States also, in their constitutions and laws, acknowledge and aim at the same purposes. The "original compact of society" includes an agreement that, each person by giving up his unlimited liberty and license and by yielding to the will of the whole, shall have in return such comfort and protection—such guaranties and assurances—such help and amelioration—such support against the shocks and accidents of life, as the whole, practically, guarantee and give.

It is not a matter of sentiment; but a matter of contract. Sentiment, frequently, spoils the plan of charities and reform work and of discipline and punishment. Our Supreme Court has said that, in its strictly legal status our public charities are more completely devoid of sentiment than almost any other of our public activities.

The phases of the general subject of public charities and corrections that require most attention are the prevention and restraint of the curse and the burden—the self help and contribution by the unfortunates, toward their own support—the new elements of the problem brought about by the changed family status resulting from child labor and cheap amusements, etc.—the problems arising from its falling off of marriages, that are permanent, and the rapid decline of the American birth rate in the face of greatly increased foreign immigration gradually changing the complexion and very texture of our people.

Prevention of insanity and pauperism in the most drastic form is urgent now, because of the tremendous proportions to which the problem has grown. At the present rate of increase, the cost will soon be greater than several of the ordinary functions of Government combined. It will soon be beyond the ability of the public to manage. Whatever is necessary to prevent absolutely, the weak-minded from procreating and bearing children, must be done. All curable defects in children, of nose and throat and eyes, and lungs which tend to handicap them as they grow and which medical men tell us tend to make them criminals and deficients, must be rigorously corrected. Perhaps to treat as criminal, all pauperism brought on by drink, would be deterrent upon those going into the first stages of such pauperism by their own wilful acts. The first stages of mental conditions that lead to insanity should be corrected at public charge in those who are without means. As drink produces a very great percentage of our pauperism and insanity, it should be made illegal to give or sell any liquor to those whose families are in need or who have an estate less than the statutory $300; and the poor and penal authorities should be required to prosecute all violations of such law, on information from the wife or children or brothers or sisters or other relative of such families.

In the great growth of child labor—in the world-wide spread of nickel and catch penny entertainments and amusements and in the hundreds of thousands of waifs, in the form of fatherless and motherless young children, resulting from the great increase of the divorce of young people—in all these modern orders of things, a great percentage of the children of our land become less components of families and concerns of parents, and more and more wards of the public. Therefore, a more thorough and effectual patroling by the Juvenile Court and its officers, is needed, to prevent these "children of the world" in their unguarded condition from going into evil ways.

Since a large percentage of our insanity comes from the outlying

lonely sections, where life is monotonous, there should be some public cognizance of this with the right to order any change for cheerfulness of surroundings, whenever it can be done without burden to such families. That is, in the same way in which families are quarantined to prevent spread of physical disease—families should have public attention to correct those conditions which favor the progression of mental disorder. In families without means, where this condition exists, physicians should be empowered by the State to prescribe walks, and such variety in daily experiences as would reduce brooding to a minimum. The sound members of the family should be required to administer this prescribed treatment. That is the stage at which to take hold of this class of mental breakdown.

This indicates a form of the preventive measures that may be useful.

As to productiveness of our public wards and the contribution they should make to their own support, much is desired. I am convinced that this is a greatly neglected phase of the problem. Such surprising productiveness and such utilizing of by-products have been attained in all lines of creative activity in our modern times, in all cases where thorough study and attention have been given to this point, that, it is reasonably certain similar results would be achieved in our charities if serious thought were given to the case. I know it is like forcing production from worn out and broken and bad machinery. But the case is not the same. Because people are old does not argue they cannot do anything. In the business and professional world, men work till the end and die in the harness.

The thought I emphasize is that, if attention were directed upon this subject of self-support, in a serious way, as if it were the **main object** to be attained, we should be surprised at the results study and ingenuity would produce. I will not undertake to say what that production might be—whether food or clothing or repairs and up-keep of the establishment or articles to sell. I am simply making prominent the point that, serious study and experiment would show surprising results.

While these are two special phases of the problem which seem to the president to demand special attention, the program which we are about to carry out is so varied as to bring before this body all sides of the subject. The arrangement of a program so as to suit the entire convention and at the same time, give due prominence to the most serious demands of the public and of the wards of the state, is a tedious matter. Providing in a program for light and discussion upon new problems which arise very rapidly in our times; and securing persons (who are known authorities on these new problems) to discuss them, suggest remedies, etc., is a task requiring great ingenuity. For the able way in which these requirements of our association have been met in our program we all owe unstinted thanks to our efficient and urbane secretary. Our organization is very fortunate in having such an energetic motor to keep driving all its machinery in season and out of season, as he does.

We are now ready for the main business of this convention. Supplementing all the other addresses of welcome, I now welcome all to the proceedings upon which we are about to enter.

The Address of the President was received with applause.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy was here introduced by President Eshelman, and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject "State Control Over the Indigent Insane."

ADDRESS BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY.

Mr. President, Members of the Association, ladies and gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to note, by the programme, that you

have given the greater portion of the time of the present meeting to the consideration of the cause of the insane.

It is a great problem, and those who are engaged in trying to solve it need strong public opinion to support them in their work. There are some 17,000 known to be insane in the public institutions of Pennsylvania. There are nearly 2,000 feeble-minded and epileptic. These people are feeble in mind and not in condition to enjoy the blessings of life. The human machine is very complex, and it is not surprising that many are born into the world, defective. We approach this human scrap-heap of twenty thousand individuals to see if by any means we can restore some of that material to usefulness and to the enjoyment of life. During the revolutionary period and during the time of development and organization that followed, up to about the year, 1840, this State had not concerned itself with the insane. About that time rumors were circulated that this problem demanded a solution. A commission was appointed in the Legislature to examine into the problem, and they proposed building a hospital for the insane, by the State, to accommodate about 300 patients, and they selected a location in Philadelphia. That proposition dragged along for some time, and it was not until Miss Dorothy Dix came into Pennsylvania and made a tour through the alms houses and county jails, where the insane were kept, and with the data that she collected went to the Legislature, and they were so impressed by the data that she placed before them that they decided at once to build a hospital, and the first State lunatic hospital was ordered to be built, and opened its doors in 1851.

I will not dwell on the development of the different institutions that we now have, but merely state that since 1851 we have opened eight Hospitals for the care of the insane, and we have one for the criminal-insane that will be opened very soon. In those Hospitals, at the present time there are about 9,000 insane.

How are the rest of the insane cared for? This problem became acute about the year 1895, and the project was laid before the State Legislature to assist the Counties in baering this burden. That law, on account of the provisions, (which practically required that the Hospitals to be built should have skilled superintendents and trained nurses, etc.) did not become operative, because no one accepted its provisions; but in 1897 another law, with less stringent regulations, was passed, which was practically the adoption of the Wisconsin system of caring for the insane, by which the State should pay $1.50 a week for the care of each indigent insane person, and the County should bear the rest of the expense. That was afterward increased to $2 a week, and there are twenty-one Hospitals now operating under that system, in the various counties. The State cares for about 9,000 in the State hospitals, except that the Counties pay $1.75 a week for their indigent insane, the State paying whatever there is above that. The State is obliged to pay all above $1.75 a week, that is received from the Counties. In addition to that there are in the County Hospitals for the insane between seven and eight thousand that are cared for on the plan of the State paying $2 a week and the County paying whatever there may be over that.

As the President mentioned in his Address, the present methods of doing business throughout the world call for increased efficiency and more attention to detail, and it is well at this time to examine this question and see whether we have the best system that we can have.

The State has invested, in the present State Hospitals, over ten million dollars, in the Real Estate alone. At the last Session of the

Legislature appropriations were made to the amount of $6,508,907.41, for the insane and feeble minded for the ensuing two years.

The time has come to examine this present system in Pennsylvania, which has grown up, and see how it will correspond with an ideal plan. It is defective in one respect, and that is in its method of supervision, superintendence and direction. The Committee on Lunacy was organized in 1893 by a Special Act passed largely on the English law. It was evident that it was not intended to give it any great amount of authority or power. It existed largely for the collection of statistics from the institutions, and for the purpose of instructing the institutions, and others, in the laws, and by inspection to use its influence to bring the institutions up to as high a standard as possible. The Committee feels satisfied that it has done its work in a manner that has been satisfactory. So it is a question, now, whether it would not be better to give the Committee more authority—with regard for instance, to the removal of patients from one Hospital to another, and in regard to the power to compel institutions to adopt a more uniform standard of treatment for the insane. While in many of the County Hospitals the standard of care is good, and nearly equal to the State Hospitals, yet in some it has been very difficult to bring it to the degree of care and efficiency necessary.

You are all aware that Ohio and Illinois and other States have adopted the entire State control of the insane. The question now is whether Pennsylvania has reached the period when the State should take up this matter entirely, and relieve the Counties of any part of the expense.

I am in favor of the County-care system, that is of having small hospitals distributed throughout the State for the care of the working insane and for those who are not homicidal or dangerous. I think those hospitals have done much good. I think they should be brought into closer relationship, however, with the State Hospitals.

A plan has occurred to me by which those hospitals should be made agricultural colonies or annexes of the State Hospital of their District, having Trustees appointed by the local courts, and on the Boards of their trustees they should have a Member of the State Hospital, from that county; so they could be made almost organically a part of the State Hospital system. That would facilitate the transfer of patients from the State to the County Hospitals, and would relieve the overcrowding in the State Hospitals of the old and the feeble and infirm who would be much better cared for in their own neighborhoods, where they could see their relatives and friends.

If we were to attempt to systematize the treatment in Pennsylvania the ideal plan, I think, would be to establish in the large general Hospitals psyschopathic wards for the inspection of all cases that are supposed to be insane, and when they are found to be insane they could be transferred to other institutions. In that way many persons who are suffering from drugs or alcolholism or some nervous strain would receive the first aid that they need and in a short time would be restored to their family, without ever having been committed to a Hospital for the insane. At the present time there is no place they can be transferred, except to hospitals for the insane.

At the last legislature we succeeded in getting a law passed to permit the large hospitals to establish such psychopathic wards, the patients to be treated in those hospitals to pay $2 per day. Put one Hospital, so far, has adopted that system, and that is the St. Joseph's Hospital in Pittsburg; but I hope as soon as the benefits of this law have become known and appreciated we shall have psychopathic wards in the large Hospitals all over the State.

The next step in a classification would be to have hospitals es-

tablished for the treatment of insanity, for the restoration of all who are capable of being cured. Those Hospitals should have the acute and the recent cases, to treat. In Wisconsin all cases of insanity are sent to the State Hospitals.

In Pennsylvania a third class of Hospitals has been created which are properly small psychopathic hospitals, in the Counties. These Hospitals are equipped for the treatment of insanity, and should have the same privilege of treating the acute and the recent cases, as the larger Hospitals. Then we need more hospitals of the type of Wernersville, for the treatment of the chronic insane, where the cost for medical treatment would be small, as it is there. I believe in the hospitals that now complain of being so much overcrowded that they are not able to receive any acute cases, they have some 75 per cent of a class of patients who could be just as well treated in hospitals conducted at a lower rate for maintenance.

Then we need Hospitals, such as I have referred to; the small hospitals that are agricultural colonies.

Then we need hospitals for the epileptics. We need a Special Hospital for persons addicted to various drug habits who are now sent to the hospitals for the insane—as Judge Walling referred to this morning.

This would about cover the classification I would propose. We might have training-schools for feeble minded children, such as that at Polk and Spring City, and an Asylum for the old, who, it seems to me, are very improperly made to associate with the insane.

In looking back I can see that in the progress of the work we have been far behind, but I think at the present time we are on the road toward a much better method of classification of these classes of dependants, and a more efficient method of solving the problem.

(Applause)

Mr. Thomas (Erie)

I would like to ask Mr. Woodbury if they did not try the County-care system in New York State, and cease to continue it.

Mr. Woodbury: I think it was in 1907 they abolished the County-care system and the State took over all the Hospitals and put them under the care of the State.

Mr. Thomas: Are they not doing the same thing in Wisconsin?

Mr. Woodbury: By no means. That is quite different.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think it would be any saving? The State don't make any money in maintaining the insane at $3.75, does it?

Mr. Woodbury: It costs more than that.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think the County could care for those patients and give them proper care, at $4.25?

Mr. Woodbury: The experience in Wisconsin, for twenty-five years, is that the class of patients they send to the County Homes can be cared for at about one-half the expense, in the State Hospitals.

Mr. Thomas: It would be necessary that it should be under the supervision of some person who was well acquainted with insanity problems.

Mr. Woodbury: That was mentioned in my remarks.

Mr. Thomas: Do you think it is better for the insane to be near their relatives, where they can be visited once or twice a week?

Mr. Woodbury: In many cases it is. They get very lonely, some of them. One advantage of that is that the patient doesn't lose his individuality, as he does in a large hospital for the insane.

Mr. Thomas: We have been informed that frequent visitations make them worse.

Mr. Woodbury: That is entirely under the control of the Super-

intendent of the hospital. If he sees that it is doing a patient harm he naturally would restrict the number of visits; on the other hand there are many cases that are much benefitted by the visits.

Mr. L. C. Colborn moves that the President be authorized to make up the Committees, during the noon recess, and announce them at the opening of the afternoon Session.

The motion of Mr. Colborn is agreed to.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until two p. m.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES.

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, at Erie, Pa., October 15, 16, and 17, 1912.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Allegheny County Home—James McB. Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Director, Braddock, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Director, Bellevue, Pa.; Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane—Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa. Department of Charities—John R. Brooks, Pittsburg, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—S. F. Brumbaugh, Director, Saxton, Pa.; G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills; S. S. Baker, Director, Everett, Pa.; Mrs. G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Visitor; Miss S. S. Baker, Everett, Visitor; Mrs. S. F. Brumbaugh, Visitor, Saxton, Pa.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Sherwood Bently, Steward, Seagerstown, Pa.; Lillian Bently, Matron, Seagerstown, Pa.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—John H. Westfall, Steward, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Clara B. Westfall, Matron, Carlisle, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Phillip Hertzog, Director, Carrolltown, Pa.; Conrad Bader, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. A. Gray, Steward of Home, Ebensburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. A. Gray, Matron; Elizabeth Bader, Mrs. Philip Hertzog, Visitors.

CHESTER COUNTY—John L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Steward, Embreesville, Pa.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron; Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Secretary Chester County Childrens' Aid Society, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, Assistant Secretary, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Willie W. Marshall, Kennett Square, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY—J. B. Cassna, Attorney at Law, Erie, Pa.; John B. Brooks, Erie, Pa.; Chas. E. Strick, Register and Recorder, Erie, Pa.; Rev. J. P. Irwin, Erie, Pa.; Dr. R. W. Battler, Erie, Pa.; Col. E. P. Gould, Solicitor and Honorary Secretary of the Association, Erie, Pa.; John Z. Miller, Mrs. John Z. Miller, Erie, Pa.; Miller Sisters, Musicians, Erie, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Rodgers Israel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Erie, Pa.; Rev. George Baily, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Erie, Pa.; Rhea A. Smith, Erie, Pa.; Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, Director, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Director, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary, Erie, Pa.; Miles, R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; Chas. P. Reilley, Treasurer, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Leona Henry, Matron, Erie, Pa.; C. B. Grant, Clerk Erie, Pa.; Edith Bell, Assistant Matron, Erie, Pa.; E. E. Bedo, Engineer, Erie, Pa.; Thomas Tudehope, Farmer, Erie, Pa.; Albert Zook, Assistant Engineer, Erie, Pa.; John Stoner, Inmates' Cook, Erie, Pa.; J. C. Wood, Fireman, Erie, Pa.; W. S. McKee, Watchman, Erie, Pa.; F. M. Bell, Male Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Ross Feasler, Assistant Male Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Emma Andrews, Female Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Myrtle Hall, Female Nurse, Erie, Pa.; Louise Geiger, Steward Cook, Erie, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Lloyd, House Physician, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Herbert Hopkins, Chaplin, Erie, Pa.; Roy G. Yarper, Superintendent, Erie, Pa.; Miss Lucy J. Collins, Assistant Superintendent, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Thomas P. Byrne, Erie, Pa.;

Rev. F. W. A. Eierman, Erie, Pa.; Miss Jane Pressley, Erie, Pa.; Miss Jessie, J. Wheeler, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Myron Palmer, Erie, Pa.; Miss Sarah Reed, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. William Spencer, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Harry O. Stranaham, Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Carrie T. Watson, Detension Home, Erie, Pa.; H. F. Wilbur, Probation Officer, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Emery A. Walling, President Judge of Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Paul A. Benson, President Judge of Erie County; Grant J. Smith, County Commissioner; T. W. Waterhouse, County Commissioner; Joseph F. Rogan, County Commissioner; James C. Thomas, County Solicitor, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—J. J. Barnhart, Director, Dunbar, Pa.; Johnson Himbucker, Director, Uniontown, Pa.; George M. Strickler, Director, Vanderbilt, Pa.; H. Brownmiller, Brownsville, Pa.

GREENE COUNTY—W. D. Buckman, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. E. Patterson, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. W. Patterson, Steward of Children's Home; Waynesburg, Pa.; O. N. Hewitt, Steward County Home, Waynesburg, Pa.; A. L. Patterson, Directors' Clerk, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. P. Allmon, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; Harry Huffman, Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. L. Brindle, Director, Mercersburg, Pa.; John L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thos. K. Scheller, Attorney, Chambersburg, Pa.; Philip H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. Philip H. Hollar, Matron; Mrs. C. M. Funk, Visitor.

INDIANA COUNTY—Mrs. Sue Willard, Superintendent of Girls' Industrial Home, Indiana, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Blakley Poor District—Dr. C. L. Young, Scott, Pa.; James W. Smith, Director and Secretary, Peckville, Pa.; Thomas Grier, Director, Dixon City, Pa.; Adelbert Reynolds, Superintendent, Scott, Pa.; Mrs. Ella Reynolds, Matron; Mrs. James W. Smith, Visitor; John R. O'Brien, Director, Olyphant.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Carbondale Poor District—Martin H. Morrison, Director Carbondale, Pa.; Isaac P. Bodgers, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Lafayette Lee, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Bernard Breman, Director, Carbondale, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne Poor District—George H. Rifenbary, Superintendent, Pittston, Pa.; Mrs. George H. Rifenbary, Matron.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—Willars Matthew, President, Scranton, Pa.; Timothy Burke, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa.; T. Owen Charles, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Fred Fuller, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Frank J. Dickett, Director, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelley, Director, Scranton, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY—S. H. Boyd, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; M. P. Whitaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; W. K. Christ, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; W. C. Grube, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.; Scheaffer Worst, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Frank Bausman, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, President of Association, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. W. C. Grube, Matron; Mrs. Scheaffer Worst, Mrs. A. S. Brubaker, Mrs. Frank Bausman, Visitors.

LUZERNE COUNTY—S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth, Pa.; Abram Nesbit, President, Kingston, Pa.; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George H. Butler, Esq., Director, Dorrancetown, Pa.; A. P. Childs, Director, Alden Station, Pa.; Maurice Geartner, Director, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter Forve, Director, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George M. Wall, Director. Plains, Pa.: D. A. Makin, Steward of Alms-

house, Retreat, Pa.; Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.

LYCOMING COUNTY—N. B. Wilson, Director, Williamsport, Pa.; E. E. Ohl, Superintendent, Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor.

MERCER COUNTY—Walter H. Mallorie, Director, Jamestown, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Zahnier, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron of County Home, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. White Supt., Mercer, Pa.; George W. Crawford, Director, Mercer, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Director ,Sharpsville, Pa.

McKEAN COUNTY—William Dobie, Director, Bradford, Pa.; E. A. Boyne, Director, Bradford, Pa.; Mrs. John P. Melvin, Secretary Children's Aid Society, Bradford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Blakely Almshouse—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of State Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia; Alexander M. Wilson, Superintendent, Philadelphia; Daniel W. Seltzer, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Roxborough Poorhouse—B. W. Hagy, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. L. Jones, Secretary, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Markley, Treasurer, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Charles C. Russell, President, Pringle Bortwick, Treasurer; W. H. Coupe, Secretary, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Supa, Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. P. Benson, Director, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Matthew Adams, Director; Henry P. Benson, Director, Philadelphia; William Wilkie, William E. Murphy, James J. Finn, 348 Armat St.; John F. Rousenberger, Superintendent; Paul Reilley, Solicitor, 1212 Franklin Bldg.

PERRY COUNTY—William A. Lightner, Director, Landisburg, Pa.

SOMERSET COUNTY—Chauncey Dickey, Director, Somerset, Pa.; S. U. Shober, Superintendent, Somerest, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Attorney-at-Law, Secretary and Treasurer of Association, Somerset, Pa.; J. W. Peck, Director, Meyersdale, Pa.; H. F. Yost, Esq., Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—A. P. Darr, Superintendent County Home, Greensburg, Pa.; I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Director, Scottdale, Pa.; Mrs. A. P. Darr, Matron: Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Mrs J. M. Kennel, Visitors.

WARREN COUNTY—Dr. H. W. Mitchell, Superintendent State Hospital, Warren, Pa.; Edward S. Lindsey, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Mildred C. Lindsey, President of Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngville, Pa.; Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngville, Pa.; Mrs. F. G. Haines, Warren, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Mrs. Hettie Porch, Superintendent, Washington, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown, Pa.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—H. H. Brownmiller, Director, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. John P. Melvin, Bradford.; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa., President; Mrs. F. G. Haines, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Sue Willard, Advisory Board, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. M. C. Zahnizer, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Meadville, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Treasurer, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Willie W. Marshall, Kennett Square, Pa.; Hon. Francis J. Torrence, President of Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh,

Pa.; Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Agent Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Emery A. Walling, President Judge of Erie, County, Erie, Pa.; Hon. Paul A. Benson, President Judge of Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Dr. H. M. Mitchell, Superintendent of State Hospital for Insane, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Hettie, Porch, Superintendent of Children's Home, Washington Co.; Prof. Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent of Blind School, Pittsburg, Pa.; Prof. W. N. Burt, Superintendent Deaf and Dumb School, Edgewood Park, Pa.; Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent of Feeble Minded Institute, Polk, Pa.; Miss Mary Roerig, Matron of Institute; Mrs. Jessie Baines, Matron of Institute; Miss Bruce, Teacher in Institute; Mrs. J. M. Murdoch, Assistant Superintendent of Institute; John R. Brooks, Department of Charities, Warren, Pa.; E. S. Lindsey, Esq., Vice President of Association, Warren, Pa.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS—Rev. George Baily, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Peter M. Cauley, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Thomas R. Thoburn, Erie, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Rogers Isarel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie; Ira E. Briggs, Official Stenographer, Erie, Pa.

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT SURPRISE.

W. H. Luden, Maker of Luden Menthol Cough Drops, Reading, Penn'a., gave to the Members of the Convention through L. C. Colborn the Secretary, a very pleasant surprise, by presenting to each of those present a box of his Menthol Cough Drops. To say they were greatly appreciated is putting it mildly. They were thoroughly enjoyed by all, and from actual observation, many can testify as to the quality and merits of the Cough Drops.

The Convention tendered a vote of thanks to W. H. Luden for the generous supply, and for his very appropriate gift of this occasion. A repetition will more than be accepted and appreciated.

The Secretary was directed to place this resolution in the minutes of the proceedings, and a copy be sent to Mr. W. H. Luden.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention was called to order at two P. M. by President Eshelman.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

COMMITTEES.

AUDIT—James McRaub, Allegheny; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Frank A. Bausman, Lancaster.

PLACE OF MEETING—J. L. Brindle, Franklin; S. H. Boyd, Lancaster; W. D. Buchanan, Greene County; Edward D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Luzerne; Chauncey Dickey, Somerset; Geo. H. Rifensbary, Luzerne; Mrs. J. H. McClean, Allegheny.

OFFICERS—Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; John L. Smith, Chester; J. L. Riley, Luzerne; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana; O. P. Babler, Philadelphia; John L. Black, Franklin; Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren.

RESOLUTION—A. S. Miller, Pittsburg; J. S. Dugan, Fayette; N. B. Wilson, Lycoming; E. P. Gould, Erie; Dr. J. L. Sordes, Allegheny; A. P. Darr, Westmoreland; Geo. W. Crawford, Mercer; Mrs. Adrian W, McCoy, Meadville.

In the absence of Dr. Barr the topic "County Care of the Insane Under the Act of 1897" was taken up, and Mr. A. S. Miller of Allegheny addressed the Convention as follows:

COUNTY CARE OF THE INSANE.

Under the Act of 1897.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In making my initial bow before you as a member of this splendid

organization, I wish to express the pleasure it gives me to meet so many well known and distinguished workers in the broad field of charities, as well as the great body of humble workers who are quietly doing such splendid work in the highways and byways of this great commonwealth.

I have been in the work only since January 1st last and have not had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many of you, but I hope to have a much wider acquaintance with the members of this association before the close of this Convention.

I consider myself honored to be a member of an Association such as this, which has for its object the betterment of humanity, the alleviation of human suffering and distress, and the best methods of "ministering to the minds diseased."

We talk about the great problems to be solved in the world today, the best methods of government of great cities, the building of National highways and waterways, the conservation of water and the forces of nature, etc., but let me say that one of the mightiest problems to be faced in the world today is the conservation of human life and comfort, and the care of the mental defectives and indigent.

The subject assigned me is a very broad one and could be treated from so many angles, that it is difficult to know where to begin—or where to end.

The study of insanity and kindred diseases of the mind is one of the most important that can engage the mind of man. So long as there shall be poor and weak minded people to be cared for by public charity, so long will a place of refuge and a home for the worn out and feeble men and women be a necessity; and so long as the mind of man in this world of stress and strain becomes disordered and the sane become insane, and reason vacates the seat of judgment, so long will there be the necessity for an Asylum where the disordered in mind and the unfortunates who have fallen by the wayside in the struggle of life may be sheltered and cared for.

The problem of the Almshouse and the Insane Asylum is not merely one of economical administration, nor of human comfort and happiness; it is a part of the great social problem of poverty and insanity which confronts us, and any and all remedial institutions, organizations or methods which alleviate or prevent unnecessary pauperism or mental defection, should engage the thoughtful and serious attention of every one interested in the welfare of the human race.

The foundation of the laws pertaining to the insane and the first effort to alleviate insanity in a public way in Pennsylvania was created by an Act of Assembly passed in 1750. This Act sets out that "the saving and restoring of useful and laborious members of a Community is a work of public service." The Act then goes on to provide that "as in many parts of Pennsylvania there are languishing poor persons in disorder of mind, who have no skillful surgeons to cure them, that a hospital should be established for the relief of lunatics and other distempered persons."

In pursuance of this Act the Pennsylvania Hospital was established, it being the first of its kind in the State.

To show how the insane population of Pennsylvania has been gradually and steadily increasing, the records disclose the fact that at the end of 78 years from the founding of this Hospital the number of lunatics was only 887, but from that date (1828) to the present time, about 84 years, the number has grown to about 17,000. For the past few years the rate of increase has been an average of about 500 a year.

From the reports of those in charge of Insane Hospitals I gather

that there are about 7,000 indigent insane in Pennsylvania now provided for in County Hospitals for the insane operated under the County Care Acts and under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy, and I agree with Dr. Woodbury when he stated in an address before this Convention last year that "no where in the world are a similar number of the same class of dependent insane better housed, better clad or better treated, than those indigent insane in the County Hospital for the insane in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the present County Care Acts."

We have at the present time in Pennsylvania two system for the treatment of the insane—the State and the County care.

Prior to 1897 the State Asylums and Hospitals became so over crowded that it was not possible with the funds furnished by the State for those institutions to continue to take care of all the insane, so that in that year there was passed by the Legislature, Acts of Assembly, which are known as the "County Care Acts." There were in fact five spearate acts passed by the Legislature in 1897 relating to the care of the insane; two of these acts were approved the same day, to-wit, May 25th, 1897; one of these acts appropriated $200,000 to provide for the deficiency for the care and treatment of the insane as prescribed by previous Acts, the Acts of 1883, 1891 and 1895; the other Act approved by the Governor on the same day, and under which the Counties are acting, provides that "Any County, Municipality, Borough or Township of this Commonwealth, which now has, or may hereafter supply, erect and equip a suitable institution for the maintenance, care and treatment of the indigent insane, upon plans and specifications approved in writing by the Board of Public Charities, shall receive from the State Treasury the sum of $1.50 per week (since raised to $2.00 per week) for every indigent insane person of such County, who has been committed to such institution, etc., Provided, that the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of such institution and the manner of the care and treatment therein furnished is proper and suitable to the class of the indigent insane so maintained, and shall so certify to the Auditor General before any payment is made." The next Act was approved May 27th, 1889, and provides that upon the removal of indigent insane from their homes or from another hospital to a County Hospital, it shall be the duty of the overseers or Directors of the Poor to provide a female attendant unless the patient is accompanied by some member of her own family, and imposing a penalty of $250.00 if these provisions are not complied with. The next Act, approved June 22nd, 1897, provides for cases where any indigent insane has been committed to either a State or County Hospital and it afterwards develops that such persons had not a legal residence in Pennsylvania, that the State Board of Charities, upon notice being given them of these facts, should return such person to the State where he belongs. Then the last Act, which was passed in 1897, regarding the insane was approved July 22nd, 1897, and requires the Directors and Managers of Hospitals for the insane to make quarterly reports to the Auditor General of the number of indigent insane maintained, under penalty of fortfeiture of the whole amount due for the quarter, and also provides that all insane persons who apply to said Hospitals with proper papers and are willing and able to pay their expenses shall be admitted and provided with accommodations, etc.

It seems that the primary reason for the passage of the County Care Acts was to relieve the State Hospitals, but the further idea that the Legislators had in mind was that the County Hospitals must be manned and equipped to compare favorably with State Hospitals, and hence it follows that:

1st. They must first supply, erect and equip a suitable institution for the treatment of the insane.

2nd. This institution must be erected and equipped upon plans and specifications approved by the Board of public Charities.

3rd. This Hospital should do the same work that the State Hospitals are doing.

4th. The care and treatment of the inmates as well as the furnishing of the building must be subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities.

5th. The foregoing conditions being complied with, these institutions will receive from the State the sum of $2.00 per week for every indigent insane patient under their care.

6th. The Directors must provide a female attendant to accompany a female patient in transit unless she is accompanied by a member of her own family.

7th. These Acts imply that these institutions must be properly officered by a superintendent, who is a man versed in the treatment of nervous diseases, as well as otherwise fitted to fill the position.

8th. The Directors or officers of these County Hospitals must makes quarterly reports to the State Department or ferfeit the amount due for the quarter from the State, and also they must provide accommodations for all insane who are provided with proper papers.

I can say for the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, that it complies with all the conditions prescribed by the County Care Acts. Both the Chronic and the Acute Insane are treated as skillfully and with as large a percentage of success as obtains in any State Hospital in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, possibly because the institution is large enough to have and alienist of high rank as superintendent, with resident physicians and skilled attendants. I speak of the Allegheny County Hospital because it is a model institution and is as well if not better equipped than any County Hospital in the State.

The territory under the care of the Allegheny County Hospital embraces all the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, including the City of McKeesport (the City of Pittsburg operates her own hospital.) We have now in this Hospital about 800 insane.

We also have a new Almshouse under the supervision of the same superintendent, completed last year at a cost of $550,000.00, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in America. There is a population of about 400 inmates in the Almshouse. This, of course, is not operated under County Care Acts.

In conclusion I would sum up briefly what I consider the advantages of a well equipped County Hospital, operating under the County Care Acts, to-wit:

1st. It places the workable insane on farms which are in many cases almost self supporting and in some cases wholly so.

2nd. The largest County Hospitals will have not more than from 800 to 1,200 inmates, and all that are able to work can be given employment, whereas that would not be possible in State Hospitals having three or four times that number of inmates, with proportionately less acreage on which to employ them.

3rd. The County Hospital tends to prevent the overcrowding of State Hospitals by reason of the fact that otherwise thousands of patients would be sent there who are now cared for in local hospitals.

4th. The standard of treatment of the insane in local institutions throughout the State has been very much advanced since the County Care Acts went into operation fifteen years ago.

Since most, if not all, of them are now operating under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy and the result is that no where in the Country are the dependent insane better cared for than those in

the County Hospitals for the Insane in Pennsylvania acting under the present County Care Acts.

5th. There is a sentimental side to this subject, which to my mind is an argument in favor of County Hospitals for the Insane. It is said that the cost of maintenance per capita is greater in State Hospitals than in smaller ones, but whether that be true or not, it should not control the placing of these mental defectives.

We must not look at the mere outlay in dollars and cents of keeping these unfortunates while they stumble along the pathway of their darkened lives to the narrow house appointed for all. Dr. J. Lewis Srodes said in an address delivered before this Association three years ago "The human mind diseased is the human mind still, and the approach of insanity does not mark the appearance of a new entity or new force, the old entity or the old force simple goes astray," and I would add that sometimes not even all of the old entity goes astray. You all, who have made any observation or study of the insane, know that in the case of many who are adjudicated insane, that part of their minds to use the language of a layman, are as normal as ever. They have the same love for the old home, the same affection for wife or husband and children as they ever had, and the visits of these loved ones to them is the one ray of sunshine that gleams into the chaotic chamber of their darkened minds, and it would be impossible for them to receive these visits if they were confined in State Hospitals on account of the expense and distance.

In conclusion, may I say that as friends of the poor and the afflicted, the conservators of society and the guardians of the unfortunate in the uneven battle of life, let us welcome every suggestion and use every method and all the appliances at our command to aid the indigent, sooth the troubled in mind and help them as best we may to "husband out life's taper at the close." And let us thank God and take courage that we live in an age where we can see the transformation which has taken place in the methods of treatment of the insane since the early days in the world's history, when they were regarded as "possessed of devils" and were driven forth from the habitations of men to dwell among the fastnesses of the mountains or in dens and caves of the earth, far from human sympathy or help, until death mercifully came to their relief. It is a far cry from the days of moral darkness and the bigotry of the first century when the demon driven paralytic was cast forth from society and left to die uncared for and alone, to the glorious light of the civilization of the 20th Century where the Christian spirit of charity and altruism permeates every civilized nation of the world.

Bellevue, Pa. ANDREW S. MILLER.

Mr. Miller's paper was received with applause.

Hon. Francis Torrance, Pres. of Board of Public Charities, Pittsburg, was next introduced by President Eshelman, and was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows, on the subject "The original intention of the law creating the County care of the insane."

Paper by HON. FRANCIS TORRANCE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me first thank you for the great privilege I feel and the honor it implies to be permitted to again address this Body, and particularly so on a subject which is of such vital import to those engaged in the cause here represented.

This being a representative Body of Directors of the Poor, the majority will be familiar with the causes or necessity that led to the passage of the Act of 1897, commonly called "County Care." The

great Montesquieu in the introduction to his work "The Spirit of Laws" says: "Laws in their most generous signification are the necessary relations arising from the nature of things." Montesquieu gave this expression nearly two and a half centuries ago and yet how apt it is to the present discussion. This Act, like many others of great moment, was agitated for a good while before it met a successful reception and final passage at the hands of the Legislature of 1907.

To those familiar with the growth of insanity and familiar with the statistics of the insane population, a brief mention of the fact is all that is necessary and so I call your attention to the following interesting, and I hope impressive, figures; which figures, let me say, were compiled and used at the time we were urging the passage of the Act above referred to, and which is the subject before us now for discussion. I call particular attention to the regularity of the increases.

1884, 5,374—an increase of 36 over the previous year.
1885, 5,640—an increase of 266 over the previous year.
1886, 5,923—an increase of 283 over the previous year.
1887, 6,259—an increase of 336 over the previous year.
1888, 6,510—an increase of 251 over the previous year.
1889, 6,884—an increase of 374 over the previous year.
1890, 7,399—an increase of 515 over the previous year.
1891, 7,649—an increase of 250 over the previous year.
1892, 7,855—an increase of 206 over the previous year.
1893, 8,104—an increase of 249 over the previous year.
1894, 8,616—an increase of 512 over the previous year.
1895, 8,925—an increase of 309 over the previous year.

The above population covers the insane of all classes and in all places, that is to say, State and Private Hospitals, Alms Houses, Penitentiaries and Jails.

Let us now turn to the housing conditions and population of the insane in State Hospitals for the six years immediately preceding the enactment of the County Care Acts now under discussion. These figures are as follows:

1890, 5,171—an increase of 293 over the previous year.
1891, 5,367—an increase of 196 over the previous year.
1892, 5,452—an increase of 85 over the previous year.
1893, 5,609—an increase of 157 over the previous year.
1894, 5,797—an increase of 188 over the previous year.
1895, 6,087—an increase of 290 over the previous year.

By an easy calculation it will be noted that the annual increases of these six years are 1,209, or an average yearly of 201 insane patients; and at the then rate, it would require the Commonwealth to build and make provision for 604 insane every three years and this we then thought and still think, as above indicated, is as many as should be in any curative Institution under one management.

Bear in mind we do not consider Wernersville as a curative Institution and therefore place no such limit on the population therein.

In 1905, the rated capacity of the five State Hospitals was 4,335 while the population contained in the institutions was 5,323 or practically 1,000 in excess of the rated capacity or, in other words, 25 per cent more. Bear in mind it takes years to build a Hospital of the capacity and equipment necessary for the care and treatment of the class of patients or inmates under discussion. County Homes can be erected in a much shorter time. Another of our arguments for "County Care."

The first State Hospital, that located at Harrisburg, was finished in 1851 and opened for the reception of patients. Ten years later, or 1861, Dixmont; eleven years after this, Danville, although unfinished, received part of its population in 1872. Eight years later the two

Hospitals at Norristown and Warren were opened at their original capacity, since largely increased. Fourteen years elapsed after the building of these last two named Institutions and an urgent demand for a new classification and new provision for the insane was apparent and under a special Act, Wernersville, for the reception of chronic insane was provided for by special enactment and subsequently built and to which eight hundred (800) of the chronic insane by draft, as provided for under the Law, were taken from the five Hospitals in the several Hospital Districts and even with this relief, there was in 1895, still almost 1,000 patients above the rated capacity of the Hospitals. A quick calculation shows an average of ten years to build and complete a Hospital.

As I am addressing a Body all or nearly all of whom have had experience in trying to get patients into State Hospitals, I shall not dwell on this subject other than to give figures which are, after all, the most impressive form in which to make an argument.

The ratio of recovery in State Hospitals at the inception of "County Care" was only about half the ratio of mortality. Take for instance, the bi-ennial period of 1894-5 as an average showed the ratio of recovery to be four per cent of the whole number treated, while the death ratio reached eight per cent. The ratio of increase in insanity to our population in Pennsylvania has been a theme on which much has been said and written. My own belief is that it is largely traceable to the large increase in foreign population and this deduction I make from my own observation in visiting the Institutions in the past seventeen years.

"County Care" did not meet with a favorable consideration at its inception, largely due, I am sure, to the fact that its object was not thoroughly understood or its possibilities fairly considered. Indeed the Board, that I am now addressing, as an organization, condemned the Law through a misunderstanding on the belief that the Law was only applicable to four Counties in the State, whereas all those conversant with the Law know the intent and meaning of the same is to provide that the Board of Charities shall be satisfied that the quality and equipment of the County Institution, the manner of treatment therein furnished are all proper and suitable to the class or classes of indigent insane so maintained and shall so certify to the Auditor General. One of the objects of the Law from a business point of view was to make it worth the while of the County to provide satisfactory care and treatment of the inmates by providing them such care and treatment as that afforded in a State Hospital. This is the Law and purpose of the Law on its face. The humane side of the question would appeal, without argument, to those interested in these unfortunate wards of ours.

It will be seen by the above that "County Care" was therefore exploited on the theory, I might say, the fact that it was the only way that we could reasonably take care of this rapidly increasing insane population. I have always been a strong believer in "County Care" and a few of the main reasons for it are that from the professional standpoint or view of the alienist, I believe that the smaller number treated or cared for, the better will be the result obtained. Therefore, if a Hospital for a poor district or county is erected and maintained, it should give, and I believe does give, better results than can be obtained in the larger Institution. The individual care that may be afforded in the smaller Institution should be of greater efficiency than that in the larger and this is without the least discredit on our large State Hospitals and Asylums, which I wish to say publicly, I consider managed to the best human ability possible, but it becomes a question of physical or human possibility because a man or an organization

of men can only perofrm so much work. The overcrowding in the larger Institutions prevents that higher efficiency so essential to better results.

As briefly as a subject so important may be handled, I have given you, as above, the conditions existing at the introduction of "County Care."

After fifteen (15) years we find the conditions as follows, and I will again repeat that figures give the most concrete form of example.

The insane population in all classes of institutions, i. e. State Hospitals, County Homes, Penitentiaries, Jails and Private Institutions, aggregate 16,624 all told.

Incidentally let me remark that this is an increase of 627 over the previous two years, 313 a year, which shows a very substantial percentage increase over the same ratio of fifteen years before. The satistics of 1895 show 2,141 patients cared for in the Alms Houses of the several Counties or Poor Districts of the State. The statistics of 1910, embracing figures for fiteen (15) years, during which period "County Care" was operative, showed that 6,642 inmates have been cared for, over three times as many.

It does not take much of an argument to see by an analysis of the capacity and population of our State Institutions that it would have been impossible, without building at least three, and possibly four large Hosptials for the insane during the period of fifteen (15) years to care for the increase and with our knowledge of the time occupied to build Hospitals, it would be equally impossible for the district or county to have provided Institutions of that class in the time named.

Of the 6,642 insane cared for in the thirty-one (31) Institutions 6,169 are cared for in the twenty (20) County Insane Hospitals or District Homes having adopted and which are operating under "County Care" Act of 1897 and its supplement of 1909.

As to the State Hospitals, a brief glance at the figures would show the necessity for the further adoption of "County Care" in Poor Districts which have not as yet availed themselves of its benefits. The population in our State Hospitals today is practically 40 per cent greater than the rated or nominal bed capacity and many of these cases, in fact, a very large percentage of them, could be well, if not better cared for in smaller Institutions provided and maintained by the several Poor Districts or Counties.

Let me say in conclusion that a simple glance at these figures is the most comprehensive proof of the advantage of "County Care" and the relief it has been, first to the insane in afforidng them greater comfort; next, the relief it should be to the State Hospitals. There is every argument in favor of the Law and I think no intelligent opposition to it. Its object is logical. Its operation is consistent when properly supervised with the best methods of caring for the insane.

Mr. Torrence's Paper was received with applause.

Mr. Colborn: This is a subject in which most of the Counties are greatly interested. I was very glad indeed to hear our very efficient President of the Board of Public Charities take the position that he does on this question. The figures that he gave are alarming and it is a question that affects every County in the State. By his satistics we see that our State Hospitals are overcrowded 40 per cent more than their capacity. I am glad to know that in this Paper, as well as a Paper that he read before this Association a year ago, he is encouraging the care of the insane under the County Care Act.

Dr. Wetherill—grand man that he was—was the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, and it was through his influence, to a large ex-

tent, aided by this Association, that the County Care Act was enacted into a law, in 1897.

The State Hospitals looked with a jealous eye upon the passage of this Act. They were not favorable to it.

They thought it would deplete the insane hospitals throughout the State, and for a long time you could hardly get an order to bring the quiet, chronic insane from these Hospitals.

Since then they look upon it as a relief to the State Hospitals.

On one occasion, in our County we had a patient in the State Hospital at Harrisburg who had been there ten or fifteen years. We got an Order for the return of the patient to our own Home, and we went there and they said "You will almost ruin us: he is our teamster." I don't suppose the doctor saw him more than once a month. The Superintendent gave him instructions, the same as a farmer would give instructions to his employer, and we found him an invaluable man on the farm, and he is working there today.

I have visited many of the State Hospitals. At one I remember when the noon bell rang an army of patients came down, who had been working on the farm. It does seem to me that if the counties would provide for the care of their own insane, those people could be brought home and help to farm our own farms, just as well, and cheaper to the County and State than keeping them at the State Hospitals.

I hope this question may be discussed by all those here who are interested in it.

In our County our Board of Directors have erected a fine new Hospital, that will accommodate perhaps 200 patients. Most of our insane are at home, being cared for there.

There is another phase of this question: The acute insane, those that are admitted to our own hospitals.

Physicians have the idea that they are as good physicians as anyone else, and that they can treat them at home as well as experts can. I take it that in the State Hospital they have experts who have made a careful study of diseases of the mind, and who can generally tell whether a patient can be restored to his reason again, or not.

It is a little to be feared that the acute patients will not receive that treament in the County Hospitals that they ought to have and would receive in the State Hospitals.

I think all chronic insane patients ought to be cared for under the County Care Act, by the Counties themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Brownmiller (Schuylkill County): We are trying the experiment with a Home for the insane, in Schuylkill County. We are at present engaged in erecting it. I want to give you a description, which I took down last Friday.

Our building is a 3-story building, what is known as a fireproof building: It has three wings: The wings are 60 by 240 feet. The basement to be used for storage and heating plant, and exercising rooms.

The third floor to be used for hospital quarters. There are two elevators, in the basement two private dining rooms; on the second floor a large Chapel, in the rear of the building. On the first floor a large general diningroom.

The building is designed to accommodate 600 patients, and in case of necessity 800. It is 300 by 240 feet, and covers three acres of floor space. The total cost will be $600,000.

Mr. Thomas (Erie): The point that you are discussing is a point of unusual interest in this County, for the reason that we have a Poor Board, and a Board of County Commissioners.

The attitude of the Poor Board, since I have been Solicitor for the County Commissioners, has been that we should have an Insane Hos-

pital here. The attitude of the County Commissioners has been "You show me." Now the result has been that when the grand jury meets at each Session an agitation springs up over the matter. That is the reason I am breaking in, in this Convention. I want to learn all I can about this subject.

The Warren County asylum is ready at all times to receive our patients. If I am informed correctly the Superintendents of that Asylum have discouraged, to a certain extent, the erection of a Hospital in Erie County.

The question that confronts the Commissioners here is, if we borrow a sum sufficient to pay for the original building, and the equipment sufficient to care for the insane, and the repairs and Insurance on the building, are we going to save anything on our $1.75 that we contribute: In other words, if it costs $2.75 and the State helps $2 shall we save anything, so there is any economy.

You say we should not consider economy: That is true, but I mean, to give the insane as good care as they are receiving now in Warren, can we build that building, and save anything on our $1.75 a week? If the grand juries, and the County Commissioners could be convinced that they would be cared for as well I think the County care system would be adopted in this County, but we haven't yet been convinced that they would be care for as well, I think the County care County Care Act would be enforced in this County.

Col. E. P. Gould (Erie): There is an old adage that applies here, that "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion, still."

That is the position of our County Commissioners of Erie County. They want to be shown, but you can't show them but one side. I want to tell you why. This matter has been before the Court two or three times, and every time the County Commissioners have appeared before the Court, with witnesses and they have even sent away for witnesses, to convince the Court that the County Care Act is not the better course to pursue. I have my own idea about this: but I would like to hear from Dr. Woodbury:

Dr. Woodbury: In general, my recollection is that it costs about twice as much to build a State institution as a County institution, and about twice as much to care for the insane in the State Hospitals as the Counties.

I think the best answer to the gentleman who spoke (Mr. Thomas of Erie) is the statements from the people who are operating under the County Care Act. The best explanation is that of the blind man of long ago, who said "I don't know how I was cured, but inasmuch as I was blind, now I see."

I consider our County of Allegheny as having a model institution: one of the best concrete examples of County care. Not only of the financial and economic side of the question—and we all have to look out for that—but from other points.

The Norristown State Hospital has cost the State, up to the present time, $2,118,487.79 for the buildings and grounds.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg has cost the State $1,502,090.16. At Danville $1,614,883. At Warren $1,564,400. At Allentown, the last one built, $1,416,115. Those are for the acute and all classes of the insane. We have erected one Hospital for the chronic insane, that is at Wernersberg, which cost $864,660.39.

The cost of the County Hospitals can be answered by Mr. Miller and others who are operating them, and I hope they will state, whether it is more profitable to them to keep the patients in their own Counties, or in the State Hospitals. I have been told by several hospital Superintendents that they could afford to keep the patients in the County Hospitals without a cent from the State, and without any

cost from the County, if they had enough farm land and were allowed to use their own labor.

I was in Wisconsin a short time ago to see the last Hospital they opened, at Marshfield, Wood County. It has a farm of 1,200 acres and it is built for 300 patients.

The point I desire to make is, that where they have sufficient land they can support themselves. At least fifteen of the County Hospitals in Wisconsin have not only paid their way, but have saved the State money, and used it to pay their Bonds—until at least fifteen of them have repaid every cent spent in their erection, and are now making money.

Mr. Miller: How many patients has the Hospital at Wernersberg?

Dr. Woodbury: Eight hundred.

Mr. Miller: The Allegheny County Hospital buildings cost $550,000. We have a little over eight hundred insane patients there.

Mr. Smith (Chester Co.): We were among the first of the counties to take advantage of the County Care Act. We commenced the erection of our buildings in 1889, when work was cheap. We can care for 300 to 350 patients. Our buildings cost $350,000.

Don't understand that I am against the State institutions. They are excellent institutions; but we have saved a number of patients who had been in the State institutions for years, I believe because in a large institution their individuality is lost. We don't feel that we have saved a great amount of money, but we are treating our people to better advantage than they were kept before, and at somewhat less expense. The last year our total expense will be under $40,000, for keeping 280 insane. The increase of our population in the last eighteen years has not been more than 15 per cent; the insane have increased more than 150 per cent.

In that time the number of dependent children has increased in about the same proportion. It seems to me unless we turn a new leaf our dependent classes will be the downfall of this Nation.

Mr. Thomas (Erie): What is the price per week on patients maintained by you?

Mr. Smith: They figure down to $1.10, in addition to what the States gives.

In the absence of Dr. Martin Barr, Dr. Srodes was asked to read, the Paper prepared by him, and Dr. Srodes read the following interesting Paper, "Preventive legislation as a means to decrease feeble-mindedness, insanity, and transmittable diseases," which was received with applause.

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION, AS A MEANS TO DECREASE FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, INSANITY AND TRANSMITTABLE DISEASES:

By Martin W. Barr, M. D.

CHIEF PHYSICIAN, PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Elwyn, Pa.

It has been computed that if the standards of a race—mental, moral and physical—were raised even one degree through each successive century the results would be most amazing: and that all derelicts on the sea of life—idiots, imbeciles and insane; criminals, drunkards and courtesans; invalids, cripples and deformed—would in a comparatively short time disappear, being superseded by a race of strong men and women.

In this we find assurance in the history of the Greeks, noted for

great physical beauty in both sexes or, to come down to the present day, the Caprians who also show magnificient physical development, and the Batz, among whom immorality, mental defect and disease are absolutely unknown. And why? Because, sanitary marriage and sanitary breeding being to them of vital importance, they have mated properly and lived clean, wholesome lives.

But sanitary marriage is something more than mating on purely physical and physiologic grounds for the purpose of producing healthy children. A true marriage must be founded on love; and love is old—many, many centuries older than sanitary science, and can never be replaced by it.

But common sense must also have its place to balance against mere emotionalism, and just here is where wise and effective legislation must protect.

So many mistake passion for true sentiment and say: "I will marry whom and where I please." And they do! With what results? Alas! Juvenile courts, divorce courts, reformatories, asylums and over crowded institutions give uncontrovertible reply.

"Heredity is that biological law by which all beings endowed with life, tend to repeat themselves in their descendants; and it is for the species, what personal identity is for the individual." (Ribot.)

Shakespeare never uttered a greater truism than: "Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base."

Heredity plays a most important part in the production of degeneracy. It has been estimated that there is one feeble-minded person to every 500 of the population of the United States; and in the state of Pennsylvania alone, no less than 15,000. Of these only about 3,000 are being cared for in institutions—public and private—leaving 12,000 avowed cases at large to propagate their kind.

The startling increase among the feeble-minded is simply because the sexual impulses are, in both sexes, greatly exaggerated, and with many females, the child-bearing age is fifteen years or even younger.

The conviction of this certainty of cause and effect came to me after less than five years spent in the study of defectives, and I have since esteemed it the imperative duty of my profession to affirm it; and through the press, and before various associations—medical, educational and philanthropic—to present the urgent necessity for legal steps toward the arrest of increase rapidly becoming appalling.

Thus a prognostication made by me in New Haven, Conn., some eighteen years ago that the day must yet come when a marriage license could be obtainable only by those showing a clean bill of health for two generations, finds an echo within the past few months in Chicago, Ill., when the Dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Rev. Walter T. Summer, in a sermon on the "Sacrament of Marriage," taking advanced ground in regard to the responsibility of marital relation issued the following charges:

"Beginning with Easter, no persons will be married at the cathedral unless they present a certificate of health from a reputable physician, to the effect that they are normal, physically and mentally, and have neither an incurable nor communicable disease.

"This step is taken only after months of study of the situation and deliberation as to its advisability. It is believed that this stand will meet with the immediate sympathy of the clergy in the churches at large, all of whom have long felt the undesirability of being party to the marriage of persons who, because of their physical condition, should never be allowed to enter into the marriage state and propagate their species."

In Canada in 1897 before an international association I presented a plea for the asexualization of the unfit, the same being made before

the Congress of Mothers in Washington, D. C., in 1898; these in response to more than one appeal from charity workers "that the cry should go up in language that he who runs might read."

That the experience is wide-spread and the demand ever increasing is evidenced in the number of families seeking relief through the asexulization of their defective members both in homes and in institutions, Dr. Pilcher, of Winfield, Kansas reporting in 1898, some fifty-eight cases with gratifying results; in the legalizing of this measure, Indiana leads the way in 1907, an honor which properly should belong to Pennsylvania; since three times the will of the people voiced in legislation was thrice defeated, by the veto of two governors —1905 and 1909, and in 1911 by the influence of one legislator.

Meanwhile, public sentiment grows apace, and will yet achieve the desired end as have already in 1909, the states of California, Oregon and Connecticut, and in 1912, New York.

The opponents of such legislation argue that although a man may be forced to surrender his life as atonement for the taking of another's, the constitution forbids the infliction of any punishment cruel or unusual; but what we seek is not punishment for, but protection from evil—protection alike for the individual and for the community at large.

Just as many hold annihilation to be preferable to degeneration, so does the welfare of society demand safe-guarding from the poisoning of its life-sources as imperatively as it does security from life-destruction. Indeed more so, since the former would largely insure immunity from the latter. Murder is too often the act of the irresponsible under the strain of hyper-emotionalism; consequently to ameliorate neuroses is to lessen crime. An ounce of prevention here would surely be worth many pounds of cure! Forbid the procreation of those whom science has proven are destined inevitably for the criminal ranks, and the gallows and the electric chair will soon fall into disuse.

Once established the theory that parenthood is a vocation to which all are not called, its seizure by the unfit a felony, public opinion thus educated would carry forward true race ideals to emulate the examples above considered.

As to the modus operandi. Much prejudice and misunderstanding on the part of the general public might be removd, could it be made clear that the operations are perfectly simple, involving no danger and almost no discomfort.

It is not always essential that testicles and ovaries be removed, but I prefer it, as giving absolute security—security beyond a peradventure, and when castration and ophorectomy are performed in the young, desire almost entirely ceases, or is at least held in reasonable abeyance.

If, for sentimental reasons, the removal of the testes and ovaries will not be considered, ligation of the spermatic cord, or vasectomy, in the male, and fallectomy or tuberectomy in the female, may be performed through the vagina. After these latter operations the organs do not wither and atrophy, collateral circulation being established, and there remains sexual desire and sexual power, but inability to impregnate or to conceive.

I have been told, however, by a distinguished surgeon that in one case a reunion of the divided ends of the vas deferens was effected and that the subject, a vigorous man, afterwards begat three healthy children.

In such cases, therefore, the race receives only partial protection, while individuals, remaining victims to some extent of exaggerated impulses, may as rapists or harlots, still pollute society, even should they not reproduce their kind.

I have followed, most interestedly, the castration of 84 boys and the removal of the ovaries of 116 women, and have been advised that the improvement in every case has been marked.

There is much talk just now of the Social Evil and the cry is "education the youth in sexual matters." This the charletan and the sensationalist are doing in their own way, flooding the country with disgusting literature embodying often the experiences of various persons who, "when all others failed were cured by Dr. Z———"

The serious consequences of venereal disorders are too well known to need elaboration, but they are not sufficiently recognized as potent factors in the production of blindness, idiocy and inbeciility.

Statistics show that at least 20 per cent of all blindness is due to gonorrheal infection at time of birth; and a well known ophthalmologist estimates that fully 95 per cent of blindness in the infants brought to his clinic is the result of gonorrhea.

The Second Annual Report of the Committee on Proplyoxis of Venereal Diseases of the American Medical Association, (reported by Ludwig Weiss,) says that 10 per cent of married men enter wed-lock with chronic gonorrhea; and 10 per cent acquire it during married life, the source traceable in 70 per cent directly to prostitutes.

Weiss further claims 80 per cent of deaths from pelvic diseases are due to gonorrheal infection; and he also affirms that 50 per cent of all involuntary childless marriages may be traced to gonorrhea in the mother.

And in our large gynecological dispensaries 25 per cent have venereal disease; and 75 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women at large are thus infected.

Syphillis is estimated variously at from 5 to 20 per cent of the population of America.

Grave facts are these, but facts that can be verified.

A most pitiable case is that of a little imbecile girl absolutely blind, the result of gonorrheal infection by parents. When but an infant of nine months one eye was enucleated, and at seven years the other, leaving in total darkness this victim of disease and heredity.

But recently I had brought to my notice, an imbecile girl eight years old—the product of a syphilitic father—who, two years previous had fallen a victim to the lust of a grown man, who inoculated her with gonorrhea.

I know a family of nine idiots, eight of whom are microcephalic. The parents are both imbeciles and both syphilitic.

And these are only a few of many cases I could cite.

Legislative prohibition of the sale of patent medicines—the so-called specifics for social diseases; and also the withholding of marriage license from those afflicted, would largely stem the tide of ill. Those seeking a marriage license should be required to present a certificate to embody the report of an exhaustive examination both microscopic and macroscopic.

Surely as Herder says: "To help where no one helps, to try to effect improvement where no one attempts it, to espouse the cause of Humanity wherever it lies imprisoned, languishing in body or in spirit, in things of earthly or of eternal life, this is Christianity."

There is nothing that clings through generations like insanity, so nearly related as it is to idiocy, that often the difference is one of degree rather than of kind. Note the idiot and the dement. Indeed every anomaly of the emotions is clinically an indication of either mental enfeeblement or mental disease. In a careful study of insanity covering a period of 9 years, based on an investigation of 136,478 individuals 20.5 per cent was found due to such heredity.

From my own individual study I quote six examples thus:

From one insane woman, who had an insane brother and sister both committing suicide, sprang in two generations, 13 degenerates—3 insane, 9 feeble-minded, and 1 criminal; and 3 of these were also afflicted with epilepsy.

Another shows the decendants of an insane man numbering in eight generations 113 individuals. Of 45 marriages noted in the family history 29 show an intermingling with good stock and 16 with bad.

The prepotency of pure blood is found in 66 normal children against 47 degenerates—12 insane, 5 imbeciles, 5 epileptics, and 25 whose mental peculiarities and unstable nerve centres set them apart from normal.

In addition there was noted 5 premature births, 6 infants still born, 4 dying in infancy and 4 illegitimate.

One idiot woman has nine illegitimate idiot children, the fathers unknown.

In one family connection after over a hundred years of intermarriage there are found eighty-four mental defectives—idiots and imbeciles.

In another the father, two daughters and a grandchild are all imbeciles; and yet another shows thirty-four imbeciles in two generations.

Surely among the long list of helpless people in the world, none are more helpless than the insane and the feeble-minded; the former, sad wanderers in a strange country, whose boundaries are limitless, have lost their places in the school of life—are alive and yet dead; the latter are infants without the promise of life with no future, and so will they ever be. They do not lack strength, they lack will; and many have not sense enough to be geunine rogues, nor determination sufficient to be honest people.

For these poor unfortunates are:

"As he who lives through perilous paths must pass,
And life-long trials, striving to keep down
The brute within him born of too much strength."

—(Epic of Hades.)

That the public mind is aroused to a sense of danger is proven by the fact, that no less than thirty-five states including the District of Columbia have laws restricting the marriage of those deemed unfit, for causes specified as follows:

Insanity 30: California, Deleware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Idiocy and Imbecility 22: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, (prescribing divorce if discovered) Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Epilepsy 9: Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah and Washington.

Venereal Disease 4: Indiana, Michigan, Utah, and Washington.

Incapable of consent from lack of understanding 4: Arkansas, New York, North Carolina and Oregon.

Drunkenness 2: Ohio and Washington.

Indigence 1: Indiana.

There is no actual regulation by statute in thirteen territories and states: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

Such is the trend of thought and action in the opening decade of the

twentieth century. Much has been accomplished, but the census of increase shows need for yet greater protection.

In the light that science reveals of the persistent power of heredity, these restrictions should cover at least two generations. Thus, and thus only may the desired end be attained, for truly as Amiel observes: "What is threatened today is moral liberty, conscience, respect for the soul, the very nobility of man. To defend the soul, its interests, its rights, its dignity, is the most pressing duty for whoever sees the danger. What the writer, the teacher, the pastor, the philospher, has to do, is to defend humanity in man to war on all that debases diminishes, hinders and degrades him, and to protect all that fortifies, ennobles and raises him."

Dr. H. M. Mitchell, Supt., of State Hospital for the insane, at Warren, Pa., was introduced to the Convention by President Eshelman.

Dr. Mitchell was received with applause, and spoke as follows, on "Problems of the insane and feeble-minded."

PROBLEMS OF THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Superintendent.
State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

The subject assigned by the secretary of the association has left me wide latitude in selecting the matter to be presented in the few minutes allotted each speaker this afternoon. The subjects of state legislation, past and future, state care of all defectives, county care of this class or a blending of the two systems, the details of hospital organization, hospital wards for acute cases, proper employment of the chronic class, the best after-care of discharged or paroled patients or the organization of social service activities tending to promote the varied interests of the defective and unfortunate, are all of interest to such a body of workers as are present. Each is worth our closest attention and all the time at our disposal. From the stand-point of a medical worker, these themes compelling and important as they are, accupy a place of secondary interest to the topic of prevention. Work as we may, spend money lavishly as we do, the study of conditions and the application of knowledge thus gained in the prevention of future cases, gives promise of the only practical economy of lives, efforts or dollars. To one familiar with the ever increasing number of dependents and the causes operating to perpetuate and increase this number, it must be apparent that the efforts of society, as at present organized and applied, are merely palliative and do little to diminish the public burden or prevent individual suffering. Prevention can do both and our work should be earnestly directed towards this end. If the difficulties are great, our interest and endeavors should be proportionately great. Problems easy of solution do not inspire the best work and the harder our task the greater will be our satisfaction if we aid in its performance.

Popular ignorance concerning the prominent causes of insanity and mental defect is one of the greatest obstacles to the application of any adequate preventive measures. The methods to be employed in removing this ignorance must be those of a siege not a charge. And our attempts to impart popular knowledge and to arouse interest should be based on the results of study and investigation of a character that will bear criticism. Plainly the bulk of this work must be expected of the medical profession and of that part intimately associated with the defective class. The complex and varied causes that may be united in the production of one defective or insane person may never be understood clearly. But much has been learned by methods now

employed and much more will be learned by work of the future. Have we today sufficient knowledge concerning means of prevention to justfy public instruction? We know that we have and that a large percentage of mental impairment is preventable. And further we know that to be effective individuals must know the facts at the beginning of life not at its termination, and knowing the facts must be guided by them, if insanity and imbecility are to be reduced materially. Having this knowledge, how shall we best place it at the disposal of the individual when it is needed? First we must spread this information freely and persistently as has been done in the case of tuberculosis. Our methods may vary but the aim is identical. We want the public, the family, and the individual to know certain facts regarding mental troubles as clearly as they know the facts about tuberculosis. Then we can trust to the instincts of self-preservation and of family pride to play their part. We must exercise great caution in presenting the facts in our possession so as to arouse respect and confidence in our teachings, to admit our limitations while yet demonstrating the value of our contributions. We must aim to be objective, not theoretical in our teaching, if we are to inspire general co-operation rather than indulgent tolerance of views which are construed as products of narrow conceptions and fanatical zeal.

Wherever the study of insanity and mental defect has been so conducted as to command consideration the conclusion is reached that alcohol, syphilis and heredity are the three factors most commonly observed in the etiology of these conditions. Let us purposefully eliminate from the present discussion all other possible or theoretical causes of insanity and consider the influence of these three common causes, whose effects can be minimized by individual action.

Varying percentages of some form of alcoholic insanity among the commitments for indigent insane are given in different localities but a conservative estimate of the average amount of alcoholic insanity in various countries would be 20 per cent of the total number. Of this number it might be claimed that a considerable fraction was either congenitally deficient or was partly due to other causes. This claim is admitted and on the other hand we would assert that the abuse of alcohol played a part in the production of many other mental diseases not included in our 20 per cent estimate, and we would further contend that most of this number would have lived out their varying expectations of life and usefulness, if it had not been for the use of alcohol as a beverage.

A very large but unknown percentage of feeble-minded and epileptic children owe their defect wholly or in part, to alcoholic parentage. The implied teaching is as plain as a. b. c. Opposed to it no argument has been advanced that would convince a rational person of any advantage resulting from a perpetuation of the habit of social drinking, which is the fountain head of so much of human ruin we are considering This should not be considered a temperance lecture nor can we hope to change materially the customs of grown people. We are all prone to extenuate in ourselves what we condemn in others. None exhibit this inconsistency more constantly than the alcoholics. Our theme is prevention not restoration. We may well ignore the present generation and continue to care for the alcoholic and feeble-minded as we are now doing. For them the time for prevention has passed. It is a hopeless task to work with the end results of alcoholism. Reformation is rarely permanent and the ultimate destination of these persons is the almshouse, insane hospital, prison and the premature grave, but if all could drink themselves out of existence today, it must be remembered that the drunkards of tomorrow would be deveolped from the youthful

tipplers of today unless they are taught or controlled correctly. Legislation or the teachings of a few may accomplish a little but there can be no marked improvement until this problem of the charity worker and the physician becomes the problem of the individual in early life, when habits are being formed. Every boy and girl should know the truth about the effects of alcohol and the dangers that follow its social use. Parents must realize their duties both as to instruction and repression, if the former fails. The responsibility for juvenile tippling rests upon the parents, whom it is our duty to educate by all reasonable methods. And these same parents must not expect their precepts and admonitions to have any influence upon a boy of average capacity if they themselves set the example which the boy only emulates. They may deceive themselves but they will not hood-wink the boy. The medical profession is producing a rapidly increasing literature upon the effects of alcohol which is worthy the attention of any one interested in human development. If the information therein contained could be convincingly given to every youth of today and to every parent we could be assured of a material reduction in the insanity and imbecility of the next generation. Organized effort and persistent zeal must be adopted in spreading such medical facts as we have concerning alcohol and its effects, if we are ever to arouse the public to the importance of the subject and to the passage of any adequate legislation to aid in the work of prevention.

Syphilitic infection is directly responsible for about 15 per cent of the cases committed to insane hospitals, most of whom are suffering from the results of acquired infection, the remainder from hereditary syphilis. With few exceptions these patients are afflicted with incurable forms of mental disturbance that terminate fatally in a few years, and in the great majority of cases the disease results from sexual immorality of early life. At first there is apparent recovery from the infection, but no known treatment can guarantee immunity from later breakdown with mental disturbance and a fatal termination. Thus ten, twenty or thirty years after the lapse that resulted in contracting disease, ruin in the prime of life is the crop raised from the "wild oats" sown in the youthful period.

Again a large percentage of the feeble-minded class owe their disability to syphilitic parentage. An incalculable amount of ruin and suffering is the net result of loose living. Pervention offers the only hope of any improvement over existing conditions. No half way measure of temporizing with the social evil will be successful. Segregation of immoral women has been a failure wherever tried, and medical control a farce unworthy of consideration. Wholesale extermination of commercialized vice is the only solution of this problem. The principles of sex hygiene should be understood and taught by parents at the proper time to their children, without any sentimental prudishness. The boy should understand that lapses from moral rectitude are often punished with consequences disastrous to himself and others and he should know that houses of ill-fame are to be shunned like leper colonies and for the same reason. This information should never be gained through the school of bitter experience and the boy is unfortunate in his parents who is thus trained.

Again do we see that the problem of the charity-worker with the insane and feeble-minded as related to prevention, becomes the problem of the community, the home and the individual. If the mass of sensible, well meaning people could appreciate fully the dread significance of syphilis in the community they would overcome the sentimental mawkishness that prevents the proper handling of this infectious dis-

ease and it would be placed under control of the Boards of Health, and provision made for its proper treatment.

Our knowledge concerning hereditary transmission of insanity is so imperfect at this time that little more than generalizations can be attempted for popular discussions. Much remains to be done in study and investigation of family histories as is now being done by trained field workers from the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island. The bulletins and publications from that office deserve the widest circulation and our sympathetic interest. It is altogether probable that the biological principles underlying the transmission of traits and characteristics of human beings are the same as those controlling similar transmissions in the lower animals and that the union of the insane, feeble-minded, alcoholic and syphilitic persons with those of their kind, can result only in defective offspring. To overcome this evil the teachings of eugenics should be widely disseminated and certain restrictive measures might well be adopted. Those commonly suggested are segregation either for life or during the reproductive period of certain defectives, steriliatior passage of laws preventing marriage of the unfit, and more rational matings tending to remove defective traits. These various methods are warmly defended and attacked. It is reasonably certain that each has some merit and if it were possible to put them into operation at once a better race would result. Asexualization of defectives is now authorized by statute in eight states and the constitutionality of the law has been approved by the Supreme Court. Further study of the subject is needed before any general application is attempted. The offspring of defective parents may either have the defects of their ancestors or a weakened resistance to the troubles of life which results in break-down that would not occur in healthy people of good heredity undergoing the same experiences. Unfavorable environment attacks first those who are least resistant, and this fact affords an explanation of why under the same conditions one fails and another flourishes. The study of heredity is but begun but its first teachings are plain. Fortunately the study of causes underlying insanity, feeble-mindedness, and the often closely allied criminality is receiving more attention than ever before and in this conection it seems desirable to introduce the verbatim recommendations of a Massachusetts Commission recently appointed to make suggestions as to how these defectives might be reduced in future years.

"SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS."

1. Prevent the birth of defectives and degenerates by extending the policy of custodial care of the feeble-minded, epileptic and insane, especially of women of the child-bearing age.

2. Prohibit the marriage of mental defectives, confirmed drunkards, habitual criminals, and possibly people suffering from venereal disease.

3. Require public announcement for a longer period in advance of the intentions of marriage.

4. Further observation of the results of surgical asexualization of defectives and criminals.

5. Special provision should be made for the treatment of syphilis in general hospitals.

6. Systematic education of the young as to sex hygiene, the dangers of venereal diseases and the results of the abuse of alcohol.

7. Memorialize Congress for further restriction of immigration.

8. Observation departments for defectives in all penal and reformatory institutions.

9. Provision for an examination into the mental condition of all prisoners at the expiration of their sentences, and for the commitment to the proper institutions of those found to be insane or defective.

10. Co-operation of the physicians on the staffs of the insane hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded, etc., with the staffs of the penal and reformatory institutions.

11. Provision for the legal recognition of the dangerous class of "defective delinquents," and for their commitment to permanent custody.

12. Provision for the separate care and permanent custody of the "defective delinquents."

13. Extension of the system of probation and parole as a substitute for imprisonment.

14. More discrimination in the treatment of the first offender and the habitual criminal.

15. More attention to the prevention of juvenile crime.

16. More stringent laws relative to the carrying of firearms and to the sale or lease of firearms.

17. More attention to the study of mental disease in the medical schools.

18. All institutions should inaugurate the principle of adequate aftercare of discharged patients, where necessary.

19. Out-patient departments and special psychopathic wards for the observation of cases of incipient mental disease should be established in connection with general hospitals.

20. Organized research in State institutions and elsewhere as to the causes of the various types of degeneracy and mental disease, as a basis for better methods of prevention."

Insanity and feeble-mindedness constitute a great drain upon public resources which might be expended for the common good to so much greater advantage. As standards of care are raised an ever increasing amount of the public fund must be expended for the care of these useless members of society. Their existence adds immeasurably to the sum total of human wretchedness and suffering. Society accepts its obligations, complaining a little it is true, but on the whole regarding the matter as inevitable, something that must be borne with fortitude and that cannot be controlled or mitigated by human agency. That this evil must persist unabated is denied if our present knowledge of prevention can be applied.

Mr. Smith, (Chester.)

I wish to express my gratification at the excellent talk that Dr. Mitchell has given us. It meets with my views, and I will state what we have done in Chester County: The Chester County Medical Society met with us in July, and I brought this matter to their attention. They are going to hold a meeting in West Chester on the 12th of November, devoting their entire attention to this very subject that Dr. Mitchell has so ably presented to us. It is a subject that the general citizen doesn't think of. We want to interest all our people.

Dr. W. A. Paine of Scranton, read the following paper, on "Observations, results and recommendations after twelve years."

Paper by Dr. W. A. Paine.

Twelve years is a short period of time, as time is measured, yet in that short period I have seen much progress made and that too, in the right direction. No longer do you see the padded cell, and but seldom the straight jacket. Much more humane methods are now practiced.

It is said that one out of every one hundred and fifty of the population in the United States is either epileptic, feeble-minded or insane. If this be true, how necessary it is that our institutions and hospitals, for the care of these unfortunates, be properly fitted and equipped for the comfort and convenience of those under our custodial care.

If the County care plan is to be continued in Pennsylvania, the state must insist that the county hospital for the care of the insane be capable of doing the work equally as well, if not better than, the large state hospitals.

There are some reasons why the county care plan may be preferable to having our patients sent some distance away from their homes. The county hospital is more accessible and less expensive for relatives who may desire to visit their friends. Yet visitations can be, and frequently are, a great nuisance to the management and a detriment as well as an injury to the patient. Many taxpayers think they have a perfect right to visit the County Home whenever they please. Promiscuous visitation of an insane hospital should not be permitted, but should be frowned upon on all occasions.

The Insane Department of the County Home.

Efficiency, with economical management, must be attained if the county care plan is to continue in Pennsylvania, and this cannot be if the management of the county institutions do not equip the hospital with all the modern methods for the care and treatment of the insane, and for the betterment of the conditions, both mentally and physically, of those intrusted to their care. Every insane hospital should have a well equipped and complete Hydro-Therapy plant connected with it, for it is an accepted fact today that this method of treatment of many mental diseases is decidedly beneficial, if not curative. It certainly very materially lessens the use of narcotic, hypnotic and sedative medicines. I have seen some of the most violent and excitable patients, after a few hours in the continuous bath, quiet down and remain so for a long time.

The capacity for the proper care of the insane at our Hillside Home has been more than doubled during the past twelve years. This has been brought about by the erection of a new almshouse, capable of taking care of Five Hundred. These buildings are separated entirely from the Insane hospital, and I am sure this action showed progress in the right direction on the part of the management, for anyone who has made a conscientious study of the county care plan will, I am sure, agree with me that the farther away you separate your almshouse from your insane hospital the more efficient will be your insane department.

The farm acreage at Hillside Home has been doubled in the past twelve years. We now have over five hundred acres, not all, however, under high state of cultivation, but most of it is good tillable soil, which affords good healthy exercise in the open air for many of our patients. Not only does it do that but the produce from the farm lessens the cost of maintenance, and it is, therefore, a good economic investment.

We now have under course of construction a new dairy barn, which, when complete, will house one hundred cows and will be one of the most modern dairy farms in the state, as special attention is being paid to the sanitary and hygienic arrangements. I am sure too much care cannot be taken in the production of milk, for under the most favorable conditions, unless unusual care be taken, the milk supply could be the source of sickness among those entrusted to our care.

Years	Admitted	Restored	Per Cent Restored	Per Cent Yearly Mortality
85-89	198	58	29.3	7.0
90-99	802	312	38.9	8.5
00-09	1319	432	32.27	10.18
10-11	297	97	32.28	5.57

Year	Admitted	Restored	Per Cent Restored	Total No. Under Treat.	Died	Per Cent. Yearly Mort.
1885	36	9	25	98	6	6.0
1886	42	2	4.7	106	7	6.9
1887	50	20	40	126	12	10.0
1888	24	11	45	100	5	5.0
1889	46	16	40	113	8	7.0
1890	51	21	41.1	136	8	5.8
1891	53	24	45.2	156	5	3.2
1892	45	21	46.6	161	15	9.3
1893	49	11	24.5	165	13	7.9
1894	49	19	38.9	184	15	8.1
1895	57	24	47.1	198	17	8.6
1896	107	32	29.9	259	24	9.2
1897	119	40	33.5	297	38	12.8
1898	153	72	47.0	378	30	7.9
1899	119	48	40.0	363	36	10.0
1900	105	30	30.0	365	35	9.0
1901	67	31	46.0	321	27	8.0
1902	100	38	38.0	304	37	12.0
1903	127	35	27.5	405	38	9.0
1904	135	54	40.0	447	53	12.0
1905	124	38	31.0	443	41	9.0
1906	182	54	9.6	528	53	10.0
1907	160	51	31.9	545	51	9.0
1908	167	54	32.3	568	52	9.0
1909	157	47	30.0	591	73	12.0
1910	160	54	33.75	601	31	5.15
1911	137	43	31.38	615	38	6.0

Dr. J. M. Murdock (Supt. at Polk.)—I may say that the institutions for the feeble-minded, in Pennsylvania are greatly crowded. Pennsylvania hasn't sufficient accommodation for the feeble-minded. It has been stated that there are more than 300,000 feeble-minded in the United States, and more than 500,000 people who are unable to earn a livelihood, on account of mental enfeeblement. There is no doubt that there are many more feeble-minded in Pennsylvania than we have accommodation for, and it is the urgent need of the State that special attention be given to the segregation and control of feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age. This is the great cause of the increase of the feeble-minded; feeble-minded women who are not under proper supervision and care. In one of the County Homes of the State the statement was made by the Superintendent that there were born in that institution, in one year, 105 children, and of that number 102 were feeble-minded. They were women who had been brought in there, and given birth to children, and following up their records it shows that 102 of those children are feeble-minded. It is one of the great necessities for legislation today.

Mr. Torrance: Dr. Murdock is too modest to tell you of the won-

derful success that the institution at Polk has had under his management. If we had more Polks we would need less hospitals and less asylums—(Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: I want to affirm what Mr. Torrance has said. I think it was largely through Mr. McGonnigle's efforts that the bill was passed giving us an institution for the feeble-minded, in western Pennsylvania. I think every county was opposed to its location at Polk, and yet, today I think they all approve of the site, and they certainly will approve of Dr. Murdock's administration of that institution—(Applause.)

President Eshelman: The chair is well aware that the work at Polk is well known all over the State.

The chair is pained to announce that there is to be a serious operation performed right after the adjournment, and that is the taking of the annual picture.

Mr. Colborn: It is always pleasant to refer back to the Reports, and look at these pictures. While we may forget names we remember faces. Now let us all be there.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1912.

The Convention was called to order by President Eshelman pursuant to adjournment.

In absence of Rev. Cauley prayer was offered by Rev. Jones of ——church, Erie.

Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee that Thou has put into the hearts of these Thy children to carry forward Thy work for the upbuilding of the children of men. Grant that those gathered here may be directed by Thy wisdom and supported by Thy power. Grant that Thy kingdom may be established in the hearts of men; that Thy name may be spread abroad, and that men may everywhere look to Thee for guidance and protection. In this special work wilt Thou control their thoughts and open their minds; wilt Thou be to them a guide and a director in all the affairs which they shall undertake. Guide them by Thy power and love that they may see themselves as ministers appointed by Thee in the upbuilding of Thy kingdom upon earth. All of which we ask, in the words of our Savior, Jesus Christ, who hath taught us to say: "Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name: Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever: Amen."

President Eshelman stated to the Convention that Mrs. Sue Willard, who was injured last evening at the reception, by falling, was resting comfortably at Hamot Hospital.

Also announced that the Miller Family would furnish music this evening.

Mr. Charles Loesel announced a trip to the County Home at 1:30 tomorrow.

Col. Gould presented and read the following invitation to the delegates, to visit the Home for the Friendless:

The President and officers of the Erie Home for the Friendless will be glad to have members of the Convention call at the Home on the corner of Sassafras and Twenty-third Streets, between the hours of half past four and half past five today.

Mr. Sollenberger extends an invitation to the Convention to meet at Philadelphia next year.

Mr. Sollenberger: The City of Philadelphia is rebuilding its public institutions, and there will be some very interesting matters to see, next fall. The City of Philadelphia will afford unusual opportunities, and will extend unusual courtesies to this Convention, if it sees fit to come to Philadelphia next fall. The Convention has not met in Philadelphia for a good many years and we would like to urge this upon the Convention, and say to you that we will take care of all the expense connected with the local entertainment, and will look after the delegates who attend very carefully.

Upon motion the invitation extended by Mr. Sollenberger is referred to the Committee on place of meeting.

President Eshelman: Those interested in the Sectional Meeting may repair to the rooms in the rear of the building, and hold such meetings as they see fit.

Mr. D. A. Mackin: Personally I have been an advocate of the Sectional Meeting, for a number of years. The program this morning, if carried out, would require more time than we can give. My idea has been that a Section Meeting for the almshouse work is of interest to the superintendents and stewards and Directors.

Mr. Colborn: I don't think Mr. Bridenbaugh is present. He urged this matter, very strongly, and it is an experiment. I think if it could be carried out it would be a wise thing.

President Eshelman: The Sectional Meeting will be presided over by Vice President Beemer, of Scranton.

Col. E. P. Gould moves that all business matters be delayed until the Sectional Meeting is finished.

The motion is agreed to.

After a portion of the delegates had retired from the room, and after some delay, Mr. Colborn announced that the Section Meeting would be held in conjunction with the regular Session.

President Eshelman asked Mr. Beemer and Mrs. Walton to take seats beside him:

Mr. Fred Fuller (Scranton) addressed the Convention as follows: "Appropriations of the State for Charitable Purposes, Results and Recommendations."

Address by Mr. Fred Fuller.

This is the third year they have put me down for this dry subject of appropriations. It is well enough for you to know something about what it costs us to care for our insane, and dependent sane people. The amount is about eleven million dollars, appropriated for the State and County Hospitals and private boards of charities etc.

They do this because they have to. It is a matter of self defense for the State to appropriate these millions to take care of these people. Experts tell us that if they were not taken care of, in a short time it would be a Nation of idiots and fools. The State has to do it.

I don't know how many more millions are expended, from private sources, but I presume about as much more as the State appropriates.

There is lots of room for great work among these people who are not cared for by the State. The more experience I have in this work the more I am convinced that to be qualified as a worker in this business it is a matter of science. The work is complicated. I am free to say there are workers in the field who are not qualified to do the work.

This Convention is in the nature of a training-school, and we can all get ideas here that will help us. I know some come to these Con-

ventions, and go away and say they learned nothing. They need not charge it to the convention. It is like the young man who goes to college and comes out a wreck: he cannot charge that to the college. The more I attend these meetings the more I am convinced that every worker in this business should come to these Conventions and try to learn something.

The whole world is one family, and when one member suffers they all suffer. There is no limit to this work. We are told that insanity is increasing and that there are about as many outside of the asylums as in them, that ought to be in them. We are told that no one is entirely sane on all subjects. I guess that is right, especially in politics. Socrates said that if all the misfortunes of the world were poured into a common heap, of which everyone should take their own proportion, almost everyone would take their own misfortunes and be glad to take them instead of taking the general average.

I don't believe in pinching the pocket book when there is need for help. The main thing is the worthiness of the subject. If ten dollars is not enough give twenty dollars. Give them enough to make them comfortable.

Another thing: a kind word of sympathy and love to a needy person will go further than all the money you can give them—(Applause.)

The following interesting paper, "Housing and recreation of children," was read by Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy of Meadville, and was received with applause:

Mrs. McCoy: With the permission of the program committee I shall change my subject to "The Homing and Recreation of Children." Our dear, beloved Mrs. Willard expressed what I feel, when she said to me last night just before her fall, "Mrs. McCoy, there are more children in the world today starving for the lack of mother-love than for the lack of bread and butter."

THE HOUSING AND RECREATION OF CHILDREN.

By Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy Meadville, Pa.

With the kind permission of the program committee, I shall change the title of my paper from "The Housing and Recreation of Children" to the "Homing and Recreation of Children," for my main effort today shall be to magnify the home. Let us consider for a moment what the word "home" means to you and me. Let us imagine what we should be today were it not for the home influences. Conjure, if you will, any picture of that old home time. What a sense of protection was there, when safe in mother's arms we felt that she would guard us from all harm. When we heard our elders tell of the dreadful happenings in the world, to our childish minds it was father or mother who could stay them all. How does the child without father or mother, or some person who stands in their stead, get a right conception of God? To us, thus favored, he means a greater father or mother, infinitely more tender and forgiving. Let us sift out the things that have tended most to form character in our lives and we shall find that they all center around home.

Where, then, shall we shelter the dependent child? Always, if possible, with the mother, and if necessary pay the mother to care for her own child. A story told by a leader in settlement work pictures the mother's feelings. A woman came to her one day, and said: "I wish you would give me a dollar." The leader said: "Why should I give you a dollar?" The mother replied: "A week ago today I had two children; today, I have but one, and every time I think of the buried

child, I think of the many times he put up his little arms to me to be taken, and I could not take him for various reasons; I had to leave him in the morning before he was awake, and I returned at night too late or too exhausted to take him, and I thought if you would give me a dollar I would take a day off and spend it in holding the remaining child." So, gentlemen, we must devise some way whereby the child may be kept with its mother and we must also see to it that there is a holding time. For this holding time is a character-making time; it is also in many cases a time which makes for the salvation of the mother.

What sort of a man would you be, had you been separated from your mother, her arms reaching out to you, and your arms reaching out to her, and placed in an institution? Would you have felt that the world was against you or for you? Would it have tended to make of you a worse or a better man?

Some man particularly interested in the dollars and cents has shown that a woman and her seven children can be kept together much more cheaply than they can be maintained separately in different institutions, and he didn't count the cost of caring for the defectives and criminals that might be the result of separating the children from the mother. Our efforts should be for dividends in human health and happiness.

If, for any reason, the care of the parent or of some relative is not obtainable and no private home can be secured, and the institutional way of keeping the child seems the only way, even the cottage system, if arranged like a college campus, seems not so good a way as in small houses on ordinary streets cared for by a housemother, the children attending the public schools. A more adequate visitation of the children placed in families is urged; and, if there must be children in institutions, the proper authorities should see to it that these institutional homes be visited and that standards of child-care be established. This does not mean merely that the child shall be humanely treated. It means that the persons into whose care we shall place the child shall have all the qualities that should make the best of mothers: She must have education, tact and experience, and motherly instincts. There is no position in all the world that should be more carefully filled. The State should insist that annual reports be published, and that accurate records be kept of the child before and after leaving the institution. These are most important in the placing of the child in its after life. In these days of the study of eugenics it would be unfair to the child who has a good lineage to leave that in doubt because of carelessly kept records. Too much force cannot be put upon this point.

But suppose that we can keep the family together—how shall we shelter them? Sociologists are well convinced that environment has a great effect upon the individual. Statistics show that bad housing conditions are directly responsible for much disease and crime. It can be shown that money spent in preventing overcrowding is far less than that spent in strictly curative measures like hospitals, asylums, and reformatories.

The unanimous verdict of 1,400 delegates to the International Housing Congress, held in Vienna in 1910, condemned the tenement dwelling on the ground of social welfare. Great Britain contended that on the ground of cost, also, the indictment is just.

Some years ago, it was found that the number of peculations discovered among the employes of a large department store in New York were greatly in excess of those in a similar establishment in Philadel-

phia. After investigation it was concluded that the cause for this lay in the fact that in Philadelphia each employe, outside of his relation to the store, had a distinct position to sustain. He owned or rented a house, or his family did; he had church and neighborhood connections; his character was the subject of comment; and if he moved it was with the knowledge and interest of his neighbors. In New York, on the other hand, the man's identity was lost in a crowded tenement district. As he was known to but few people he could move to another district of the city, and be completely lost again.

Many other reasons are given in favor of the one family house. Some yard space, however small, draws forth unexpected tastes or interests, and the mother of the family has opportunities for fresh air and rest which she never can have when going out means leaving her work and descending many stairs.

Thus, while no claim is made that all those who live in small houses are well housed, it is contended that this plan of building can be made successful financially; that it fosters a conservative, law-abiding spirit in the community; and that it gives to even the smallest wage earner an opportunity by thrift and economy to earn a home, where he can conserve the best possible standards of family life.

The garden suburb by improved transit is England's greatest contribution to the housing problem, as demonstrated at Letchworth, Hampstead, Bournville, and Port Sunlight. They demonstrate that the living problem can be solved by intelligent community action. The prosperity sharing plan of Lever Bros., the Sunlight soap people, has had a remarkable effect in the health and well-being of their people.

The Russell Sage foundation is experimenting with the Garden city plan at Forest Hills, L. I.

If it is impossible to place immediately all dwellers in unhealthy tenements in single houses in garden cities, let us at least better the conditions as far as possible. A magnificent opportunity is open for some philanthropist in the building of a model tenement for mothers who must go out to labor. It should be constructed on approved plans, with access to sunshine and air, with bathrooms, laundry and other needful water privileges; but the central idea should be a day nursery and kindergarten, where the mothers could leave their little ones during the day, and have them with them at night.

If we could get the ear of the givers of princely sums to higher education could we not be justified in asking them to give, for a time, at leats a part o fthe money which they intend to spend on colleges and universities, toward giving the dependent child a fair chance until he is of working age? Should we not be justified in asking that this money be used for the elimination of the slum? Of all problems the human living problem is the greatest and thinking people should study it until the slum is solved out of existence. When we can say that our State has the best housing facilities possible, that it is slum-less, that every dependent boy and girl has a proper home, we shall indeed have reason to boast of our greatness.

We may feed and house the child, but unless we give him play we shall make a failure of him. Recreation is a primary need of human life. In this matter we have a tremendous social issue. This very desire for play that led you and me into neighborhood mischief makes the child of the street, oftentimes, into a real criminal. But recreation can be extended until it becomes dissipation. While I was taught that all work and no play make Jack a dull boy, I was also taught, and most emphatically, that all play and no work leads to something much worse than dullness. I sometimes wonder, if, in our desire to give a

proper amount of play, there is not danger of swinging the pendulum too far the other way, of promoting restlessness on the part of old and young. Is it not tending to lure people from their homes too frequently for mere pleasure? In every case where it is possible the recreation should be found in the home. "If we could make people see that the greatest pleasure in life can be found in the home; if we could teach the mother with many children who sighs because her duties keep her from entering society that right in her own home she has the most interesting society the world can produce. In my day instead of going to a picture show or a social center, our social center was around the library table, where the first thing to be done was to study the lessons for the next day, and did any children ever have more fun than did we, puzzling one another with the multiplication table, or catching some member of the family on the spelling of a word? Then, we planned our own amusements. Did we have more capacity in those days for making amusement or being amused than do the people of the present day, or why is it that there is now such a tendency toward amusement outside of the home?

I know of a practical illustration of an old time mother's efforts to keep the recreation of her children within the home that worked well. She learned that three of her boys were playing cards outside the home, and although she had been reared to believe that card-playing was sinful, she learned to play and invited her boys and their friends to play with her. The sons got all the card playing they wanted, and grew up with no inclination to play. This mother is now 83 years of age, and of all the family which included six children is the only one who cares for a card game. That social center served a good purpose, and was in the right place.

But even with the best of homes space for outside play places for children is limited, and everywhere there seems to be a need for children's playgrounds other than the streets. A playground that combines the possibility of vocational training with that of play is the ideal one. Why not have play that brings results? Mr. Sidis attributes the unusual development of his son to the fact that whatever he has done in work or play has been done with a view to an educational result.

What amusement costs a city where it is just for sale is an enormous sum. In Kansas City over five millions of dollars are spent in a year for the various forms of commercial recreation, including 50 dance halls, 12 theaters, 70 motion picture shows, 200 pool rooms, and one river excursion boat. The relative importance of these forms of recreation can be appreciated when it is known that the amount spent upon them is not only a great deal larger than the cost of parks and playgrounds, but is larger than the entire amount spent for the current expenses of the board of police commissioners, the health board, the board of public welfare, and all other departments exclusive of the board of education, and is 2½ times the amount spent in the city's public school system. It is estimated that 25 per cent of these commercial amusements are bad. All commercial amusements should be supervised in some effective way and that which is bad eliminated.

How to do away with the evils of the public dance hall, the motion picture show, and the skating rink, is taxing the minds of all people engaged in trying to better the conditions of society. The slum district is improved by the example and teaching of the settlement and settlement worker. If there must be commercialized places of amusement, would not an organized effort to see to it that every dance hall, every skating rink, and every motion picture audience has some

good people in it, raise the standard of the entertainment, and insure the presence of some worth-while companions?

In some cities there are municipal dance places, and some school boards have given permission for properly supervised dancing in school buildings. There is a difference of opinion as to dancing, and room for much argument, but the trend of sentiment seems to be that inasmuch as there is an almost universal desire for this form of amusement, that it is better to indulge in it in proper places and under supervision amid respectable surroundings. The harm that sometimes comes from dancing cannot be disputed, but a pastime so widespread, so interwoven with national and social tradition, ought to be made a minister to good instead of evil.

It is of course easier to say what ought to be done in housing and recreation than to bring about the desired results. The discouraging feature is that oftentimes neither parents nor children take an interest in their own betterment, and even resent the efforts made by others to improve conditions. The disposition to improve must be inculcated, and this is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, constant, well-directed effort has done much and will accomplish much more. We know that the world is a better place in which to live than ever before, and that by study and work we can make it still better. We need not systematically "badger the poor," but we should help them to help themselves, and encourage among both rich and poor a higher standard of life values, to foster thrift among the poor and frown upon ostentation on the part of the rich.

When we are just to our neighbors as well as to ourselves we shall have reached sight of the goal, and with this double standard of justice there shall be less call for charity.

Mr. Dugan (Fayette)—This is the first time I have had an opportunity to attend one of these Conventions. The sentiments expressed in this paper have the hearty approval of the Directors of Fayette County. We are in the midst of the great coke region where we are often called upon to take children of a man who has been killed or injured in a mine, and we are brought face to face almost every day with the problem of taking children from their mothers and placing them in families. We have always advocated such a law as they have in Illinois, and that is the Mothers' Pension Law. There never was a matron that could care for a child in the same manner as its mother could, although there are women whose hearts are as large as any mother's heart yet the mother-love is not there. Sometime ago a foreigner was killed in the mine, leaving a wife and six children, the oldest twelve and the youngest two: They lived three or four months by selling milk from one cow. We took the mother to the Home, we sent the children to the Children's Home, and now we are engaged in placing them in different parts of the County: That is what we call charity. I say to you if that is charity I don't know what charity is. What this Convention should advocate is a Mother's Pension law; it is bound to come. This man to whom I have referred died within a month or so; and owing to the nature of our laws, in regard to the doctrine of contributory negligence, and the doctrine of the assumption of risk by the employee, this family could not recover anything.

Another thing we should advocate is a Workmen's Compensation Act: the payment of a certain sum for the loss of a leg or arm; without regard to either of these doctrines I have stated. I think this Convention should advocate the passage of both these laws. —(Applause.)

Mr. William Lightner, of Perry County here addressed the Convention on the subject: "Care of the infirm in Almshouses."

Address by Mr. William Lightner.

I did not prepare a paper on this subject: Mr. Boyd not being present I will say a few words:

There are many sides to this question: The first thing is a proper building. We, in our County, haven't buildings suitable for the proper care of the infirm. Our house was built forty one years ago, and we cannot fulfill the requirements of the law.

The next matter is to get a proper steward: In our County we have politics to contend with: If the Republican party is in power they try to get a Republican in. We had a young man who was very efficient, but a year ago in January they put another man in: By these frequent changes, about the time they become acquainted with their business they make a change, and they are put out.

We have many classes of the infirm. We have those who are not there from choice, but from necessity. Those who come from necessity we cannot do much with. How many of them are mothers, who have toiled day in and day out, and are brought there when they become old. We should give such all the consideration and all the care we can. We should not take into consideration the cost of it, in such cases.

Then there are those who don't care: we never have the same sympathy for them, but we should make them comfortable.

We have men who don't care, only to get their living; other men are there from necessity, and we have some of unsound mind. They are all entitled to proper care, and there are many matters to be considered in caring for these people.—(Applause.)

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania here read the following paper: Mr. Solenberger was received with applause, and said, by way of preface:

I was interested in the paper read by Mrs. McCoy, and in the remarks that followed it. I believe Mrs. Lindsey would join me in saying that so far as the Children's Aid Society of this part of the State is concerned, that whenever a worthy and good mother, who has the qualities to enable her to properly bring up her children, can be helped in her own home so the child, or children, need not be removed, that that ought to be done. That the only exception is where the mother, by reason of tuberculosis, or serious illness, or by reason of drunkenness or immorality, or other conditions that would make the home a bad place for the children, would be unfit to take care of them. Where the mother is a good mother some means should be devised to help her take care of her children in her own home.

There are many cases where the mother should be temporarily assisted. It is too bad that so many of our institutions are encumbered by Rules that unless the mother releases the child absolutely until it is grown up that she cannot have any help from that source. That means that they take the child permanently or not at all. It is important not to sever the ties between the child and the mother, if it can be avoided.

I think the question of co-operation between the Directors of the Poor and the Children's Aid Societies should receive further attention from us. There are children in the almshouses that ought not to be there, and I think proper attention to the subject would reduce the number of such children. I emphatically agree with the proposition that it is cheaper, as well as better for the children, when the mother is a suitable person, to assist her to care for them in the home.

These are preliminary remarks to my paper.

(Mr. Solenberger here read the following paper.)

THE BURDEN OF FEEBLEMINDEDNESS IN RELATION TO PLACING-OUT WORK FOR CHILDREN.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children s Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

In an address on the burden of feeblemindedness, Mr. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, said:

"Feeblemindedness produces more pauperism, degeneracy, and crime than any other one force. It touches every form of charitable activity. It is felt in every part of our land. It affects in some way all our people. Its cost is beyond our comprehension. It is the unappreciated burden of the unfortunate. It is a burden we are compelled to bear; therefore let us bear it intelligently, to the end that the chain of evil may be lessened, the weak cared for, and the future brighter with hope because of our efforts."

Recently some studies in regard to the children of feebleminded women were made by practical workers in Philadelphia, as a result of which the following conclusions were stated.

"Practically all poor feebleminded women at large become the mothers of illegitimate children soon after reaching the age of puberty.

"Feeblemindedwomen produce many children. In this investigation it was found that 20 feebleminded women produced 60 children.

"A helpless feebleminded woman is the prey of not one man but many men. In this investigation 20 woman bore 60 children by 38 fathers.

"Most of the children of feebleminded women are either illegitimate or feebleminded or both.

"The histories of these feebleminded women arr their feebleminded children are practically the same. The unfortunate birth, helplessness, pauperism and ruin is part of a continuous series whereby the community is constantly supplied with the elements of degeneracy."

The records of the associated charities, humane societies, almshouses, and children's aid societies and other philanthropic organizations show large numbers of children of feebleminded mothers. Many of these children of feebleminded mothers cannot be positively diagnosed as to their mentality during the early years of their lives. It is often impossible to tell accurately in the case of babies and children under school age. Consequently many such children are turned over to children's aid societies and to other child-helping agencies with a view to having them placed out in families. After the child reaches school age and sometimes not until the age of adolescence, the inherited feeble mind begins to manifest itself. It is at this point that one of the burdens of the child-placing agency is apparent. Naturally families wishing to take a homeless or neglected child into their family are not likely to accept one whose mother is known to be feebleminded. A child-placing agency that does careful and conscientious work will not offer such children for placement in private families at least without carefully explaining the circumstances. If the child received and placed without a knowledge of its family history develops feeblemindedness, the foster parents are quite likely to return the child. It is therefore, necessary to place such children on trial or to board them in private families or care for them in institutions until they have been under observation long enough to make it possible to secure a diagnosis of the mentality of the child. It can readily be seen, therefore, that whenever there is feeblemindedness in the ancestry of a homeless or neglected child its condition is more hopeless and pitiable than would otherwise be the case.

Furthermore, such a child is naturally a greater burden upon a child-placing agency.

Unquestionably feebleminded children now in the care of children's aid societies and children's homes, ought to be provided for in special institutions designed for them. Unfortunately, we do not have in Pennsylvania sufficient provision with the result that time and money and accommodations in private families and in institutions for children that ought to be used for the normal are used for the abnormal. This is a conditon bad for children and bad for the community. It is a situation which to some extent deprives homeless and neglected children who are normal in mind of the care that they should receive.

In conclusion, let me call your attention to the recommendations made by the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia stating what we need in these words:

"Segregation of the feebleminded so that degenerate stock cannot be transmitted, and the feebleminded will be saved from ruin.

"Proper institutions for the care of the feebleminded. Relieve our jails, almshouses and insane asylums of misfit cases, deliver the feebleminded from the jails, almshouses and insane asylums.

"Separate institutions for the high grade and low grade cases. This is the present urgent need. The high grade cases in an institution under wise management are practically self-supporting, are able to do farm work and shop work. It is cruelty to such people to put them in close contact with helpless low-grade imbeciles and idiots. In the case of children, in the past, such a policy has deterred parents from placing their children in our public institutions."

Mrs. John P. Melvin of Bradford read the following Report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, which was received with applause.

Report of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention:—

We have already heard this morning of the work being done throughout our state for homeless children, and there is probably very little that I can tell you in this report of the work being done by the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, that will be new to you.

Our one aim and purpose, our great responsibility and I might say also our greatest privilege is the caring for helpless and dependent children who may come under our care.

As thinking women who make study of the problems of the day, we know that to the student of philanthropy our methods may not always be the most approved. We know of the movements towards the prevention of crime and poverty. We know of eugenics and the demand that the child shall be well born, that every child has a divine right to parents who will not only give it a healthy body, but who will also cherish and care for it until it is able to provide for itself. We know that the giving bountifully and unquestionably of our gifts to our poor is only supposed to bring more of these dependent creatures to our doors, and yet, knowing all these things we still feel justified in the work we are doing, because those for whom we labor are little children.

Whoever or whatever is responsible for their existence or for the conditions of life that will allow things to be are problems yet to be solved. Our problem is that they are here, helpless and depen-

dent, through no fault of their own, and they must be cared for. And I want to say to those of you who sometimes become discouraged in your works of charity, who are sometimes tempted to ask "Does it all pay?" if you will turn your time and gifts to these little ones your point of view will soon change. Those of us who come into personal contact with them, who know the joy a new ribbon, a baseball, an afternoon at a picture-show or a trip to a circus, will bring into these blighted lives, do not need to ask ourselves if it is worth while, we know.

An Englishman traveling in Sweden, noticing the care taken to educate the children rescued from the streets and placed in special schools, asked if it was not expensive. "Yes," was the answer, "it is expensive but not dear. We Swedes are too poor to allow our children to grow up in ignorance, poverty and crime, to become a disgrace not only to themselves but a scourge to society." When we Americans shall have learned this lesson in economy, we shall have gone a long way towards solving some the problems that confront us today, for if we are ever going to accomplish anything towards wiping out poverty, crime and disease, it seems to me the only legitimate place to begin is with the children.

In our work of caring for children it is always our aim to place them in private homes as far as possible, for we believe that in good, healthy, normal family life a child has the best possible environment for its fullest development. An institution must of necessity make rules for the whole mass, rather than the individual child and a child becomes part of a vast machine rather than a fully developed individual. As our work has grown it has been impossible to always find suitable private homes at once and we have realized the necessity of establishing temporary boarding homes in which we can place the children until suitable private homes can be found.

I cannot speak, of course, for all the counties, but in my own county of McKean the Directors of the Poor have always been in perfect harmony with our work, and we have always worked together with the best of results.

I will give you a condensed report of the work done by our society during the past year as it may be of interest:

Condensed Report of The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania for the Year Ending May 31, 1912.

Children in care of the Society May 31, 1911	927	
Children received from Almshouses	42	
Children received from other sources	357	
		1,326
Children passed from care during the year—		
Transferred to Counties	85	
Guardians appointed	6	
Ran away	1	
Returned to parents, friends or guardians	291	
By death	13	
By coming of age	32	
By legal adoption	64	
By marriage	7	
		499
		827

Summary for the Year.

Children in free homes at present	618
Children in boarding homes	110
Children in Institutions and Hospitals	99
Total in care at close of year	827
Total in care since organization	6,930
Number children visited during the year	1,759
Visits made in the interest of the work	2,551
Number Mothers assisted	374

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand May 31, 1911	$ 2,718.52
Membership dues and fines	543.00
Directors of the poor	3,085.42
Board and clothing of children	5,017.72
Contributions, etc.	7,313.31
Interest on moneys	589.24
Sundries	178.37
State Appropriation	5,187.04
Total income	$24,632.62
Unpaid bills	$ 1,140.76

Disbursements.

Board of children	$14,964.18
Clothing for children	1,789.62
Allowance County Auxiliaries	2,518.65
Physicians and Druggists	369.03
Funeral Expenses	117.80
Industrial School maintenance	989.40
Salaries	1,810.00
Printing and Stationery	294.53
Telephone	125.59
Association Poor and Charities	55.00
Relief work Austin disaster	69.50
Sundries	1,469.74
Mileage for Board members	770.66
Traveling in the interest of the work and transferring children	1,167.63
Total expenses	$26,511.33
Deficit	**$ 1,878.71**

A few of these items I think are worthy of special mention.

The number of children returned to parents or friends, 291—Think of it. In many cases it means that these children have been cared for temporarily to help a widowed mother over a rough place in her path, until she is again able to resume the care of her child herself, when otherwise the child might have been lost to her forever. And one of our firm beliefs is in the divine right of every mother ot her own child and of every child to its own mother, unless she prove morally unfit to care for it.

The number of adoptions is also very pleasing, 64 children have found parents last year who possibly never know a parent's love before, 64 homes have been made, we hope, happier and brighter by these little ones. In speaking of adoptions I am always reminded of the story of the urchins who were playing in the

street when they were joined by another boy a little better dressed than the others. Being a little shy he did not at once enter into their sports and they immediately put it down to the fact that he was too "set up" to do so. Finally one of the older ones could stand it no longer and decided to tell him just where he stood. "Oh, go along, you needn't think you're de whole ting jest cause you've got better clothes dan we have. Why you're nothing but a'dopted kid. Dat fader and mudder of yours, why day ain't you're fader and mudder at all. Dey got you from a Orphan 'Sylum, dat's what dey did."

The newcomer was taken back for a minute, but soon rose equal to the occasion. "Well, what of it—I ain't ashamed of it, I'm proud. If dey got me from an asylum dey picked me out of a hundred kids and dey got what dey wanted. But dat fadder and mudder of yours, why dey are your really fader and mudder and dey had to take what dey got, See."

Concerning our financial report I think it only just to our workers to tell you that practically the entire sum of $24,632 was spent for relief of children. As Dr. Hart said of us, we are a unique organization in that we are a body of volunteer workers, employing but one paid assistant, and at a very nominal salary.

Our Girls' Industrial school is another item of which we are justly proud. In this school we aim to make girls not only self supporting but self-respecting as well, and in this work we are more indebted to our dear friend Mrs. Sue Williard than we are ever able to say.

I wish also I might have time to tell you of the work done for the relief of the children at the time of the Austin flood disaster. Mrs. Lamb the president of the Potter County Children's Aid Society gave of her own time and strength to this work and her name will go down in the record of that terrible disaster as one of the heroines of the day.

A problem that is at present confronting us in our work is in the caring for tubercular children. At present in my own county we have several cases where children have been found tubercular. We cannot leave them in a home with other children not in a private home on account of the danger of infection. The sanitorium at Mt. Alto only takes children over seven, and these are all younger. At present they are being cared for at Bon Air Sanatorium, a charitable institution located in our county for the treatment of this disease. When cold weather comes, they will have no suitable place in which to care for them. And we see no solution to our problem unless some kind friends shall come to our rescue and build a shack for children in connection with this sanatorium. Should not the splendid state of Pennsylvania have some place in which to care for its dependent children who are stricken with this disease?

MISS LUCY J. COLLINS OF ERIE, Read the following paper:

Report, National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The paper was received with applause.

The Conference of Charities and Correction held its Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference in Cleveland, O., June 12-19, 1912. Its motto as printed on the cover of its program was a quotation from Henry Ward Beecher, "As a father stands among his children and asks, What is best for my family?' so should we stand among mankind and ask 'What is best for our Brotherhood?'"

The opening session of the conference of Charities and Correction was held at 8:00 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, June 12.

The Conference Program was in the hands of eight different Committees. Those on Children, Courts and Prisons, Families and Recreation, Public Supervision and Administration, Relation of Social and Medical work, Sex Hygiene and Standards of Living and Labor.

Each Committee had a General session devoted to its reports and addresses bearing on its subject. Several session meetings were held by each committee, but as two, three and sometimes four meetings were held at the same time, it was impossible to do more than choose as carefully as possible the session which one should attend. I took care, so far as possible, to attend those on Children, Families and Neighborhoods, attending others as time permitted.

In the meeting on Children on Thursday morning, two important papers were given and discussed. A program of Action for a S. P. C. C. as laid down by Hon. James Garfield of Cleveland included the handling of cases so as to prevent their getting into court, close-co-operation with the court and above all preventative work in the form of protection from evil community influences, the promotion of, playgrounds, good housing, sex hygiene and compulsory support on part of the fathers if necessary. Co-operation with the compulsory educational officials, and all societies dealing with children. In a word, he extended the functions of a Humane Society to those of community improvements and family rehabilitation. In the discussion following the paper, it was decided that special attention should be given cases where constructive work is possible. However, where other societies can take over this work it should be given to them.

In his paper on "A Program of Infant Welfare Work" in the same meeting, Wilbur C. Phillips gave as the cause of infant mortality, ignorance of the parents, and inability on the part of the parents to provide essentials. He proposed that the city be districted and that in each district covering 16,000 population, the physician and nurses should combine to reach all the mothers, give them pre-natal and post-natal instruction, and see that those unable to purchase the necessities be assisted to obtain them. He insisted upon 100 per cent efficiency, that is, a thorough survey of the field and adequate provision made to cover the entire need.

An interesting meeting on Friday morning discussed the non-support problem. I was interested to note that the measures advocated were first, Probation. Note, we have no adult probation system in Erie. Second, Order by the court that the man's wages be turned over to the court or the probation officer to be used for the family. Note again, that in Pennsylvania wages can under no circumstances be paid to other than the one who earns them, except by his order. Third, Sentence to the work house with 40 cents a day paid over to the family, thus insuring that their rent will be paid. This too is impossible here. Fourth it was recommended that another besides the wife make the complaint. In Pennsylvania only the wife can make the complaint.

The Funds, to Parents Act was discussed, prominent men taking both sides. Judge Pinckney, Judge of the Juvenile Court in Chicago advocated that a widowed mother or disabled father be paid a stated sum by the state, as thereby the family could be reared in as nearly normal a manner as possible under the circumstances. He cited instances of where great benefit was derived from this system. He told of the supervision kept over such families, and the good work done. Mr. Almy of Buffalo took the view that since all such funds could not be sure of so competent and devoted a man as Judge Pinckney, but were likely to become involved in politics, it was a dangerous experiment. He pointed out that the personal work with the families as one of the conditions of success could not always be

counted on, and also the fact of a public fund proving a temptation to those who would not otherwise ask for charity, Judge Pinckney having said that immediately after the adoption of this plan over sixty families applied most of whom were refused after investigation.

The general session on Friday evening in charge of the committee on Housing and Recreation was one of the most interesting on the program. Joseph Lee of Boston opened the meeting with a paper on the need of recreation, and the fatc that stored up in all young people is the energy which needs a pleasurable outlet and a sense of myrth which has its natural and innocent expression in music and dancing. Mrs. Charles H. Israels then told of her efforts to surround these natural pleasures with safe-guards and good influences, and since public dance halls are the only doors open to a great number of the young people most in need of recreational opportunities and are not necessarily evils in themselves, to bring them to a point where not only the halls themselves, but the vicinity about shall be properly supervised and regulated. This, she thought, could be best accomplished by working with rather than against proprietors of these halls, giving him to understand that his efforts in the direction of clean amusements will be aided and appreciated, while any disregard of propriety will be severely censured.

In the Sunday afternoon address, Prof. Rauschenbusch of Rochester spoke of the close interrelation between social and religious work. and the fact that the unselfishness and devotion of the one could reach its best only by means of a deep faith and a constant renewal of fervor, and that the highest aspirations of the other could be realized only by assuming burdens of the first and devoting its energies to drawing to its own level the crushed and broken portions of humanity.

The meetings following were devoted largely to the discussion of questions of social and medical interrelation and of sex hygiene. In the Tuesday evening meeting, however, the question of a minimum wage board was discussed. It was repudiated by some who called instead for a "scientific" wage basis and for a "living" wage basis but was upheld as an entering wedge. The purpose of this board is to determine a limit below which no employer shall be allowed to employ human industry. What this wage shall be has already been the subject of considerable study. In this connection Miss Byington made a report of her study of family budgets, showing the average division of a $10.00 per week income in a normal family, i. e. father, mother, and three children below working age to be as follows:

Food	$ 4.60
Rent	2.00
Fuel	.50
Clothes	1.50
Tobacco and Liquor	.62
Insurance	.77
Miscellaneous	.54
	$10.00

In the families and neighborhood meetings on Tuesday evening, the People's Friendly Club was outlined in which the people met to solve their own neighborhood problems, and in many cases, people who might themselves be called poor discussed the relief of those still poorer. This is an extension of the S. C. L. movement which we have started in our own city.

Rev. C. M. Pond of Oberlin outlined a state program in organized

charity in which he recommended that every city of over ten thousand have such an organization and that all work together to make a state wide program of co-operation.

Col. E. P. Gould read the following paper prepared by Conrad Bader of Johnstown; "Almshouse Property."

Paper by Conrad Bader.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject assigned to me is "Almshouse Property." Under the term "Almshouse Property" we understand the property bought and owned by our counties for the keeping and maintenance of the poor people in our several communities, who have no homes of their own and who are looking toward the county authorities for shelter and food. Almshouse property includes the real estate under our administration and the buildings, erected there-on.

These properties are a public trust. They are not our own, but they belong to the citizens of our communities. And as among our constituency very often prevails a feeling of suspicion against all public servants, it is of very great importance to us, that we are very careful in the administration of all public properties and that we should never lose sight of the fact, that we are always watched and often criticised, sometimes even by critics who know very little about the difficulties that confront us in the fulfilment of our duties.

And again all people interested in public affairs and foremost all those, that have an interest in the welfare and protection of the poor and who judge our work from a humanitarian standpoint, are pleased and feel proud about it, if they see the almshouse property of their county in good order. We expect visitors at our almshouse from among the citizens of our county and they do come. Many come with wrong prejudices. They have heretofore always had peculiar ideas about the "poor house." It was to them a place of terror, the last resort of those, that have no hope. To go to the "poor house" was considered as a penalty and not as the extension of the hand of fellowship of the fortunate to the unfortunate. Now they come to the poor house, expecting to find a place of misery and filth, of tears and accusations. And upon entering they find things quite different from what they had imagined. There is a polite steward, friendly helpers. There is a clean table, a well arranged kitchen, clean beds, sunshine and pure air in and about the buildings. There is a well-kept garden and farmland with fruits of all kinds. All this the visitors see and admire. Their ideas about the poor house become entirely changed. They go back to their own homes, deeply impressed by the fact, that the poor of the county are well taken care of, that the poor house really is a "county home," an institution with the characteristics of a home. For the satisfaction and for the education of our citizens, of our constituents it is of far reaching importance, that the almshouse property is kept well, administered well, that we try our utmost, to make a "home, sweet home," out of our poor houses.

A rational and wise administration of the almshouse property is of value to the inmates of our homes. An idle life is the worst enemy of satisfactory discipline, of physical well-being, of body and soul. Work, labor, co-operation with others, is a blessing for all of us. It is a blessing to the inmates of our homes, if they find occasion to work on our almshouse property. That will give them a chance to properly occupy their minds. The physical labor will help to improve their bodily well feeling. By working together with others their zeal, their ambition and even their pride will be awakened. Wherever there still is a spark of self-respect left in these unfortunates, they will be glad at the opportunity, to give something for

what they receive, to work for their living, as the common phrase has it.

And of course, the manual labor done in and about the institution materially reduces the cost of maintenance of the institution. It means quite a saving for the county. Therefore the directors of the poor and the stewards of our homes should be most diligent, to find ways and means, to use all the manifold talents of the inmates of our homes and to direct them in such a way, that every man and every woman, as long and as often as they are able, should contribute their share to the improvement and beautification of the almshouse property.

We all know, that we sometimes at our homes have to deal with people who would not have had to come to the county for help, if they had taken care of the chances, which they had in life. Many had no idea of proper housekeeping in their time and therefore they finally had to become a burden to the county. To such inmates the life in our almshouses, in our homes, might become a factor in educating them to the duties, possibilities and ideas of proper housekeeping. In a well conducted county home the transient pauper might readily learn, how much square and careful management, economy, cleanliness and industry go toward making people healthy, weathy and wise.

All the points brought forward by me, might give my co-laborers greater and wider visions of our duties and possibilities. Let us all try, to make our almshouse properties nice, decent, well-conducted and well-managed homes for the benefit of our worthy poor and to the satisfaction of all our citizens.

Conrad Bader, Johnstown, Pa.

The following paper "Almshouse management" prepared by Mr. Jacob Lehman of Chambersburg, was presented and read to the Convention by Mr. Thomas J. Scheller.

Paper By Jacob Lehman.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel myself honored beyond what I deserve in being asked to address you. While it affords me much pleasure to be with you I would decline to address you were it not that I am impressed, firmly impressed, with the thought that in this work no one should shirk a duty nor decline a request to do what he can to help along the work of the convention. I think it was two years ago that I heard a gentleman, one of the distinguished members of this convention, complain that when a man deserted his family and passed out of the state there was no way by which he could be pursued and brought back. This matter worried me somewhat because my home is right on the borders of Maryland and I concluded that if our law permitted a man to escape the duty he owed to his family by simply stepping across the line into another state then that law was lame indeed. I spoke of this to one of the legal fraternity of my own town. He at once informed me that by an Act of Legislature passed 13 March 1903, family desertion was made a misdemeanor and that in addition to the deserter having an order made against him compelling the support of his family he can be fined and imprisoned. The fine to go to the benefit of his family. The offense now being a misdemeanor, the offender can be followed into another state. On the 10th day of September 1903, the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, then Attorney General, advised Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of this state, that a requisition should issue for one who had fled the state when charged with desertion where the papers were in proper form. The opinion will be found in a legal publication known as County Court Reports, Vol., 28, page 379. I bring you this simply to relieve the minds of any

who have been concerned as I have with respect to this proposition.

I am not now a director of the poor but since I have quit the office I have still frequently visited our Alms House. I have endeavored to keep in touch not only with the affairs and management of the place but I have endeavored to keep in touch with the inmates, the unfortunate deserving individuals who have been by the force of events compelled to make their homes there. I believe that we should keep up an interest in this work, not only those in public office but as citizens, concerning ourselves in behalf of the unfortunate needy ones. Have we done this? Have we done what we could during the past year? Perhaps if we look at the past and consider what we have done we will determine that we could have done more and better work. Your body and my body and the body of the poor are all of the same material. Each one as good as the other; the poor as good as the best. But it is the deeds that are done in the body that makes the soul fat. Much has been done for the help of the poor; much more can be done. Time was when the poor were imprisoned for debt. Now the good people see to it that one is not punished because he is poor but that he is provided with that which he needs to make life comfortable. There have been great strides in this direction since the poet Whittier wrote:

> "What has the gray-haired prisoner done?
> Has murder stained his hands with gore?
> Not so, his crime's a fouler one,
> God made the old man poor."

At our Alms House I am glad to say we have a chapel in which religious services are conducted every Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. These services are well attended not only by the inmates but by people from the surrounding neighborhood. To the inmates it is not only a source of pleasure but I am sure of great good. Of course in thus administering to the poor, being charged by the people with that duty it behooves the directors to care on the one hand for the interests of the tax payer, to administer the property given them in charge so that it will produce the best results for whom it is intended but I hold that their primary duty is to make comfortable the poor committed to their care. The best of everything should be obtained and should be bought in such quantities that it can be bought at wholesale prices. With us we have a splendid farm containing about 200 acres. We find this of great help. I believe that every county Alms House should have connected with it a farm; that this farm should be well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; that it should be supplied with the best of farm machinery and plenty of it. A good pair of platform scales could be used with profit. On this farm should be grown all the beef, pork and poultry consumed. There should be regular rotation in farming. There should be grown especially wheat, oats, corn and potatoes and a large amount and variety of garden vegetables. Almost all the labor can be supplied from the inmates. There are always plenty of men and women unfortunate and deserving who are ready and willing to do the farm work. This not only affords them good exercise, keeps them employed and prevents their brooding over their troubles but furnishes a good supply of fresh vegetables and goes a fair way towards supplying the table. Cows can be kept which will furnish an abundant supply of fresh milk, and hens, an abundant supply of fresh eggs. Some people think they can buy all these things just as cheap; let them try it and they will find they are mistaken. I know from experience and from observation that raising is cheaper than buying. But I have made my remarks too losg. Let me urge on you in con-

clusion, each and every one to do what you can for the relief of the unfortunate poor. Look not after reward in dollars and cents but in the consciousness that you have done your duty.

I thank you for your attention. Jacob W. Lehman.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of Peckville, read the following paper "Commitments, Elopments, and Discharge to and from Almshouses."

Paper by Mr. J. W. Smith.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In answer to a request of your Secretary to speak upon Commitments' Elopments and Discharges to and from the Almshouse," I would say that it is impossible to do it justice and make it of interest and beneficial to the convention in the very few minutes allowed by the rules of the convention.

I find by referring to the annual report of the State Board of Public Charities that there are eighty (80) regular almshouses in the Commonwealth to which commitments are made.

Forty-five (45) of these are County institutions and thirty-five (35) Local or District poorhouses.

The aggregate number of inmates of these institutions at the beginning of this year was sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven (16,257). To these twenty-four thousand, one hundred and sixty-two (24,162) were added during the year, making a population of forty thousand, four hundred and nineteen (40,419), or just two hundred and eighty-one (281) less than the population of Blakely Poor District, of which I am a Director.

Of this number, twenty-four thousand and thirty-five (24,035) were discharged during the year, leaving at the end of the year, (September 30th, 1910), sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four (16,384) residents in the almshouses. Of the number committed, sixteen thousand and eighty-three (16,083) were men, five thousand five hundred and thirty (5,530) were women, and two thousand, one hundred and twenty-four (2,124) were children. In addition to the number committed, four hundred and twenty-five (425) were born in the almshouse, a decrease of fifty-six (56) over the previous year. The proportion of men and women discharged was as sixty-two (62) to forty-six (46). Seventeen thousand, two hundred seventy-six (17,276) were discharged, sixteen hundred eighty-three (1,683) eloped, and four thousand, three hundred seventy-five (4,375) died.

Elopments from the almshouse are something over which the directors or management have little or no control.

The Act of the State Legislature permits every person in need of relief, the right to apply for admission to the almshouse at any time. The time usually selected by those that I have in mind is the Fall of the year, just before cold weather and Winter sets in, and at a time when the crops are harvested and very little work remains to be done on the poor farm.

This class stay with us in the Winter months and leave us in the Spring when the weather is favorable and work ready to start on the farm. They go to the mines, the coal breaker and the contractor during the Summer months and earn enough money to keep life in them, and return again in the Fall, a nervous wreck, as a result of drink and dissipation.

We have to take them in, for the law says so, and this same law gives us no jurisdiction to retain them. They can walk out or elope whenever they are ready.

What we need is a law enacted by the State Legislature, empowering directors of the poor to commit such persons to do work on the poor farm and hold them until they have earned enough to pay for their Winter's lodging.

Discharge of inmates from the almshouse is a duty that directors and managers look forward to with a certain degree of pleasure, for usually those discharged are unfortunates, who, through sickness or accident have been compelled to seek temporary shelter in the almshouse for care and treatment until they can again go forth and earn for themselves or families an honest living.

Commitments are or should be controlled by the circumstances of each particular case. When application is made to a director or overseer of the poor, for relief or admission to the almshouse, the officer to whom application is made should exercise great care to ascertain conditions surrounding the applicant and the necessity, if any, to commit to the almshouse.

If, after investigation, it is found that the case reported is one consisting of a mother and small children, sheltered in some excuse for a house having for a bed in the corner of a room a bundle of old clothes and a few scattering straws, everything in the line of furniture gone to the pawnbroker to satisfy the craving appetite of a mother, who through her depravity has been reduced below all that is human, no time should be lost in making out a commitment to the almshouse. Such a mother should be placed under the care of the matron and away from the influence of her temptation, to remain until the officials in charge are assured that she has no desire to return to her old habits and is again in condition to take her place as serving head of the family.

The little ones in the meantime who have been committed to some juvenile institution, returned to her and a reasonable amount of relief furnished them by the poor authorities.

If, on the other hand, the applicant for relief is a widowed mother surrounded by a family of small children, reduced through circumstances over which she had no control yet we find so this humble home common interest that goes far towards making home a happy place. It is not a grand place, nor one furnished with extravagance, but as delightful a place as circumstances will permit. What it lacks in furnishings and luxuries are made up by the spirit that pervades. It is a home the parental hearth that will never be forgotten by the little ones. Their memory will ever cling to home scenes and home experiences; better that we in the discharge of our official duties as directors of the poor find more pleasure in contributing liberally to keep a family like this together under the beneficial and sweet influence of a Christian mother, that the children may grow up to be useful men and women and ever cherish the memory of their sainted mother. In doing this we are helping some poor and worthy persons over a rough place not simply for the joy we can get out of the act. It will be for the good that we can do to others. Let us cultivate the habit of helping others and experience the exhilaration that comes from doing somebody else a good turn, remembering that charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands.

Jas. W. Smith, Peckville.

Dr. Srodes (Allegheny)

I notice in the room one of the Government representatives whose work comes in close touch with the work of the Directors of the Poor, and that is Mr. Sibrey of the Government Immigration Office. I would like to hear from him in regard to his work, at this time.

A motion was made and carried that Mr. Sibrey address the Convention. Mr. W. W. Sibrey, was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

Address by Mr. W. W. Sibrey.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel I have really no proper place among you, and yet, when we consider the great number of foreign people that have become a burden on the State of Pennsylvania, especially in the large centers like Philadelphia and Pittsburg and Harrisburg and Altoona, etc., it would seem that it is meet and proper that there should be a thorough understanding between the Directors of the Poor and the County Commissioners, and the United States Immigration authorities, that we may work together, and that we, as representatives of the Government, may be in a position to relieve you in a measure of some of these people who have become such great burdens upon you.

I am sorry that a number of the Directors of the Poor are absent; I should like to have talked to all of them. In some of our Counties there is no necessity for this talk. In the County of Allegheny the authoirties understand the law well, and in the City of Pittsburg, and they work them to he limit. They get rid of all these indigent aliens that they can. But in some of the western counties. (although I have been in charge of the Immigration for the Western District of Pennsylvania for more than six years) we never have had an instance of deportation.

This country is being flooded with the indigent poor from southern Europe. The government of the United Staes has at various times enacted laws to limit the immigration, but in spite of that they come in, regardless of the fact that the inspection is very thorough, and many get into the country who have no right here. It is not right to expect the Government of the United States to assume the responsibility for the caring for so many of these poor people who come from foreign countries, and especially so when they learn that in many instances the authorities in the foreign countries pay their passage and ship them here for the purpose of getting rid of them. Therefore it is encumbent upon me, as a government officer and upon you, as Directors of the Poor, to look after these things, and if you find aliens who are charges upon your community, who can properly be sent home to the country from which they came, for you to notify me and co-operate with me to the end that they be sent back to the country where they belong. (Applause)

The Act provides that certain people are not to be permitted to enter the United States; among others of the excluded persons are those who are liable to become public charges. at the time of landing. Now that is a blanket that we make to cover a great many kinds of cases. I will give one example. In the County of Cambria about two months ago an English family were reported as public charges. I was at once notified, and sent an officer to investigate, and here is what we found: (and I cite this so you will known how to act in a similar case). I found that the husband and father was a strong drinker; he had been such in the old country, and hadn't been able to take care of his family properly, in England. He had said to his wife, "I am going to America, and I will get away from my old associates and I will reform; then I will send for you and the children, and we will make our home in the Land of the Free and the home of the brave." He came to Johnstown, Pa., and procured work, and at the end of three months wrote to his good wife that he had reformed and invited her to come, but, he says, "so far I haven't been able to earn enough to bring you and the little girls here." She went to her father and he advanced money to bring her and the children to Johnstown, and furnished them with clothing and bedding, etc.

Matters didn't pan out as they had expected, and within one month of the day of their arrival he proceeded to give his wife a beating and began drinking again, and finally deserted her entirely. Here she was

in Johnstown with three little children, and about to become a mother again, deserted. He not only left her, but actually stole her shoes, and stole the picture of the children and pawned them for drink.

I immediately applied for a warrant for the wife and three children, on the ground that they were persons likely to become a public charge, at time of landing. Why? They had come with money furnished by her father; they came to a husband who was not in a position to make a living for them here. The warrant issued, and we returned that mother and the children to her father. She wanted to go. They are now back in England, and we will get the husband, yet, and send him back too.

I find, in going over the western part of Pennsylvania, that one great trouble is that the Counties have different ways of managing their indigent poor. A number of Counties have no County institution, and when some one becomes a dependent that person is farmed out. Wherever there is a County Home it seems to be it is the duty of the Superintendent to look after this matter.

The law provides that any alien who is a member of the excluded class at the time of landing may be deported within three years. Therefore, if an alien becomes a public charge the first thing for you to ask him is how long he has been in the United States. and try to get some information from him by which we can satisfy ourselves that the statute of limitations hasn't run, in his case; and notify me at once and we will take the matter up.

Don't let the matter drop there. We haven't sufficient force to enable us to send a man to investigate all these cases. When you notify me of a case I will send you a blank and ask you to procure certain information for me, and if I do that I expect an answer soon. We don't always get such answers. Now the law is on the statute books, for you to take advantage of, if you desire to do so.

We are not going around drumming up cases, but the law is there. I want you all to become acquainted with the law, and if you will do your part we will do ours, and will help you wherever we can. I thank you. (Applause)

Mr. Colborn: I move that the Programme be continued this afternoon. At a quarter to two o'clock we would like everyone present, to have that Annual picture taken.

The Convention here adjourned until two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, October 16, 1912.

Convention called to order by President Eshelman, at two p. m.

The delegates were entertained by two songs sung by Mrs. R. W. McDonald, accompanied by Mrs. I. E. Briggs. The singing was greatly enjoyed.

John L. Smith, of Chester read the following interesting Paper "The Importance of a Strict Marriage Law."

Papers by John L. Smith.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I come before you at this time with a subject of much importance, but one which, unfortunately, has up to the present, been greatly neglected.

We have, it is true, labored hard and earnestly and accomplished much good along the lines of bettering the condition of our unfortunate, dependant and criminal classes; but, oh, how sadly have we neglected the source from which they spring—namely: feeble minded parents. If we make a close study of the feeble-minded we will find that heredity exercises a tremendous power, for good or for ill, on the lives of these

people. The possibilities for advancement which one generation of good stock offers to its offspring, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the impossibility of escape from the baneful effects of inherited tendencies to unnumbered evils which these poor unfortunates have transmitted to them, makes the good fortune of a good inheritance stand out in almost appalling clearness; and shows how certainly poor inheritance means retrogression. The law of heredity has been recognized for centuries and used for ages for the advancement and improvement of lower forms of life in the animal and plant creation and yet we learn from history that even in those nations proudest of their national inheritance and where race purity was held to be one of the first principles of true patriotism, even these nations abandoned their mentally deficient and left them to perish; those in close touch with nature, on the farm and in the open, see evidences of the workings of this law on every hand—in the orchard, the garden, the field, wonderful results have been obtained through the persistent discarding of imperfect stock, and the equally persistant selecting of the best stock from which to produce. What has been thus accomplished is easily discernible in the great variety and wonderful excellence of grains, fruits, and flowers, and what has been accomplished in the vegetable kingdom has been more than equaled by what has been done in stock raising of all kinds—from hogs to horses. What raiser of high-bred stock would allow mixture of base breeds to break down the quality of his herds or his pens? Not one. And yet we do not hesitate to permit the children of man, the offspring of God's highest creatures, to be debased by the most terrible disregard of their breeding. The breeder of thoroughbred stock will protect his stock with extreme care; and yet he may be forced through lack of proper legislation, to accept into his family what he would not tolerate in his piggery! In God's name, are we not accountable if we permit existing conditions to continue? Should we not, and shall we not put forth greater effort to create public sentiment, now so sadly lacking in favor of furnishing proper control of the feeble minded, and criminal class? Let us labor most earnestly for the passage of a strict marriage license law—one prohibiting the marriage of mentally deficient men and women; and, also, those having communicable diseases. Should we not as carefully safeguard human offspring as we do the offspring of the horses, the cattle and hogs of the farm, and thus put a stop to the production of the dependent and criminal class. To do this successfully we must have a law authorizing sterilization and castration of the feeble minded.

Dr. Goddard of the New Jersey Training School, at Vineland, says: "You have read of the famous Jukes family of New York, and you thought it a wonderful exception; but we have two such families in the little State of New Jersey; of one we have traced the relatives—blood and by marriage—to the number of 976. Of these only 141 can be said to have been normal." The prevention of the offspring of such families as these is today one of the most serious and important problems that the charity workers of this state have to deal with.

The more deeply we study this important question, the more we weigh its far-reaching importance, the more we are confirmed in the feeling that it is a crime against society to neglect to furnish the needed restraint.

Early in the study of this question, it seems to me, we are confronted with two problems. First, what shall we do with the children of this class who are already born into the world and who are met on every hand. And, second, how shall we prevent these children, poor unfortunate creatures that they are, from being born into the world? It has been determined that at least two per cent of all school children

belong to the mentally deficient class; what shall we do with them? I would suggest that they be tested out by the Birret system to determine just who defectives are and take these, is possible, and place them in institutions where they will be properly cared for, given the training best suited to their cases, and do them the most good, and surround them by conditions that will make them as happy as possible, and make them no heavier a burden upon society than can be helped, and right here, may I be permitted to put in a plea for the kindest and most sympathetic treatment of these unfortunate creatures. They appeal to our sympathies most profoundly. They are in no way responsible for the fearful handicap under which they have come into the world, and against which they must contend at fearful odds as long as they live. How frequently are they treated as though they themselves were to blame for being what they are! When, as we all know, they are in no way responsible for the unfortunate, unhappy condition into which they have been born. Let us seize every opportunity to arouse pity for them in the minds and hearts of the less thoughtful with whom we come in contact, and to do all in our power to bring all to realize that these are God's children no less than the more fortunate and more highly endowed; and that they are deserving of nothing less than the kindest, most patient, and most sympathetic treatment at all times and under all circumstances.

But we must go further than the attempt to solve our first problem, and devote ourselves to the second and more important one, namely: how to prevent these children from being born into the world. We can, if we will, prevent the birth of feeble minded children, first, by preventing the marriage of feeble minded people; second, by putting into institutions where they may be kept for life, all persons who are capable of begetting or bearing children. The men, as well as the women, should be subject to this very important and very necessary measure, as our criminals are largely the offspring of mentally deficient parents. The conduct of defectives, being kept under this life-restraint, must be very carefully watched and safe-guarded in order to prevent malpractice, but this could easily be done. If we would cope successfully with this menace of feeble mindedness we must lay aside foolish, impractical sentiment, and deal with it sensibly, courageously and practically. By dealing with this matter in a practical, sensible way we will not only transform many of these feeble minded into safe and useful helpers in the household and on the farm, but uplift them in every way to a higher plane of life.

JOHN L. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's Paper was received with applause.

President Eshelman made the sad announcement that Mr. William Lightner, who addressed the Convention this morning, had been severely injured by a train, near the Union station in this city.

Mr. Edward S. Lindsey of Warren read the following interesting Paper "The Advisability of Establishing a Department of Charities by the State."

Mr. Lindsey's Paper was received with applause.

THE ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES BY THE STATE.

This title assigned to me on the program I take in the sense of a question rather than an assertion. In a general way it stands for the question of whether more centralization in the control of our state

institutions is desirable. I shall only attempt in this brief paper to roughly sketch the situation as it exists and state some of the reasons for and against greater centralization of control of state institutions which seem to call for careful investigation, discussion and consideration.

In Pennsylvania as elsewhere in the United States the various charitable institutions established by the state and under its direct control came into existence at various periods in response to specific needs as they were felt, for specific purposes and with little or no co-ordination of one institution with another and so, in Pennsylvania, they have remained. Each institution as created was placed under the management and control of a board of trustees who were in fact the institution, usually appointed by the Governor and obliged to make report to him or to the legislature and of course dependent upon the legislature for providing the funds to run the institution. As a rule these boards were local boards, that is the trustees were appointed from localities near the seat of the institution and served without compensation for their duties. This was the natural and perhaps the most practicable method of exercising these public functions by the state. With the growth in number and importance of such institutions a necessity was felt for some greater degree of oversight by the state and some approach toward standardization of administration and the adoption of progressive methods of management. This resulted in the formation of State Boards of Charities, with the power and duty of visiting and inspecting charitable and reformatory institutions and making recommendations as to correction of evils or improvements of methods. Usually their powers were limited to advisory and critical recommendations. The first State Board of Charities was established in Massachusetts in 1865. In 1867 State Boards were created in New York and Ohio and Pennsylvania, Illinois and North Carolina followed the example of these states in 1869. Similar boards were established in Michigan and Wisconsin in 1871, in Connecticut in 1873, in Nebraska in 1877, in Indiana in 1889, in South Dakota in 1890, Colorado in 1891, New Hampshire and Tennessee in 1895, Missouri in 1897, the District of Columbia in 1900 and California in 1903.

In some cases, however, there has been a growing sentiment in favor of centralized management of such institutions by a state board usually called a Board of Control which is primarily administrative in character and stands in place of the local board of trustees. Originally this type of board was established in states having few institutions. The first was established in 1869 in Rhode Island to manage the institutions grouped upon a single farm; the second was created in Kansas in 1873 and the third and fourth in South Dakota and Wyoming in 1890. However, Arizona in 1894, Iowa in 1898, Minnesota and Washington in 1901 established boards of the administrative type. Wisconsin in 1891 abolished its supervisory board and put a central administrative board in its place. Minnesota abolished her supervisory board when the central administrative board was created in 1901, but reestablished it in 1907. Oklahoma provided in its constitution for a single Commissioner of Charities and Correction with supervisory powers and in 1909 established in addition a central board of management for the state institutions. It may be worth nothing that the states which have the central administrative boards have a comparatively small number of state institutions. Arizona has three, Wyoming four, Washington six and South Dakota eight, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota have about twelve or thirteen institutions each. Some

of the states have both supervisory and administrative boards over all institutions, in some i. e. Masachusetts, Vermont and California the prisons only are under centralized management, in Kansas charities and lunacy are under the Board of Control while the prisons are under separate boards, in Kentucky charities and lunacy are under one board and all the prisons under another and in New York the administration in each of the three groups, prisons, lunacy and charities, is more or less centralized. In Pennsylvania the tendency toward centralization of the lunacy group appears in the creation, in 1883, of the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities with somewhat broader powers over the institutions for the insane than were given to the Board over the other institutions.

The comparative merits of the two types of boards are well summarized in the report of the committee on State Supervision and Administration to the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1909:

"In large part, boards of the administrative and of the supervisory types cannot be compared, for they do not perform the same functions. Where there is an administrative board it appoints the superintendent of the institutions and then inspects and criticizes his work, but where there is a supervisory board some other board, usually a separate board of trustees for the particular institution, appoints the superintendent. It is the working of any two systems of administration and supervision as wholes and not the two types of state boards only, that must be compared. We must bear in mind that neither board, not even the administrative kind, administers the institution. That is done almost entirely and it is the prevailing opinion that it should be done, by the superintendent left free to appoint his subordinates under competitive civil service rules and held responsible for results. A member of the Kansas Board of Control (H. C. Bowman, has thus expressed this principle: It is the superintendent of an institution who is the institution.' Upon the ability and character of the superintendent, if he is allowed to select his assistants under civil service rules, and if untormented by political spoilsmen, will depend in larger part the humane and efficient administration of the institution. The question here is whether the superintendents are likely to be better if selected by a central board of control and if selected by boards of the special institutions. It is not yet shown conclusively by experience that in this regard there is a clearly marked advantage of one method of appointment over the other, and this question may be left open.

"A real advantage of central boards of control over local boards is the reduction of the rivalries of institutions in different parts of the state, whereby one institution gets more liberal appropriations than others with the same class of inmates.

"There is some advantage in unified management where there are frequent transfers and conflicts of jurisdiction, as in the case of the several penal institutions or hospitals for the insane in a single state.

"One of the strongest claims made for the centralized administrative board is its economy in purchasing supplies. This is greatest in buying goods which come from outside the state, as coffee, sugars, etc. It's doubtful whether this plan is always an advantage when the supplies can be largely bought under competitive bids in the neighborhood of the institutions, as from local millers, local small packers, fruit farms, etc. The danger of connivance of bidders and of monopoly prices made by large firms is less when the competition is open to many small dealers. Moreover, the centralizing of purchases has

no logical or necessary practical connection with centralizing the appointments. All of the advantages of central purchases probably can be had by a fiscal agency either in or outside of the control of an advisory board. So simple a requirement as detailed accounts from the institutions and the presenting of the results each quarter in parallel columns, item by item, as is done in Indiana, accomplishes much, if not all, of the economies of contralized purchase. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of this kind of economy as compared with an enlightened and progressive policy, and excessive attention by boards of control to the purchase of supplies may be costly economy for the state."

It has been maintained that these two types of boards were mutually exclusive. For instance Mr. F. H. Wines at the National Conference in 1912 said:

"Control and supervision are distinct functions and they require to be sharply differentiated from each other. Control implies executive power, the right to make appointments, to prescribe rules and to pay out money. A supervisory board cannot act as a board of control neither can a board of control act as a supervisory board."

Recently however this view has been doubted It has been suggested that while there are some problems common to many institutions which may be best handled by a central board there are other functions that can better be regulated by each institution for itself. It is further maintained that it is entirely practicable to retain and enlarge the supervising functions of a State Board of Charities and at the same time give to it as much power of control and regulation as is necessary for a central board to have leaving the greater part of the management to the local boards of individual institutions. Such a plan was outlined in a paper on "Fiscal Control of State Institutions" by Mr. H. C. Wright at the National Conference of 1911. The regulative powers to be given to the supervisory board under this plan would only go "to the extent of (a) sub-dividing appropriations made by the legislature; (b) prescribing all forms of contracts, accounts and reports and (c) controlling the development of the physical plant. It is not proposed to give to the central board power to contract for supplies and power to regulate prices paid through the means of estimates. It is impossible for a board located at a state capitol to know sufficiently the detailed needs of each institution to enable it to pass satisfactory judgment upon such purchases. The plan provides for joint purchasing of supplies; the purchasing to be done, not by the central board, but by the superintendents through a committee appointed by themselves and the boards of managers connected with each institution to contract for all supplies not purchased jointly through the committee of superintendents. Joint purchasing is of comparatively little advantage in securing lower prices than could be secured by the seperate institution; its chief value lies in standardizing supplies and in providing an organization which can guard the deliveries of goods specified. The supplies to be purchased by the managers will be the large varieties of things peculiar to each institution and which cannot well be standardized. They know their individual needs and can purchase such supplies more easily and advantageously than can any central body, whether of superintendents or of a board of Control."

Our Pennsylvania Board of Charities in the Act establishing it of April 24, 1869, was given power to examine into the condition of all charitable reformatory or correctional institutions in the state financially and otherwise, and to have access to all grounds, buildings, books and papers of such institutions. It must visit at least

once a year all institutions receiving state aid and once in two years all city or county prisons, jails, alms or poor houses. The same act provided that all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county and all persons having charge or control of jails, prisons or workhouses and all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory or correctional institution should make report annually to the general agent of the board of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require. The Board is also to pass its opinion on all applications to the legislature for State aid or appropriations to institutions and to approve all plans for buildings, extensions, etc., in connection with state institutions. It is required to make an annual report of its doings to the legislature. By a subsequent act it was given the power, but so far as I know it has never been exercised, of appointing local visitors under it in each county. The Acts of April 5, 1872, and June 3, 1893, require inspectors, Sheriffs or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail and all overseers and directors of the poor or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs and townships and all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions receiving state aid to keep their records after forms prescribed by the Board and to make reports to it.

The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Charities was established by Act of May 8, 1883. That it is possible with beneficial results, to give a supervisory board some powers also of regulation and control is demonstrated by the work of this committee since its establishment which has been fully as effective if not more so, as the other work of the Board of Charities.

Would it be advisable to replace our present board of Charities by a Board of Control with powers to administration or to establish such an administrative board and retain the Board of Charities as a Supervisory board?

With the large number of Pennsylvania institutions, with the large area and varied geographical conditions of our state it is not likely that a single board of control would prove as efficient or satisfactory as the local boards connected with each institution. At least the retention of such boards would seem to be a necessity even if some administrative powers were given to a central board. Nor could there be any reasonable doubt of the necessity of the retention of a supervisory board; the principle of supervision is too firmly established to need argument at this time for its justification. Would it then be advisable to give some power of regulation to the supervisory board? In the first place some extension of the present function of supervision would seem to be advisable. In the matter of statistics for instance there is much to be desired especially in the matter of criminal statistics. Such statistics as are at present obtained are totally inadequate and provision should be made for the collection not alone of prison statistics, which is all we have at present, but also judicial statistics. It is true that such statistics are not now even kept in the court records and that such must be provided for by appropriate legislation or the action of the courts themselves. As a beginning however an Act such as that recently passed in Illinois would accomplish much. The Illinois Act is as follows:

"The State Charities Commission shall establish a Bureau of Criminal Statistics of which its Executive Secretary shall be the director. It shall be the duty of said Bureau to collect and publish annually the statistics of Illinois relating to crime and it shall be the duty of all courts of Illinois, police magistrates, Justices of the

Peace, Clerks of the courts of record, sheriffs, keepers of lock-ups, workshops and city prisons or other places of detention, holding men, women or children under conviction for crime or misdemeanors or under charges of violation of the criminal statutes to furnish to said Bureau annually such information on request as it may require in compiling said statistics."

It may well be considered whether one Board should be charged with jurisdiction over all of the institutions of the state or whether it might not be wise with the considerable number of our institutions to recognize a division into the three groups of institutions for the insane, correctional institutions and charitable institutions with a separate board for each. Such a division has been made in New York and it is said with admirable results. In many states one or more of these groups have been more or less centralized under a separate board. There are many problems common to institutions of each group which are radically different from those of the others.

D. A. Mackin, Supt. of Home, Retreat, here read the following interesting and instructive Paper, which was received with applause.

DISCIPLINE, DIETARY AND RECREATION IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

In preparing a few notes on the subject indicated, I have had in view one aim, one particular purpose, which, if accomplished, I am firmly convinced is the principal benefit derived from the reading of a paper before a body of this kind, and if not secured, renders the reading of any paper void of prolific results. My purpose is to provoke, if possible, an active discussion of the topic of which I will treat. The subject is one which should be of more than passing interest not only to the Superintendents and Stewards of the various Almshouses in the State, but also to the Directors of each District. I believe that the great good which will be brought about by this Convention, will be the direct result of an active participation of each member of the body in the discussions which will arise.

In the management of an Almshouse there are matters which appear trivial to those not vitally interested and which are not accorded a merited consideration by even the Directors, but to the Steward they loom up as great obstacles in the path of progress, puzzles which must be solved as discords which tend to the destruction of harmony; and he is not likely to become oblivious to their existence.

"Discipline, Dietary and Recreation For the Inmates of Almshouses." We will consider them in the order mentioned.

From ages immemorial, from the centuries which time has steeped in an obscurity of Stygian darkness, we have reason to believe that the universe was divided, that multitudes were governed and restrained by set moral codes, and that these codes were the very foundations, the fundamental principles which defined the relations of man to man.

And through the centuries whose events are indelibly recorded on the pages of history, we find these same codes employed and year after year, decade after decade their approach to perfection is rapid and marked. It is to these very laws established in primeval days, that we owe the wonderful system of Democratic Government that we have in the United States today. The fact that such systems have been built up almost at the very dawn of creation, that they have endured throughout the centuries, that they are more in vogue today than ever before, is the strongest proof of their absolute necessity.

As codes must of necessity exist in a Nation, that the grand

scheme of creation may not be overthrown by the erring individual, that the social scale may not be unbalanced; so must they exist in every locality where humanity is brought into close touch, where man deals with his fellowmen, that the sacred rights of each may be inviolable.

That which is necessary to the great wide world is just as essential to an institution, which is in itself a miniature world, containing within its four walls those who for some cause have ceased to be self supporting. And of all institutions which are established for various purposes, I would say without fear of contradiction, that there is none in which it is more difficult to maintain discipline than in the Almshouse

Discipline in an almshouse must be considered from an entirely different standpoint than in any other institution. Than a jail or prison, for the reason that such institutions are dealing with a class of people who are generally able-bodied and are committed as punishment; therefore it is possible when an infraction of the rules or a breach of discipline occurs to resort to the most severe measures. Training schools and Hospitals for the Insane, having to do with the mentally defective, present an entirely different proposition which would have no bearing on our subject.

The private and semi-private institutions have a very decided advantage over almshouses, for the reason that they are not obliged to keep any person who fails to obey their rules. The question of discipline is simplified by the discharge of the patient.

The average almshouse contains within its walls an untold variety of characters, humanity and inumerable phases. Here you will find a man who has struggled heroically with the adversities of life, who has fought his battle well, at length to become a victim of circumstance, hurled aside by the world in its onward rush, he has sought shelter, that he might recuperate and once more enter the strife. Again you will behold one whose very countenance betrays a disposition too mean, too contemptible to be portrayed in words. The cause cannot be attributed to a long contact with an unsympathetic world, for he has never truly lived, never met the world halfway. From youth his life has been one of excess and transgression, with the result that physically he is a wreck. A morbid mind will not grasp the fact that modern science cannot rectify the misdeeds of his past life, and though he has rendered himself incurable, sentenced himself to spend his declining years in a public institution, he would have a miracle wrought over his diseased body. And because it cannot be done, he makes his fellowmen bear the burden of his sins He is a constant source of worry and trouble to those placed over him.

Then there are the infirm or crippled, who injured in the strife for existence, the race for gain, have by one blow been rendered powerless, useless to the world which demands that a man be capable, that he give something in return for what it gives. Disabled in the act of giving, wounded in the service, the world because it is human, having in it that God-given vein of sympathy, which even modern selfishness cannot efface, gives him a home, a comfortable home in so far as it can be made such; yet what is it to him? It is but a place in which to await the inevitable. He has nothing to do, nothing to anticipate in the future and as the past of glory cannot be brought back, he awaits that grim destroyer, Death, as the only means of relief.

These are but a few samples of the characters with which the Steward of an Almshouse must deal; to give a description of each variety would become tiresome, but the question of almshouse dis-

cipline resolves itself into this: How can we make these people obey the rules, respect each other's rights, in a word, live amicably?

There is not one among us who has not suffered from one cause or another. I would ask if during your bereavement, you have not been attracted by the sufferings of another? Has not your physical or mental pain enabled you to appreciate to a greater degree his trial? Does it not open more widely the fountain of sympathy which is in the most phlegmatic heart? When this spirit of sympathy has been properly developed in an almshouse, where each individual is affected to a certain extent, when you have taught the institution as a whole, that there is not one member of the composite body who is not in need of the general sympathy and kindness, then indeed, you will have established an excellent system of discipline.

It would be nothing short of folly, if I should attempt to lay down rules governing each case involving a violation of the regulations. It would be absurd, for discipline in an almshouse is essentially a study of the individual. The result of this study has governed me strongly in dealing with infractious inmates. What would be a grave offense for one would be considered slight when committed by another, because of mental defection or physical ailment. And in many cases where a serious offense is committed, even though the culprit be perfect mentally or physically, I have passed it over with a few words to him, because I knew he was one who would not wilfully disobey rules.

A kind word, an appeal to the sense of justice and manhood of will often prove most effective in restraining him.

Years of experience has taught me that the question of discipline can be condensed into these three words: Charity to all. And as Colton says—"Did universal charity prevail, earth would a heaven, and hell a fable."

The consideration of diet is also an important one, but nevertheless I will not delve into it to any great extent. We all recognize the fact that a man in fairly good physical condition has a normal, or abnormal, appetite, and in the almshouse as in the average home, these appetites should be appeased. So I would say a sufficiency and when possible a variety of good wholesome food should be served to those physically fit. To those who are ill the diet should be suited to the individual requirements, that is, the food should be the same as that furnished in the wards of a hospital. In past years the idea was broadly sown that the almshouse is the place for the strictest economy, where the cheapest of clothes, food, etc. Should be used. However, this is not true. It is illogical. A man's appetite does not decrease proportionately to his means. In the almshouse, if he is able, he is compelled to work and to be generally useful, and a man who works must be well fed, otherwise a spirit of discontent will be aroused which will have a bad effect on discipline. There is a proverbial saying which best explains the close relationship of Dietary and Discipline—"The best way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach."

In dealing with the question of government, I have laid particular stress on the necessity of creating a general goodwill throughout the institution. Now I will add that a prime factor in bringing about this spirit of contentment is the furnishing of a reasonable amount of recreation.

Institution life is a monotonous succession of things, and to relieve this monotony which certainly is not conducive to good discipline, is one of the serious problems which confront the Steward of an Almshouse. The manner of presentation and character of entertainment afforded the inmates depends large on circum-

stances, location, etc. But one entertainment to the inmates, whether given by home or foreign talent will do more towards the maintenance of discipline than all the petty rules that can be made. It is not the one or two hours of amusement, but the days of anticipation and retrospection. It varies the commonplace routine of a mapped out existence, and furnishes a topic of common interest to persons of otherwise diverse tastes.

Another factor though it may seem amiss under recreation is Religion. I mention it because of its potency to create an atmosphere of mutual tolerance among the inmates. I have had charge of our institution when religious services were not held as regularly as at present, and the wonderful change which their advent made was so apparent and made such a deep impression on me, that I believe they are absolutely essential to every institution. The truth of the saying "Religion is a man's pilot" struck me the more forcibly, because the burden of piloting many who were without Religion, was removed by the holding of Religious Services.

The means of shedding rays of light on the lives of those who have made a failure of life, are indeed limited. To blot out the unhappiness caused by years of indescretion is well nigh impossible. But in dealing with the inmates of an almshouse it is possible and necessary to remember that they are human; that they feel keenly the misspent years. That eyars ago the ideals and ambitions of youth were theirs. It is but human to fall, but kindness to fallen humanity is superhuman, it is divine. One moment of happiness to fellowbeings like these is as an oasis in the desert, a shelter, a resting place. And the giver of this happiness will have stored for himself a treasure beyond purchase, a priceless jewel.

DISCUSSION ON THE LAST PAPER.

Mr. Jas. J. Barnhart (Fayette).

I would suggest that the last paper be taken up for short discussions, in regard to the diet in almshouses: I would like to hear the sentiment of the Directors as to what the best diet would be for these people. I am from Fayette County. I like good living, myself. I am in my eighth year as Director there. I have been attending some of these Conventions and I have been trying to find out where I was at. Last night I got to studying about this matter and I thought I wasn't learning very much here: They don't give the privilege of discussion to the Directors. I thought of the Presbyterian preacher who went into the country to preach and no one came to hear him, and he went to a house and called out "helloa" and a lady came to the door and he says! "Are there any Presbyterians around here?" and she says: "I don't know: I heard they killed something yesterday, and perhaps that is it." (Laughter,

I would like to know whether or not the Directors can express their opinions here.

President Eshelman: I will call for Mr. Bromley Wharton to give us his Paper at this time.

Mr. Barnhart: That is all right; but when I was farming I always shocked up, as I went along. (Laughter).

The trouble with these Conventions is that they get into too much at once. We tried to cut this Convention in two, this morning, and I wanted to be in both ends of the building at the same time, and I couldn't cut myself in two, very well. I think anyone who can't come to a place like this and talk had better stay at home.

Voice: How many inmates do you have?"

Mr. Brownmiller: We have about 600, now We have 42 em-

ployees. It is difficult to satisfy people in almshouses. We give fresh bread every day, except Sunday. We have 150 hogs. With most of them, when we get them it is difficult to get them out, and still there are some who watch the grand jurors when they come around and make representations to them, and then they make an investigation. Our people get prunes, and rice, and they get fish on Fridays; so there is plenty to eat. If you don't believe it come down and stay awhile.

Hon. Bromley Wharton:

In the inspection of almshouses I will say that I do not think there is a lack of quantity, but often there is a lack of quality; a lack of discretion in giving the food. In some Counties I have had complaints, where old people who hadn't any teeth couldn't eat the food. I think mush would be better, in some cases, than sauerkraut

Mr. Barnhart:

I want to thank the Court for granting me the privilege of hearing something that I have enjoyed more than anything else I have heard in all the Conventions. I remember a story of the old soldier in the mountains.

At the time the Union Army lay in front of the Confederate breast works on Kenesaw Mountains in Tennessee, there lived a man on the top of those Mountains that was about six feet three inches tall and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. He was not altogether of sound mind and one day he came down and wanted to enlist and the Captain enlisted him. That same evening, being peeved at the inactivity shown, and fretting because he had been a member of the regiment several hours and had not had a chance to fight, he went up to the Captain and said, "Capt, I want to fight." The Captain said, "Just rest easy for a few days or so and you will get all the fighting you want." Two days later we marched out to take the first line of breast works and were repulsed, all but the recruit—he went straight up the Mountain to the breast works and reached over and grabbed a southern soldier by the shoulder and pulled him over the entrenchments and brought him down into our line. The Colonel of the Regiment happened along and said, "Where did you get that fellow?" and throwing his head up and pointing his finger towards the Fort, he said, "Right up there, there are plenty of 'em, go up and get yourselves one a piece."

Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Agent Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause.

HON. BROMLEY WHARTON.

Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, and Who Is Greatly Interested in the Work of the Association.

INSPECTION OF COUNTY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

Prepared and Read by Bromley Wharton, General Agent and Secrtary Board of Public Charities, October 16, 1912, in Afternoon.

The subject of this paper presupposes more or less criticism. You are familiar with your own hospitals and homes, and perhaps those in your immediate vicinity, and you may know something of the Homes in localities where these yearly meetings are held, like this, for instance. The Board of Public Charities, however, is familiar with all the Homes in the counties of the Commonwealth. There are many that are very creditable, a number which are fairly good and, I regret to say, there are quite a number decidedly inferior, where



HON. BROMLEY WHARTON,

Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, and who is greatly interested in the work of the Association.

conditions exist which we have condemned and which ought not to be allowed to continue.

The powers of the Board of Public Charities are limited to inspection and report, as provided in Sections 5 and 7, of the Act of 1869, which briefly is, the right to examine and inspect the institutions, financial or otherwise, the government and management of inmates, the condition of buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith and the examination of all books and papers ,and providing for a fine if any officer refuses to comply with these requirements. While we are constantly correcting conditions in institutions, the Board has no power to enforce the recommendations.

I am going to quote from the reports made to the Board of Public Charities of what we have found in some of the County Homes, not in a spirit of controversy, but to show conditions as they existed within the last twelve months. In some counties, our recommendations are met with a sympathetic response, in others, they are ignored. Without mentioning the counties by name, I will briefly state conditions as reported by representatives of the Board of Public Charities.

Assistant General Agent McGarry reported on May 8th, 1912, an almshouse in Central ennsylvania. Three male inmates in need of constant medical attention—one tubercular and the other suffering with cancer. These men are allowed to mingle with the other inmates at will. All inmates complain about food. The tubercular patient stated the physician had ordered him a daily diet of eggs and milk, but he had not received any. The inmates stated the Doctor had not been there for weeks and when he did arrive he remained but a short time. An old woman, suffering from erysipelas of the face, is doing the cooking. Attention was called to conditions by Mr. McGarry and the authorities were notified to correct same.

On May 2nd, 1912, Assistant General Agent McGarry visited a home in the Central part of the State. No toilet facilities in the house; no bath rooms and the method of bathing is unsanitary and unsatisfactory. Children are allowed to remain in the institution indefinitely and in one case a man and wife have been inmates of this institution for nine years. A girl child had been born and is now six years of age. She is living in the almshouse with her parents, a direct violation of the law. No attempt was made to remove her. Attention was called to the law, that children over two years of age, should not remain in the almshouse over 60 days. There were a great many sick inmates and an outside building, about 100 yards from the main building, was used as a hospital department. This building was originally a cattle shed and an attempt was made to transform it into a hospital room. It was unsanitary and filthy in every respect. This room was in charge of a feeble-minded woman, who was subject to epileptic fits. I was informed that a physician from the adjacent town was in constant attendance, but why he permits such conditions to exist, is beyond me. A special delivery letter was sent at once, calling the attention of County Commissioners to the matter and the clerk replied that changes were under consideration and our recommendations would be carried out.

On May 2nd, 1912, an almshouse in the western part of the State was inspected by Assistant General Agent Theurer. Institution is situated on low ground and every time there is a rise in the river, the place is flooded. Buildings are in bad shape. No conveniences. Vermin in evidence. Male nurse is needed, and the superintendent needs help for farm, as he cannot give proper supervision to Home. A special report was made and forwarded to County Commissioners, also the Judge of the County and the Grand Jury recommended a new almshouse, but the Commissioners paid no attention. Subse-

quently, the matter was taken up personally with the Judge and the Court has the matter in charge.

An institution in the extreme northwestern part of the State, visited on August 21st, 1912, by Commissioner King and Assistant General Agent Theurer. Sleeping room on men's side very dirty; beds full of bugs; iron beds have wooden slats, which is a good breding place for vermin. 150 inmates, of whom 34 are insane. No attendants for insane on duty at night. Patients are locked in their rooms. In case of fire, the fire escapes would be useless, as windows are barred and locked. There was an orphan girl, 16 years of age, in the insane department. She was an epileptic, but not insane and has not had a fit for eight or nine months. She had been left with an uncle and as he did not want to bother with her, he had her committed to the insane department of this institution, through one of the Poor Directors. She was of healthy appearance, and arrangements were made with a Juvenile Court officer to look after her until she could be placed in the State Institution, at Polk for examination. Attention of authorities called to conditions.

A Home in Southwestern Pennsylvania, visited by Assistant General Agent Theurer, on January 24th, 1912. Building in bad condition, plaster falling off walls and ceiling. Tubercular patients are not isolated. Ventilation very bad. We recommended new building for the care of the tubercular patients and the old building renovated and painted. County Commissioners promised to adopt our suggestions.

A Home in Central Pennsylvania visited on June 4th, by Assistant General Agent Theurer. Sleeping rooms need cleaning and painting. Vermin in evidence. Buildings in bad shape. Attention of County Commissioners called to existing conditions, with the request that this have immediate attention. Our request ignored. Have taken the matter up with the Judge of the County.

In some of the large cities, we have had to make investigations of the almshouses. In one of the large cities, for instance, on November 1911, we found the following conditions: Clothing not laundered properly—in very, very bad condition after being returned from the laundry—not half washed and odor therefrom very objectionable. Clothing from patients suffering from venereal diseases and tuberculosis not separated from other laundry—all washed together. No variety of food given bed patients. Vermin in evidence. More attendants needed in the Women's Out Ward. The matter was brought to the attention of the proper authorities and conditions have very much improved in the pauper department within the past year, but the overcrowding in the insane department still continues. It has been criticised and condemned continuously by the Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy. The overcrowding exists and will continue to exist as long as the present system continues and money is not appropriated for the proper care of the unfortunates.

From these reports you will notice that conditions in some of the County Homes in Pennsylvania are most unsatisfactory and inadequate and this is due, to a great extent, to lack of administrative ability and common sense by the authorities in charge, be it steward, Poor Board or County Commisioners, as well as inexcusable ignorance of the laws of hygiene and sanitation. There is also a lack of common sense very often shown in the quality of the food served. On the other hand, we have in Pennsylvania a number of admirably managed Homes, which deserve to be ranked among the model institutions of the Country.

It would be desirable if every County hospital and every county Home could have enough ground for recreation purposes, as well as to supply employment to those physically able to work. This applies

particularly to the insane. This has its practical side, as it tends to make the institution self-sustaining. The city of Cleveland has, in my opinion, solved this question by the establishment of the Cooley Farms. These farms consist of about two thousand acres, on which buildings are erected for the aged, infirm and tubercular paupers. Everyone who is able works and to a great extent it eliminates the tramp. I think this scheme could be worked out for the unfortunates in our large county institutions, particularly, in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Another matter is the ignorance of the law shown by the authorities, particularly, the laws, governing children in almshouses. They do not always report to our Board when children are kept over sixty days, after they have reached the age of two years, and many of them are allowed to spend their young lives in the atmosphere of an almshouse, which is not conducive to their education or well-being. (Philadelphia County reports to me that during the present month they have in the Hospital and asylum of the Philadelphia General Hospital, at Blockley, 124 children, of whom 90 are over two years and under twelve years. Allegheny County Home reports they have 21 children over two years of age. These children will all be provided for by the authorities and the various child placing agencies in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.)

Two remedies have been suggested for the correction of these abuses. The first would be the enactment of a law making it mandatory on the aforesaid institutions to accept the recommendations of the Board of Public Charities.

The other is that the public should be aroused to the importance to the community at large of a proper administration of these institutions, and to uphold the County Commissioners, financially and otherwise, for it must be borne in mind that in many cases where abuses are brought to the attention of the County Commissioners, funds are entirely lacking to carry out the practical suggestions advanced by the Board of Public Charities.

These questions should receive serious and careful consideration, as there is no charity which appeals to the ordinary citizen as much as the proper care of the unfortunate, who through failure of health and fortune has become a ward of the public.

Mr. Wharton: I don't like to criticise: If anyone is to be criticised you should criticise Mr. Colborn, for giving me this subject.

Mr. Barnhart: If you will give us Directors an opportunity to defend ourselves. We have spent $100 to get rid of roaches. I am glad you read that paper. I don't think we are included in that paper: If I thought we were I would take the next train for home.

Mr. Solenberger: I am glad Mr. Wharton brought out those points. I think he hit our County pretty hard. But if you come to Philadelphia next year you will see the new buildings that will take the place of the old ones to which Mr. Wharton refers. Many of the children to whom he refers are in the Hospital Department: others are there whose mothers have been in the Hospital, and they have been there a longer tima than specified. Then there are other children who don't seem to belong anywhere. They are not in condition to put out into families. Apparently there is a need for a Children's Department, of the Hospital. I think the more populous Counties probably need some kind of Hospital for the children, separate from the adults.

I know there are many children who have infectious diseases and ought not to be with other children. I think we should have a Ward for the children, to care for them until they are in condition.

Mrs. Lindsey: That is a problem that has vexed the hearts and

souls of the volunteer workers of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The reproach has been thrown in our teeth that we are a child Placing Agency and that being so, (the reproach is thrown out) that we do not go into the almshouse and take all the children and place them in proper homes. It often happens that a committee of our ladies, in looking over children, find that possibly seven out of ten are unfit to be placed out in families, and it seems to me that fact should be taken into consideration. Mr. Solenberger referred to the fact, this morning, that people taking children into their homes generally desire to have absolute possession of the child. They are unwilling to take them unless they have the privilege of adopting them, later on, if they prove satisfactory. Many of the children are being temporarily held in the almshouses, so we cannot obtain possession of them. Then there are children who are physically defective, and they are not children that people want in their homes. If those desiring to take a child ask the question "is there tuberculosis, or epilepsy, or insanity, in this family" and you know there is and you tell them the truth (and it seems to me you are bound to do that) they will not want to take the child.

There is a class that Mr. Solenberger referred to, and that I have met with a number of times and each time I have been distressed about it, and that is a class of children that apparently ought not to consigned to Polk, and who are too defective to attract people to them, and are not desirable for people to take into their homes. It was suggested that these children could be boarded, in the boarding Homes. But you must remember that the women who conduct those Homes are not generally women who are capable of dealing with such cases. They look upon the child as an incorrigible, one who can be whipped and punished for a condition that the trained worker appreciates is something that the child is not responsible for. I have come upon a number of such cases, where the children have been boarded in homes. I endorse what Mr. Solenberger has said in that we have got to have something of the kind to meet present conditions—(Applause.)

Mr. Colborn: I am delighted to know that my assignment seems to meet with the approval of this Association. I don't know whether or not any of the representatives of the institutions referred to are present: if they are I am sure they will profit by the criticisms.

Mr. Mackin (To Mr. Wharton) Do you find more trouble where the almshouse comes under the cahrge of the County Commissioners than where there is a regular organized Board of Directors of the Poor?

Mr. Wharton: I think where the Directors of the poor are in charge I can reach them easier: They are in closer touch and attend to their work more than where it is simply the County Commissioners.

Hon. N. B. Wilson, of Williamsport, is called for, to discuss the question "Care and productions of almshouse farms:"

ADDRESS BY HON. N. B. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson was received with applause, and said: If we had the land to do it with I think we could make our institution almost self-sustaining. As a general thing we haven't the help to work a farm to any extent. Our people, when the working season comes on, get out. When cold weather comes they are apt to drift back, when the work is all done. I am not fully satisfied that farming is very profitable business for an almshouse. There are circumstances, like the fertility of the land, and the markets, etc., that enter into the question. I hardly feel that I am able to discuss farming business very

much: I am not speaking from personal experience along those lines, because we haven't the farm. We raise vegetables etc., for our own use. Last year, however, we bought some 300 bushels of potatoes, and we had to buy cabbage and other things of that kind, last year.

The question of help, in almshouse management, is a pretty important question. If a man don't want to work I know of no law that compels him to work, although I am heartily in favor of a law to compel a man to work where he is able to. I think the work problem is one of the greatest problems that confront us. Women come to us, and we ask them "What is the cause of your trouble?" and they answer "My man is out of work." I reply "You go home, and send your man here and we will talk to him." The man comes, and we ask him and he says he has no work. If we had some work to put him at it would end that problem.

I think fifty per cent of the people who come to us come with the plea that they are out of work. That they have been out of work for a week or two, perhaps; showing that no provision had been made for the future. In our section there is no scarcity of work: a man can work if he wants to. There is a class of people who are always "hunting work," but they don't stop long enough to take a job.

I don't know whether Mr. Wharton had our Home on his List or not. We try to have things as good as we can have them: We have a man and his wife in charge, who are reliable, and we think the people get good treatment.

It impresses me that the report read by Mr. Wharton (it may be necessary to leave blanks) but it seems to me it would be well to make the places public.

Mr. Barnhart: I want to thank the Court for granting me the privilege of hearing something that I have enjoyed more than anything else I have heard in all the Convention. I remember a story of the old soldier in the mountains:

Mr. Colborn here read the following paper prepared by Mr. J. A. Gray, Steward at Ebensburg: "Salaries."

The Steward and the Matron of a County home assume heavy and constant responsibilities. There is not one hour in twenty-four that they can cast this burden aside. Vigil must be kept night and day in order to manage successfully such an institution. The inmates as a rule are irresponsible in so many ways and yet they are so cunning and crafty that one must be continually on guard. This makes life dragging and wearisome on both the Steward and Matron. The family of the Steward is compelled to come more or less in contact with the inmates and in most cases to live under the same roof. Any father or mother will hesitate to take children where they will be compelled to witness such sights as are common at a County home, Many of the inmates are careless and indifferent about their appearances and make exposures of themselves that go far beyond the bounds of decency. The Steward and his family must live surrounded by such conditions daily. Indeed the father or mother that will not hesitate before placing the child in such daily surroundings must lack some in parental care and foresight. The Steward and Matron can be relieved much by the help with which they are surrounded. A good strong woman at the side of the Matron and a trustworthy and peaceable man working in conjunction and sympathy with the Steward will do much toward relieving a most trying situation. The County Home demands a man of ability. He must or should have some business experience. He must possess the knack of handling human beings many of whom are weak mentally. He must have executive and administrative ability. The Matron must be a woman of force and character. She must in a measure isolate herself from friends and

associates as her work requires constant attention. Many of the details of the management rest on her shoulders. The cleanliness of the place, economy in its management, and her example among the inmates, are questions that she has to consider daily. When we consider these matters we are impressed with the importance of securing proper persons at the head of these homes. It is a business proposition with which a County must deal and no County can afford to practice false economy in this matter. Men who are capable of managing County homes can make a success out of so many things and they will look at it from a commercial view point. In other words it will be a question of dollars and cents. The laborer is worthy of his hire and this is true in this matter. Every County should offer such a salary that it would appeal to persons of the proper caliber and in that way we can place Stewards and Matrons in these homes that will be a credit to our times and blessing to these unfortunates. Of course it is possible to pay the sum and they get a misfit but as a general proposition the County that is most liberal in its salaries handles its indigent most economically and at the same time makes these places comfortable and homelike.

Mr. Brownmiller, (Schuylkill) read the following paper "Salaries, Stewards, Matrons and Employees."

Paper by H. H. Brownmiller.

Director Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been said that "NUNC DIMITTIS is the sweetest of all canticles to those who have lived long, strenuously, and kindly." This is true, yet it ought not to be too eagerly waited for. One may fail to reach the goal in his desire to grasp the prize. He is a poor servant who keeps watching the clock for the coming round of the hour to quit. It is time enough to let go our work when the day is far spent, and we hear the sunset gun telling us that the day's task is over. Not until then is the plough to be left in the furrow, and the task dropped from the hand unfinished. The Lord of Life whose messenger Death is, is the only one who has the right to assoil from work and bid His busy servants lay down their tools and rest, Life is to be lived out to its utmost end—and to its utmost best. At 46 years of age, Melancthon in one of his far down dips of feeling exclaimed, "I serve in hardness, and often think of flight." Yet with a brave heart he remained at his post until the Master said, "It is enough," and called him to his eternal rest.

In (Paul the aged) we have a beautiful illustration of one who stuck to a difficult post until God's mild curfew sounded his release—you know what he said—(I have fought a good fight etc.) (2Tim. IV. 6-88 with such a delightful RETROSPECT, and with such a blessed PROSPECT—these are my reasons for being here—Never before in the history of our Country had it to face such turbulent conditions of affairs as today. Lime light exposures, X-ray studies are plentiful and have given to Newspapers and current literature a new sense, increasing the scrap-heap of human theories, human philosphies and human guesses to significant size. Upon every hand one is confronted with difficulties both complex and confusing. A premium consequently is set upon every thing done—upon productions an dlabor alike—commensurate to their use and usefulness. CONSEQUENTLY since man largely is made of the Earth Earthy—dependent for existence upon things material as to shelter and food which nothing but money can purchase and provide; it is upon SALARIES first that I have been requested to speak.

This, because of the need of efficiency everywhere today as never

before. And for which money, the amount of money paid as salary alone can offer a compensation. Accordingly if in any or all of our institutions there is to be a filling of the position assigned properly, efficiency alone can be rewarded by paying salaries accordingly.

In fact, we have reached that stage of development in this country that if an institution is to meet its requirements, it must be MANNED, and for which manning a reasonable salary paid is commensurate ONLY.

And ONLY when the taxpayers have begun to realize this—that the best machinery only will produce the best results by way of management in our institutions, will they heartily support their various institutions on their territory; will they likewise endorse their respective Board for paying the best Salaries to the most capable incumbants at the head of their institutions, which brings us SECONDLY to the question of STEWARDS, and HERE as to THEIR qualifications. And whose FIRST qualifying characteristic should be common sense, which means UN-COMMON COMMON SENSE, possesed scarcely by one person out of a thousand. Above all, No Board can afford to install a "CRANK" into any office; for what it is A crank that is necessary to make a machine go, too many cranks will make the machine perfectly useless. Accordingly your stewards should be men also of an even temperament, one of social qualities, thoroughly interested and in sympathy with the inmates of the institution with which they are connected. In a word, they should be thoroughly human in their dealings with all men.

As to MATRONS in the third place—these should be of a varied complexion and in efficiency personally able to fill their respective places wherever put, and that most willingly. To the inmates they should show themselves always claimant and patient.

As to employees—these should constantly be fairminded to their superiors, thoroughly versed in the laws and regulations governing them and their institutions. They should prove themselves loyal and true to the Superintendent and others over them;—All to the honor and glory of the Board and the welfare of the institution and its interests.

BUT my dear friends, your whole life, the whole life of our Nation is not covered by its Politics and Economic.

Civilization does not consist of Free Political Institutions and material prosperity.

The morality of a community,
The observance of law and order,
Its freedom from vice,
Its intelligence,
Its rate of Mortality and Morbidity.
Its thrift.
Its cleanliness and freedom from a DEGRADING PAUPERISM.
The observance of family ties and obligations.
Its humanitarian disposition and charity.

Its Social Ideals and habits are just as much indexes of civilization as trial by Jury and a high rate of wages—these things are the flower and fruit of civilization. In them consists the pursuit of happiness which our ancestors coupled with life and Liberty as the inallenable rights of a man or a woman.

Let us all go away, God willing, from this convention and work for actual betterment. Not with the idea of a large salary foremost in our minds. Don't be men and women with high-stepping, trumpet-blowing, self-flattering creeds available for advertising purposes only. Let us not dishonor the God whom we confess on our coin, "In God we trust."

Mr. President, I have talked with a good deal of energy and emphasis here, but I make no apology for it. It is because I have been trying, not in polished and finished phrases, but with earnestness, to faithfully express the convictions of my innermost heart.

Mr. Brownmiller's paper was recived with applause.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the opening Session of the Convention at Erie, on the 16th day of October, 1912, the President read the sad announcement that Mr. William Lightner, of Landisburg, Perry County, during the noon hour, while attempting to cross the railroad tracks, was run down by an engine, and fatally injured, and was taken to St. Vincents Hospital.

The President appointed Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Hon. Bromley Wharton, and L. C. Colborn, Esq., to go immediately to the Hospital and ascertain his condition, and give such directions as was necessary in the case, who reported a few hours later that Mr. Lightner was severely and fatally injured and had passed into the great Beyond, and that directions had been made for the shipment of his body to his home, and his family notified of the sad accident.

On report made, the President appointed Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, J. A. Gray, and W. C. Grube, as a Committee to draft an appropriate resolution expressing the sorrow of the Members for the sad accident and death and sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, with directions that the report of the committee be made to the Secretary for insertion in the proceeding of the Convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

It became the sad duty of your Committee to report the death of one of its members, Mr. William A. Lightner, of Landisburg, of Perry County, Penn'a., who while in attendance at this Convention as a member, met with a fatal accident at the Railroad crossing at Erie, Penna.

RESOLVED that a portion of our mintues be devoted to a record of the life of our departed friend.

RESOLVED that the sympathy of this Association be extended to the bereaved family and friends, and that a copy of this minute be sent to the family of the deceased.

Hon. E. P. Gould (Erie) read the following paper, "The necessity for the Codification of the Poor Laws of the State and submission of Law." The paper was received with applause.

Paper by Hon. E. P. Gould.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention:

The Legislature of 1889, on the recommendation of Governor Beaver, in his annual message, passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to revise and codify the poor laws of the state. This committee, when appointed, organized and laid out the work to be done; and no commission ever did more faithful service. Every part of the state was visited and the methods prevailing were ascertained and conditions as they existed were learned. Then the methods that obtained in other states were investigated by going from state to state to study the laws and systems under which the poor funds were distributed in them. Not content with the information obtainable in this country the Commission sent a committee to Europe to study the various plans adopted in the different nations there in distributing public charity. This Commission made its report and submitted an act to the next Legislature embodying the ideas of the members as the result of their exhaustive investigations. One of the things that the Commission was most thoroughly convinced of, was the uselessness of the state Board of Public Charities and the

necessity of the establishment of a state Department of Charities. The bill presented by the Commission incorporated in the act submitted the abolishment of the Board of Public Charities and the establishment of a Department of Charities. For the first time in years the old Board of Public Charities showed life and it opposed the bill submitted and defeated it. In 1895 it was again defeated, and in 1897 a modified bill was passed, to be vetoed by Governor Hastings. This bill formulated by the commission was year after year approved by this Association. In fact it was through the influence of this Association that Governor Beaver recommended the revising and codifying of the poor laws of the state.

I have been requested to draft and present to this Convention another bill to revise and codify the poor laws for the approval of the Association. After due consideration I have decided that it would be useless to do so. There can be no uniform system of poor law administration in this state under present conditions. No measure of that kind can be formulated without a thorough knowledge of existing conditions throughout the state. This is one of the most difficult things possible to do. The legislature from time to time, through local needs or influences, after some act has been passed which superseded and if not specifically repealed a former act, did in effect appeal it, has gone on and amended the former act to meet some fancied need when the act already on the statute books could have been utilized. In this way the various general laws relating to poor law management have become an interminable tangle, beyond the comprehension of any student of the law, and worse than a Chinese puzzle to the ordinary citizen. Then there are county districts which are regulated by general laws, others by special laws, and some by the general laws modified by special provisions. This is also true of the township districts, while most of the poor districts of cities, and portions of counties which have poor or alms houses are created and governed by special acts of the legislature. I was in hopes to be able to give the Association a statement showing the number of poor districts in the state, and the number of each kind as to size and management, but there is at present no department or place in the state where the desired information can be obtained.

There should be some department where all the information required could be obtained at once. The Board of Public Charities is now the only state organization having charge or control of the state or public charities. This Board is composed of men of great ability and of the highest character who have an interest in the improvement of our public charities, but most, if not all of them, have large private business interests to engross their attention, and as they receive no compensation for the services they render, one naturally hesitates to criticise a body of distinguished gentlemen who have been appointed to have charge of the charities of the state, when all of the time they devote to the duties of the position they hold is entirely without compensation. In fact I am informed that some if not all of the present members of the Board of Public Charities would not have accepted the position if there had been any salary attached. But when we consider that more than $13,000,000.00 are appropriated for the charities of the state and the penal institution and approval of the Board of Public Charities, and then in adition to this, that Board has the supervision and oversight of all the poor districts of the state, we cannot refrain from saying that the entire system of the oversight and supervision of our public charities is wrong.

There should be a state department of Charities to have the management and supervision of our public charities and institutions receiving state aid, and also the oversight of the poor districts of the

state. The persons having charge of such Department should receive ample compensation and be held to a strict accountability as to the manner in which their duties are performed. When such a department is created, then and not till then can we hope to see any unifying of the methods of the prevailing diversified systems of poor law management now prevailing.

When attempts to revise and codify the poor laws of the state are formulated and urged by a Department, and not opposed by those in control of the state charities, as is now the case, then and not till then can we hope for success.

I would therefore advise that this Association recommend the abolishment of the effete Board of Public Charities, and that a Department of Charities be created to perform the duties now imposed upon the Board of Public Charities, with such other powers and duties as may be necessary.

I desire to have it fully understood that no attack is made upon any member of the Board of Public Charities, but on the contrary I wish to say that several members of that Board deserve our highest commendation for the services they have rendered and the sacrifices they have made, and so far as I know there is no fault to be found with any member. I wish to say further that I know of no one who is more able, faithful and conscientious in the performance of the duties of his office than Dr. Frank Woodbury, the secretary of the Committee on Lunacy; and the General Agent of the Board, Bromley Wharton, is fast becoming familiar with the duties of his office, as well as becoming an authority in all matters relating to our public charities; and should a Department of Charities be created, I know of no persons in the state so well qualified to organize and conduct it as those two men. It is not the Board of Public Charities or any of its members that I would censure or condemn, but it is the system that should be changed.

It is proper to state here that most of the amendments incorporated in the act prepared by the Commission appointed by Governor Beaver, other than the abolishment of the Board of Public Charities, and the provisions to bring all parts of the state under a uniform system of management, have already been enacted into laws by separate acts of the legislature.

In closing I will repeat what I have tried to make clear, namely, that there is, as I view it, no hope of any attempt to revise, codify and make uniform the poor laws of the state until a Department of Charities is created.

Preventive Legislation as a Means to Decrease Feeble-Mindedness, Insanity and Transmissible Diseases.

In the absence of Dr. Steward the paper was presented by Secretary Colborn.

The subject which has just been brought before you today appears to be one which is well suited to debate by such a meeting as this.

It is interesting to note that recently, as you are all doubtless aware, non-medical publicists have discussed the subejct freely and openly, and there is, I am certain, a considerable lay opinion in favor of radical restriction of degenerate procreation.

The difficulties of the subject are many and great, chief amongst them the comparative scarcity of figures and results of experience or experiment. I may however remind you that Dr. Sharp, physician to the Indiana Reformatory, has been performing the operation of vasectomy for the past eleven or twelve years and has completed successfully several hundreds of operations. In 1908 he stated his experience

in the following words: "I have been doing this operation for nine full years. I have 236 cases that afforded splendid opportunity for post-operative observation and I have never seen any unfavorable symptoms; there is no disturbed mental or nervous condition following, but on the contrary the patient becomes of a more sunny disposition, brighter of intellect and the operation is indorsed by the subjected persons."

In our study of eugenics one is struck with the tremendous power of heredity and especially the enormous influence it has on the production of insanity. The fact of inheritance of psychic peculiarities and disease was known even to Hippocrates. It is but one of the manifestations of a biologic law that plays a tremendous part in the organic world and on which all mental advancement of the human race depends.

Dr. Havelock Ellis has described a German family, of whom 834 persons were known to have descended from a physically strong but mentally weak and drunken woman. The very large majority of these persons were prostitutes, drunkards, tramps, paupers and criminals. This horde of undesirables cost the German government more than $1,250,000. The cost of the notorious Jukes family to the country has been considerably in excess of $1,000,000.

The Commonwealth has a right to demand of those engaged in the work connected with this class of individuals to make some serious attempt to minimize the apparent perpetual increase in mental deficiency.

The medical profession has made remarkable advances in various phases of its work but when we compare what I may call our mental public health work with that accomplished by our brethren in other departments of our profession, it appears to me that we are sadly behind, having left this part of our work to educational authorities and social reformers. We have to face the facts that we are annually turning out of our asylums, a number of recovered, partially recovered and unimproved patients corresponding to from roughly 25 per cent to 50 per cent of our several admission rates; of these about 58 per cent are women, about 75 per cent of whom are at the child-bearing age, and 42 per cent men, nearly all, fully 90 per cent of whom are at the reproductive age. In charitable institutions the larger majority of these people are of the poorest class, mostly improvident, poorly educated, absolutely ignorant of the malignant powers they possess and abominably careless as to what their progeny may be, what degree of mental or physical impotence their children may inherit, how they shall live, who will have to support them or what poverty-stricken, unhealthy, immoral or secluded lives they may have to lead.

The predominant and almost agonizing fact is this—that lack of control and lack of responsibility are the ever-present afflictions of the feeble-minded, whether immured or liberated. We cannot give them these powers; advice is of no avail. The question is: What is to be done to prevent the wholesal rproduction of embodied insanity?

Laws have been enacted in the states of Indiana, Connecticut, California and Oregon, under which considerable work has been done in preventing the increase of the undesirable dependents, idiots and imbeciles.

The following press report describes the enactment into law of the bill for the sterilization of criminals in New York State:

"The bill introduced by Assemblyman Bush which aims to eliminate as much as possible the transmission of criminal and mentally deficient tendencies from parent to child has become a law through the signature of Governor Dix. It is the outcome of a movement on foot for several years with the strong support of phyisicians and

criminologists, as well as members of the judiciary. In adopting such a law New York is following the example of New Jersey, Illinois and other states.

The criminals who come within the operation of the law are those who have been convicted of rape or of such a succession of offenses as the board may decide to afford sufficient evidence of confirmed criminal tendencies. The board is also required to examine into the mental and physical condition, the record and family history of all male feeble-minded, epileptic and other defective persons in the state institutions to examine whether they shall come within the operation of the law."

Legal sterilization of the mental defective, with due precautions, is to be regarded as one of the most beneficial institutions of the future and will be a step which will make not merely for the benefit of the patient but primarily and chiefly for the benefit of society.

James McB Robb presents the following valuable paper:

If the Programme Committee of this Convention had consulted me before selecting the subject assigned me to discuss, I am not sure that I would not have selected the same topic; however, with their permission and yours, I will re-state the question in this way.

"Reciprocity Between Poor Districts."

I am not familiar with the details of Alms House management and with the business relations growing out of the duties of Superintendents and Stewards of Alms Houses one with another. These matters in our County are all entrusted to our Superintendent; and the Board of Directors seldom, if ever, find it necessary to interfere. The Directors of the Poor and the questions which arise between them in the conduct of their business, are familiar to all of you no doubt, Chiefly, these consist in determining the **settlement** of the Indigent Poor and the Indigent Insane. In the adjustment of these cases, we can, by a little care, save each other a great deal of labor and avoid many unpleasant controversies.

We often receive letters from the Directors and Overseers of the Poor of our neighboring Counties, something like this:

"Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen:

An order of relief has been taken out in our County for one John Doe, a resident of your County. Kindly advise what disposition you want to make of him.

Yours etc.,

Directors of the Poor

Of————————County."

How much better it would be and how much easier we can make our work, if this letter had been in form something like this: Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen:

An order of relief has been taken out for one John Doe, who came to our County about six months ago from McKeesport in your County. He lived at No. 307 Jenny Lind St., McKeesport. Worked at the National Tube Mills under John Smith, (foreman), for one year. He rented his house from John Brown No. 217 Fifth Ave. He lived prior to this, at No. 406 Fourth Ave., in the house of Wm. Jones, whose office is at No. 416 Fifth Ave. Is well known to Robt Abrams, No. 314 Fifth Ave., and Simon Edwards, No. 226 River Ave. He lived in McKeesport for some three years.

Yours etc.,

In two or three days we could verify his statement by calling on Messrs Smith, Brown, Jones, Abrams and Edwards. If an imposter, we could satisfy you. If his statement was found to be true, we could dispose of the matter at once—by accepting the case as ours and either have him removed to our County or make proper arrangements for his care at his present home. I only present this imaginary correspondence between two Poor Districts for the purpose of impressing on your to determine whether the man's settlement is in your County or in minds the necessity of accuracy in obtaining the necessary information mine.

No Director in any County, should attempt to impose on another County by trying to escape his own responsibility for the care of the Indigent Poor or Insane who may be found in his district. On the contrary, he should not attempt to fix the settlement of a person or family found in his district, on another district, until he has satisfied himself beyond a doubt, that the person or family has a settlement in another County, and then he should give the fullest information possible to the Directors of that District to assist them in investigating the case.

First, give the correct name of the applicant, Age, Number in family—How long in your district—Where did they live before coming to your district. If less than one year, give previous residence—For whom did he work—The name of his foreman. If in a Village or Borough, give residence and street number—From whom did he rent—Had he any relatives now living in the place from which he moved to your District—To whom can he refer as parties well known to him in the place from which he moved—In a word, give every detail of the history of the applicant prior to his moving into your district that will be of assistance in investigating his case; and when this information is given you from another district, lose no time in making your investigation thorough and reply at once.

Then again—We should be always willing to give a Director in a neighboring district any information we may have to enable him to fix the settlement of an applicant for relief, even though he does not have a settlement in our district. We had some time ago, a case reported to us of a girl (a domestic), found that she had only been in our district a few months—had lived with a family in a large town in one of the eastern Counties of this State. We wrote to the Directors of said County, giving her history in detail; and received a reply from one of the Directors, saying that he knew the girl well and knew the family with which she lived, but that they did not live in his district. It put us to a good deal of trouble to find finally, that the family with which this girl lived, lived across the river in adjoining County, in a town of the same name, but having the prefix—West, attached to it. How easy it would have been for that Director to have added that her settlement was in————County. You wouldn't feel inclined to give that Director any more information than the law allows, if the shoe was on the other foot—Would you?

Again—We should be fair with each other in making out bills for out-door relief, for care in Alms Houses and for investigating cases reported to us from other districts. In our County, we make no charge for medical attention except in cases of infectious diseases; and no charge for investigation.

With Overseers of the Poor, it is almost impossible for us to maintain reciprocal relations, as many of the Counties of the Commonwealth which still have that almost obsolete system of caring for their Poor, have thirty, forty or more Poor Districts within their County, while the larger Counties have seldom more than two or three districts, and in very many Counties, but one district.

Again, the Overseer of the Poor, receives, I believe, no recompense, except for each case as it arises; and as a consequence, they feel that they should be paid for their time and expenses in investigating cases belonging to other Counties, and I think this claim is not without justice. Let me illustrate the inequalities that exist between Counties having a Board of Directors of the Poor and Counties having the Overseer system. We had a case reported to us some time ago from the Overseers of the Poor in one of the western Counties of the State, where it was proven that a man with his family, had moved from Allegheny County over two and one half years ago in fairly comfortable circumstances. He had never been a charge on Allegheny County—had never asked from any charity any aid; but who, from some cause, became a charge on one of the townships of that County. It was found, that like many roving people, he, after having moved to that County, had not remained long enough in any one district to gain a settlement; and as a result his settlement came back to Allegheny County and we were compelled to pay for his maintenance until he got on his feet again.

I am of the opinion that an amendment to our settlement laws should be pased that would provide, (and I suggest this to our Legislative Committee). That wherever a person or family has been a resident for one year or more in any County of this Commonwealth, although residing in different Poor districts and not having a settlement in one district, the Commissioners of said County should be chargeable for his maintenance.

I fear that at times, in our anxiety to protect the interest of our tax-payers, we forget the rights of the unfortunate. The right of every person, having a settlement in our district, to proper care and treatment when old age, sickness or misfortune overtakes them, is a legal right to which he is entitled and may demand of us, and one not enjoyed by a person not having this settlement. This right he does not relinquish, if to improve his condition, he removes from your district; until he has acquired a settlement in another district; and your responsibility is precisely the same until he has acquired a settlement in another district, as though he had never changed his residence.

Paper by Dr. A. J. Somers.

"Should Chronic Insane be Kept in Hospitals in Their Own Counties."

Mr. President and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

The subject as to whether or not Chronic Insane should be kept in Hospitals in their own Counties is I think of especial interest to this Convention. At the outset I may say that Chronic Insane can be maintained more economically in a Hospital owned and operated by a County keeping such patients in State Hospitals. Personally I feel it best to compel each County to keep all of its insane, excepting criminal cases, for a number of reasons the chief of which are:

First, there are a greater percentage of discharges from County Hospitals against the number admitted annually than are discharged from State Hospitals. The tabulations given in the annual reports by the Committee on Lunacy will clearly prove this. For instance, in three years, 1906, 1907 and 1908 the percentage of discharges against the whole number treated in State Hospitals of Pennsylvania was 6.09 percent while during the same period the percentage for discharges from County Hospitals was 14.64 percent, showing over 100 percent more discharges form County Hospitals than from State Hospitals. (Figures for County Hospitals after 1909 are not available), but from personal knowledge I know that about the same ratio of the percentage of discharges from the two classes of Institutions continues.

Now if for no other reason than that more people are sent home from County hospitals than from state hospitals, I believe that every County should suport its own insane. When we consider the large staff of physicians and trained help of all kinds connected with all the State Hospitals of Pennsylvania as against most of the County Hospitals with one physician compelled to do all the medical work and to attend to all the details of administration, it seems curious that County Hospitals have a percentage of discharges 100 percent greater than State Hospitals.

There are various arguments advanced why this is so. One of the favorite arguments of State Hospital Officials is that the State Hospitals have a mass of Chronic insane that has accumulated during the course of many years. They forget that every County Hospital has taken its quota of Chronic insane from such State Hospitals when the former opened its doors for business. Therefore the ratio of Acute and Chronic cases had to be the same when a County Hospital was opened for business as in the State Hospital when its patients were removed. Personally I believe that County Hospitals being within the County when any individual becomes mentally unbalanced he is sent to the County Hospital much earlier in the disease than to State Hospitals. In nearly every County having its own County Hospital the people take pride in their Institution and it being virtually at home have confidence in the officers of their Institution that they do not seem to have in State Hospitals. As I am perfectly familiar with the figures of Blair County Hospital, I will deal with figures from it only in the balance of this paper.

The year ending 1910 we admitted 96 patients and discharged 68. In 1911 we admitted 111 and discharged 73, an average of 72 and 63 percent respectively. A County maintaining its Insane in State Hospitals must pay a flat rate of $1.75 per capita per week. This is money spent for which there is no return. On the other hand, for patients maintained in the County Hospitals the State allows a flat rate of $2.00 per capita per week. The state saves money by this arrangement both in the weekly cost of maintaining patients as compared to the cost in State Hospitals; besides this it has no investment in buildings and equipments.

In every case where a County Hospital has been built and equipped in Pennsylvania, it has been all to the advantage of the County. So far as I am aware those Counties owning their own Hospitals are maintaining their insane for less than half, and in some cases less than one-third, of what it would have cost them had they maintained these cases in State Hospitals. An Institution properly built and located on a farm of its own and properly equipped and officered should under the present State allowance be nothing more nor less than a money making proposition for a County. Unfortunately there is not a County Hospital in Pennsylvania located on its own farm. The Directors of the Poor and County Commissioners in each case evidently believe that their Poor Farms were too large and should support two Institutions instead of one.

A hospital situated on its own farm should have acreage sufficient to fatten its own beef, keep cows sufficient to supply the entire Institution with large amounts of butter and milk. It should raise its own horse, cattle and chicken feed, besides this the farm should be large enough to raise all the potatoes required and all classes of vegetables to be used as green vegetables and in the way of dried and canned vegetables. If such an Institution were established the cash outlay would be not over one-third as much as it is under the present system of placing County Hospitals on the Poor Farm.

There are other reasons why County Hospitals should not be on the Poor Farm. First, and foremost, the insane and paupers are not

of the same class. The paupers are shiftless and also many of them able-bodied but will not work. This class of inmates at Poor Houses create no end of trouble among the inmates of Hospitals for the Insane when they are located next door. Patients will frequently say I won't do any work as long as they let lazy people at the Poor House lay around and do nothing. Work is the best medicine for most of the Acute and for all of the Chronic Insane, excepting, of course, sickly ones. This is also true of paupers. Inmates of the County Homes frequently pass matches in the windows to the patients and in several instances they have taken money from inmates of this Hospital (which was left with the patient by some well meaning friend) with which they buy whiskey and for the great trouble they have to procure the same, the pauper is as a rule willing to divide the whiskey with the patient. There are many other reasons why Hospitals for the Insane and Poor Houses should not be located on the same farm but it is hardly necessary to enter into them as the reasons given above are more than sufficient to show why both Institutions should have their own farms.

The income of County Hospitals should be from three sources: First the per capita allowance from the State; second, money received from private and semi-indigent patients; and third, from the farm. To my mind practically all of the County officers are negligent in their charges of private patients, the officers stating in several instances that they felt that when the friend of the patient paid the per capita cost of maintenance that this was sufficient and that they had no right to charge more, with the result that people of means place their afflicted ones in County Hospitals as private patients for the ridiculous small amount of from three to three and seventy-five one-hundredths dollars per week. The care and treatment in most of our County Hospitals is of a good standard and to my mind the officials of these Institutions have a right to expect people of means to pay a reasonable sum for the care and treatment of their insane.

This is the plan followed in Blair County Hospital: Our minimum charge for private patients is Twenty-five Dollars per month. We have no maximum charge, but I might state that from two cases we received Seven and 50-100 Dollars per day. If the family is wealthy they are expected to pay as much as they would pay in any private Hospital for the same care, treatment and attention. Our receipts from this source last year were over Ten Thousand Dollars. During the same time we received a little over Twenty-one Thousand from the State, besides this we had Two or Three Thousand Dollars tied up in estates, etc., which sooner or later will come to the Hospital. No private patient is admitted unless the friends are willing to execute a bond for the payment of the amount agreed upon. At least one of the bondsmen must be a property holder. This Institution showed a profit on its maintenance cost in 1910 and 1911. In 1910, the profit was a little over Twenty-six Hundred Dollars, while in 1911 it was a little over Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars. The profit would have been greater had not the repair items and additional machinery, etc., been out of all proportion to former years. Having shown that County Hospitals can be self-supporting with the state aid as now provided, and that a law could be passed forcing all counties to support its own insane, the question would immediately arise what is to become of the great State Hospitals. I would answer this by saying that there are thousands of feeble-minded girls and women of child bearing age at large in this State who are a menace to society and for protection of posterity should be segregated. The State Hospitals could be converted into Institutions for this class of people where

proper amusements and work could be supplied and these individuals now a menace to society could be given useful employment or made of some use. I am sure that all of you know of many cases where young women have come into your Poor Houses year after year and each time left to your tender mercies a child which will grow up like its mother.

Those of you that have been in this line of work for many years know full well that even as short a time as thirty years ago the number of inmates of Poor Houses was very small as compared to what they are now. Each year the percentage of this class of people grows and it is only a question of time when a County will have to provide for hundreds in place of tens. Just at this time it occurs to me to quote the following: If insanity increases in the same ratio to population as it has in the Forty years ending in 1910, what will the number of lunatics be in Pennsylvania in 2030 or 120 years hence? The answer is that the number will be 5,600,000. The population of the state at that time will be a little over 60,000,000. We cannot, of course, accept this as being correct, but even if the figures are incorrect by 1,000 per cent and there be only 500,000 lunatics in Pennsylvania 120 years from now the proportion is still too large for any one to contemplate with an easy mind. Knowing all that we do of heredity it is our duty to ourselves, our children and all posterity to take the mentally deficient no matter what grade or class and segregate them.

Any one familiar with ancient history knows that great empires rose powerful and fell. We know positively that the cause of the fall of Rome was imbecility, insanity and epilepsy superinduced by the very immoral life led by the Romans for several hundred years. At one time Egypt was the greatest nation and they have left monuments of their ingenuity and mechanical skill, doing work which would tax the most skillful genius of modern times to perform. They possessed knowledge which we today do not possess. Skulls found in Egypt show that their surgical skill was of a high order as proved by the finding of many skulls showing that the operation of trephining was performed thousands of years ago. There never was a race which possessed the artistic and architectural skill of which evidently the ancient Greeks were masters. In these modern times not even the United States Steel Company nor the Krupp Gun Company with their vast resources can manufacture a Damaskus steel blade nor can they harden copper harder than any steel ever was hardened. I believe purely from deduction that all of these arts were lost and all of these great empires failed not by being overcome by barbarians and wiped off the face of the earth and thus in a moment wiped out the brains which had the knowledge to perform and do what they did do but that it slowly died out through general imbecility.

We know of course the fate of the Greeks and Romans that they were eventually conquered, but had they lived moral lives and had the weak-minded individuals been segregated these empires would not have fallen. All this is simply to point out the fate of every nation and of every family, if the feeble-minded imbeciles and chronic insane are allowed to live with the sane and in many cases marry. The Egyptians, Greeks and Italians to this day bear the stamp of imbecility and feeble-mindedness. One may walk along the streets of any of these countries and find both men and women stunted in growth and with the unmistakable stamp of feeble-mindedness on their faces.

Five hundred years ago Spain was in all her glory. The Spaniards have traveled the same road as those above mentioned and are on the decline. In the past twenty-five years Great Britain has re-

duced the physical standard for admission into its army and navy no less than five times. Two years ago the United States Government was compelled to do the same thing. This is an indication of what the eventual result will be unless the question is handled in no uncertain way.

In conclusion let me say that a Hospital for the Insane should be administrated with two purposes in view. First, to return as many of the patients to their homes as it is possible to return. Secondly, to make such an Institution as nearly self-supporting as possible. Politics should be absolutely "cut out" and only men employed who will take an interest in their work and not seek the job because they have forsooth been a political heeler for several years.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES, PITTSBURG, PA.

The City of Pittsburg, like most large cities, seems to be the dumping ground for many of the Poor Districts, and it seems to us that we are likewise expected to stand the burden that should be assumed by the other Poor Districts. It is not a common thing to have some one appear at our office and say that they have been shipped from some City in our State on their way to some other State. This we feel should not be done, for the reason that the City of Pittsburg has about all it can take care of in the way of charity, and while we cheerfully and heartily endeavor to do our duty toward all of the unfortunates, we feel that the time has come when we will have to be a little more strict and do as we have recently done, return the people to the City from whence they have been shipped.

Our principal complaint, however, is the fact, that many of the Poor Directors of the several Poor Districts do not seem to appreciate the necessity of a prompt investigation of all cases that are reported to them. In other words, it seems to be a case of "Don't care" let them do the best they can and they even refuse to answer our letters. We realize in many of the Poor Districts, it is hard to locate the people in these Poor Districts, and we take this into consideration, however, there are a number of cases where we have not even heard from other Poor Districts, after waiting many months for reply, when we have gone to the expense of sending an Inspector to their home town, we have verified the statement given us, established their settlement, and then the Poor Directors acknowledge the case and request our shipping the person home. This, as you see, not only causes an unnecessary expenditure of money, but considerable delay, in getting the people back to their home and friends. (We have had, on a few occasions, insane persons shipped to us, and just last week had the case of a woman shipped from Lynchburg, Va., etc.)

We particularly complain of Dauphin, Blair, Erie, Luzerne and Fayette Counties whom we took out two orders of removal on.

In contract with this we refer with pleasure to Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Somerset, Armstrong, Beaver, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and others, who promptly pay their bills and their prompt replies enable us to transact business without any delay or inconvenience to their people. I have in my possession cards from our file, verifying my statements of cases in these respective counties, and in case any of the Poor Directors care to examine them, they are here for their inspection.

Presented by J. R. Brooks, Chief Examining Officer.

E. R. Walters, Director.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Col. Gould presented and read the Report of the Auditing Committee, as follows:

The Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, for the year ending October 15, 1912.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at last settlement for the year ending October 9, 1911, as per the Auditor's report approved by the Association	$ 52.04
1911.	
By cash from C. A. Society of Chester County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Allegheny County	15.00
By cash from County Commissioners, Indiana County	15.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Jefferson County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Tioga County	10.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Clearfield County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Bedford County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Somerset County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Elk County	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Chester County	15.00
By cash from Trustees Feeble-Minded School, Elwyn	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Blair County	15.00
By cash from Roxboro, P. D. Phila., Directors of the Poor	10.00
By cash from Trustees D. & D. School, Edgwood	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Central P. D. Luzern	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Lancaster County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Central P. D. Luzerne	15.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Fayette County	5.00
By cash from Trustees Bathesta Home	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Delaware County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Scranton P. D.	15.00
By cash from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Conyngham and Centralia, Columbia County	10.00
By cash from Trustees Feeble-Minded School, Polk	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Oxford and Dublin P. D.	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Blakely P. D.	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Germantown P. D.	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Fayette County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field, P. D...	10.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Venango County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Warren County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg	15.00
1912.	
By cash from C. A. Society, Clarion County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Indiana County	5.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Franklin County	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Erie County	15.00
By cash from Trustees Industrial School, Oakdale	7.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Butler County	5.00
By cash from C. A. Society, Elk County	5.00
By cash from Trustees Blind School, Pittsburg	10.00
By cash from Dept. of Charities (Blockley) Philadelphia	15.00
By cash from State Board of Public Charities	15.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Carbondale	10.00
By cash from Directors of the Poor, Cambria County	15.00
By cash from Jenkins and Pittston Twps. and City	10.00
Total amount received by Treasurer	$554.04
By cash received from Schuylkill Haven P. D.	10.00
Grand total	$564.04

The Treasurer claims credit for the following moneys paid out and expended by order of the President, for printing, reports, circular letters, bill heads, announcements, programs, telephone and telegraph, salaries, etc., as follows:

1911.

To check unpaid and returned by Controller of Cambria	$ 15.00
To cash paid Dr. Carl Kelsey, R. R. expenses	16.50
To cash paid Hotel bills, Moor House	11.50
To cash paid T. B. Clark, Photographer	2.50
To cash paid Pittsburg Photo Engraving Co.	12.55
To cash paid Expenses to Johnstown, printing and sending out Reports, Secretary, 3 trips	9.00
To cash paid Adams Express Co., Express on Reports	22.57
To cash paid United States Express Co., Express on Reports	3.79
To cash paid Johnstown Tribune. Printing 800 Reports	123.90
To cash paid Somerset Herald	3.25
To cash paid Ira E. Briggs, Reporting Proceedings, Exps.	123.00
To cash paid U. S. Telegraph Co. and Telephone Co.	7.65
To cash paid Somerset Standard, Announcements and Letters	5.75
To cash paid to C. H. Fisher, envelopes, paper	5.10
To cash paid Postage at Johnstown and Somerset, sending out 175 Reports at 4c each	7.00
To cash paid E. P. Gould, Exps. to National Conference	15.00
To cash paid Program Committee, Expenses	5.86
To cash paid Bessie Pritts and Lillian Shanks, Stenography and Typewriting	25.00
To cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postmaster, postage	22.98
To cash paid Treasurer's salary	25.00
To cash paid Somerset Democrat, programs, envelopes, enrollment blanks	20.75
To cash paid Express on programs, Reports, paper and pencils, for Convention at Erie	2.50
To cash paid Secretary for Expenses as per By-law	50.00
Total amount paid by Treasurer, as per receipts	$536.15
Total amount received by Treasurer	$564.04
Total amount paid by Treasurer	536.15
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$ 27.89

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the amount of the Treasurer for the year ending October 15, 1912, respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in hand of Treasurer at last auditing was $52.04, and that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum of $512.00 making a total received by the Treasurer of $564.04. The Treasurer has expended and paid out, as per his receipts, the sum of $536.15, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $27.89.

The expenses of the Association have been less this year than many former years, the receipts are very much less on account of many of the Districts not paying their assessments for the reason that in a number of the Districts the County Auditors have surcharged the Directors for this amount. The Auditor General also issued an order to the Institutions directing them not to pay the assessments levied by the Association upon them, some paid and others did not, with all this the Association is to be congratulated by the financial



HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,

Mayor of Philadelphia, who extended so pleasing and urgent an invitation to the Members to hold their next Annual Convention in the Quaker City.

showing made by the Treasurer. We would recommend the same assessment be levied this year as in the past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. B. ROBB,
PHILIP HARTZOG, Auditing Committee.

Upon Motion the Report is adopted.

Col. E. P. Gould also presents and reads the Report of the Committee on Officers: As follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS NOMINATIONS 1912-13.

President, Doctor J. M. Murdock, Superintendent Feeble-Minded institute, Polk.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Jno. P. Melvin, Bradford; Miss Sarah Reed, Erie, Pa.; Mr. Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thos K. Schiller, Esq., Chambersburg; Doctor W. A. Paine, Lackawanna County; Mr. J. L. Riley, Luzerne County; Mr. Conrad Bader, Cambria County; Mr. Wm. Jones, Delaware; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana, Pa.; Mr. S. H. Boyd, Lancaster, Pa.; Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset,

Honorary Secretary—Col. E. P. Gould, Erie, Pa.

Assistant Secretary—P H. Bridenbaugh, Blair, County.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. FULLER, Chairman.

Mr. Smith (Chester) moves that the name of Dr. Joseph Neff, be added, as one of the Vice Presidents.

The Motion of Mr. Smith is agreed to.

Upon Motion of Mr. Smith the report of the Committee on Officers, as amended, is adopted.

President Eshelman:

The Committee on the place of next Meeting recommends that the next Meeting of the Association shall be held in Philadelphia:

Upon motion the Report of the Committee on place of next Meeting, fixing Philadelphia as the place of next Meeting, is adopted.

The Report of the Committee, together with the invitation to the Association from Mayor Blankenburg, and Mr. Solenberger and others representing Public Charities, follows:

HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor of Philadelphia, who extended so pleasing and urgent an invitation to the members to hold their next annual convention in the Quaker City.

October 14, 1912.

Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities.

Gentlemen: I am glad to learn that, at your Annual Meeting to be held this week in Erie, it is likely than an invitation will be extended to you by representatives present from Philadelphia to hold your meeting next year in this city. I heartily indorse this invitation and can assure you of a very cordial welcome, if you decide to select Philadelphia as your next meeting place.

The problems with which your Association is dealing are vital ones and, fortunately, are securing constantly increasing attention, both from citizens' organizations and from efficient and broad-minded public officials. You will find Philadelphia fully alive to the importance of your work and more than ready to co-operate with you in every way in making your meeting here a notably successful one.

Yours very truly,
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor.

Pittsburg, Pa. October 15, 1912.

L. C. Colborn, Secretary, Reed House, Erie.

Philadelphia wants next convention invitation from Mayor and all charities.

E. D. SOLENBERGER,
William B. Buck.

Committee on place of meetings recommends that the invitation of Mayor Blankenburg on behalf of Public Charities and Dr. Herrick, President of Girard College on behalf of Private Charities be accepted and that the next annual Convention of this Association be held in the City of Philadelphia and that the place and time be fixed by the incoming President, Secretary and Program Committee, in conference with Mayor Blankenburg.

J. S. BRINDLE,
SAMUEL S. BOYD,
E. D. SOLENBERGER,
D. T. MACKLIN.

Upon motion the Convention here adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION:

The Convention was called to order by the President.

Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Central Presbyterian church of Erie read a scripture Lesson, and offered prayer:

Almighty God our heavenly Father, God of the widow and of the orphan, God of the distressed in spirit and in body, we come to Thee with gratitude, this evening, because Thou hast graciously blessed us with many of the good things of this life, and hast given us promise of the life that is to come. We thank Thee especially for the presence among us of so many who have made a study of the conditions in modern society and who are giving of their time and their thought and their means for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the down-trodden.

God grant Thy blessing upon this Convention. Pour out upon this Assembly Thy grace, endow them with wisdom from on high, that they may reach decisions in keeping with the great work before them. Hear us in our prayers for the one who today in attendance at this Convention has been overcome by accident. If it shall please Thee spare his life; Bless the skill of the physicians, that he may be brought back to health and strength; and unto Thee shall we ascribe praise and glory, world without end, amen.

President Eshelman here introduced to the Convention the Miller Family, of Erie, who entertained the delegates with some beautiful playing upon the harp, cello and violin. They were so much enjoyed that they responded to several encores, the last being a solo upon the harp, an instrument that is seldom heard, but greatly enjoyed.

Following the playing by the Miller Family, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Superintendent of Feeble-Minded Institute at Polk, read the following very interesting paper, which was received with hearty applause. By Way of Introduction Dr. Murdock said:

The various Papers and discussions before this Association at this Meeting are the best evidence of the fact that feeble-mindedness is now looked upon as the underlying cause of many of the conditions which come before you, and I have taken the liberty of changing my subject from that announced on the program and making it a little broader:

DUTY OF SOCIETY TOWARD ITS FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Paper By Dr. J. M. Murdoch.

In accepting the invitation with which I was honored by your worthy

Secretary, Mr. Colborn, to address to this convention a few remarks upon "the advisability of a prohibitory law prohibiting the marrying of epileptics and feeble-minded and providing for the registration of all such in the state" I have thought it best to select an aspect of the subject with which my own personal observation has rendered me most familiar.

In considering the duty of society toward the feeble-minded or epileptic child we must necessarily look both backward and forward, —backward with reference to the causes on which the arrested mental development depends, forward to determine how best to provide for him as an individual that his life may be as complete as is possible within its limitations and also that the burden of his presence may rest as lightly as possible upon society, both present and future.

RETROSPECT.

To speculate as to the primary origin of mental defect from the point of view of science presents as many difficulties as does the origin of disease. As mentality rests upon a physical basis we cannot have mental defect without an underlying physical cause, and though we may as yet be unable to understand in just what way nature's laws are violated I think most of us believe that abnormality results from some infraction of nature's laws, whether the infraction be due to ignorance, indifference or vice.

Quoting from a recent article by Dr. Henry H. Goddard of Vineland, New Jersey: "300,000 persons in the United States are feeble-minded. 500,000 have not sufficient intelligence to manage their own affairs with ordinary prudence, are unable to compete with their fellows on equal terms and thereby to earn livelihoods. A still larger number have not sufficient will power to force themselves to do the right thing when it is pointed out to them."

From this army of more than 500,000 are recruited most of the criminals, the paupers, the prostitutes, the drunkards, the ne'er-do-wells and others of our social misfits.

The commission on the segregation, care and treatment of the feeble-minded and epileptic, appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1911, will, I understand, soon report as to the extent of feeble-mindedness in Pennsylvania. The applications for admission on the waiting lists and the crowded condition of all the institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic, the numbers of feeble-minded and epileptic in our jails, reformatories, prisons, county homes and hospitals for the insane, is evidence at least that the number is far beyond the appropriate provision provided for a limited number of this class. It is to be hoped this commission, utilizing the splendidly organized medical service of the State Department of Health together with the medical inspectors of our public schools, will be able to give a fairly accurate census of the feeble-minded and epileptic in our state for the guidance of the Legislature in their problem of providing adequate accommodations for this unfortunate class of our citizens. The managers of our jails, reformatories and prisons estimate that from five to fifty per cent of their inmates are feeble-minded. A large percentage of the paupers in our county homes are, as you well know, mentally defective and have become public charges because of their inability to earn an honest livelihood. Careful observation of women, who are living lives of prostitution has shown that of these a very large percentage are feeble-minded. Of our drunken sots that make our problems in intemperance, a large proportion are feeble-minded. The feeble-minded are to be found in the homes of the rich and the poor, in dens of vice, in county homes, in prisons, hospitals and asylums, wandering the city streets and roaming the county roads and

railroads as tramps, begging their way, the butt of ridicule and the victims of lust.

To appreciate the problem presented by a consideration of this vast army of the feeble-minded let us briefly review earlier conditions.

Among the Greeks and Romans feeble-mindedness or degeneracy of offspring does not appear to have caused much anxiety to the community. In early days at any rate such summary measures as exposure on the Mountains of Tygetus or precipitation from the Tarpein Rock, together with unchecked infant mortality, effectually prevented any large survival of children unfit to become citizens of the state.

With the introduction of Christianity, however, a new spirit of compassion toward weaklings and a recognition of the secredness of human life changed the whole attitude of society toward its degenerate members. In medieval times the Church became the guardian of those afflicted in mind or body and monastic establishments, officiated by priests who were also physicians sheltered many who were unable to fight life's battles for themselves.

About the middle of the last century a general awakening as to the duties of society toward children of weak mind occurred in France spreading throughout Europe and to our own country. In Pennsylvania the work of caring for the feeble-minded was first established by James B. Richards who opened a private school for feeble-minded children in Germantown in 1852.

In 1859 this private school was moved to Elwyn, a most beautiful site, chosen by Miss Dorothy Dix and later became the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. Under the direction of its able superintendents, formerly Dr. Kerlin, now Dr. Martin Barr, it is looked upon throughout the world as the model institution for the care and training of the feeble-minded. At the present time it is caring for in the neighborhood of 1,200 pupils.

In 1892 the first strictly state institution was established as the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania at Polk, Venango county, and 10 years later in 1903 the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic was established at Spring City, Chester county.

These three institutions at Elwyn, Polk and Spring City are caring for about 3,000 feeble-minded and epileptic persons,—training by special methods children who by reason of mental defect are unable to receive instruction in the common schools and providing manual training and suitable employment for those older feeble-minded and epileptic ones who are unable to go out into the world and earn a livelihood or manage their own affairs.

Within the school or institution these defective ones live happy, harmless and contented lives, at last passing away without issue. But these institutions do not begin to provide for all who should be within their protecting walls.

The relation of heredity to feeble-mindedness and epilepsy has been given special attention of late by Goddard and Weeks of New Jersey and Davenport of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, and secretary of the Eugenics section of the American Breeders' Association. Davenport in his recent work states in regard the inheritance of mental ability:

"The general mental ability of a person is a vague concept which is, however, in common use. We speak of a man as weak minded, as of mediocre ability, as exceptionally able without attempting a closer analysis of the subject.

"General mental ability, like stature and weight, undergoes a pro-

gressive development so that in studying its heredity we must compare it in adult persons or else measure it by the deviation the person shows from the normal of his age. Thus we may call 'weak mindedness' such a defect as would keep a child of 10 in a school grade where the other children are 6 or 7; a child of 'mediocre' ability is not more than two years behind the average grade for his age; 'exceptionally able' would imply, say, two years in advance of children of his age. A series of tests (the Binet-Simon tests) have been devised to gauge mental ability by gauging a variety of capacities such as general information, ability to count and to repeat phrases, to recognize names and describe common things and to make fine sense discriminations. Such tests show that there are all grades of mental ability. At one extreme is the idiot, without language and incapable of attending to his bodily needs. He may retain to maturity the mentality of a child of a few months. In a higher grade mentality of a child of 3 to 5 years is retained throughout life; such are the imbeciles; then come the merely backward children who make dull adults of all grades to the normal condition. Finally, there are the exceptionally bright, quick children some of whom at least, become superior adults. It is hard to recognize a unit character in such a series any more than in human hair color. Nevertheless there are laws of inheritance, of general mental ability, that can be sharply expressed. Low mentality is due to the absence of some factor, and if this factor that determines normal development is lacking in both parents it will be lacking in all their offspring.

"Two mentally defective parents will produce only mentally defective offspring. This is the first law of inheritance of mental ability. It has now been demonstrated by the study of scores of families of defectives.

"The second law of heredity of mentality is that, aside from 'mongolians,' probably no imbecile is born except of parents who, if not mentally defective themselves, both carry mental defect in their germ plasm. Many a person of strong mentality may carry defective germ cells and, whenever two such persons marry, expectation is that one-fourth of their offspring will be defective. If a person that belongs to a strain in which defect is present (and who, consequently, may be carrying the defect in his germ plasm) marry a cousin or other near relative (in whom the chance is large that the same defective germ plasm is carried) the opportunity for two defective germ cells to unite is enhanced. Such consanguineous marriages are fraught with grave danger.

"In view of the certainty that all of the children of two feeble-minded parents will be defective, how great is the folly, yes, the crime, of letting two such persons marry. It has happened many times that Overseers of the Poor have let a feeble-minded woman in their charge go to marry a half-witted farmer in order to relieve the town of the burden of maintaining her. Some years later both she and her husband come to the County Home as permanent inhabitants and bring half a dozen imbecile children to be a permanent charge on the community. Surely there is no economy in this.

"The hereditary basis of epilepsy has been studied and, found to follow the same laws as feeble-mindedness. Two epileptic parents probably produce only defective offspring, and the defect sometimes takes the form of epilepsy, sometimes that of feeble-mindedness."

Many of the women who are admitted to the maternity wards of our county homes are feeble-minded. The superintendent of one such institution states that of 105 children born in the county home during a period of five years 102 were feeble-minded. A girl removed from the institution at Polk by Directors of the Poor was within six

months returned by them after the girl had become pregnant and had contracted syphilis. She was not responsible. The picture could be extended by similar instances and multiplied many times.

CONCLUSION.

In the light of the foregoing observations let us see what the duty of society towards its feeble-minded members is. Are there any means whereby we can diminish the extent of the evil in our midst? We cannot revert to such drastic measures as were used in ancient times and the idea of a lethal chamber is unthinkable. (Modern medical science vies with Christian philanthropy in thwarting nature's arrangements tending to eliminate the unfit at an early age. No amount of training can transform one original defective into a self dependent member of society.) We can, however, go still farther back and by discouraging imprudent marriages and absolutely barring by law those of persons of proved feeble-mindedness or epilepsy or insanity at least diminish the production of feeble-minded children. This has been enacted into law in some states but not as yet in Pennsylvania.

But there is always the possibility, I may in the light of experience say probability, of the feeble-minded having illegitimate progeny. By a simple surgical procedure those persons capable of transmitting this defect could be made sterile. However, were they thus operated upon they would still be a menace in the community by reason of their vicious practices and as distributors of foul diseases, unable to care for or control themselves. And so at last the only effectual method of humanely compasing the desired end is to segregate the feeble-minded in schools and institutions apart from the ordinary community . Experience shows that inmates of these institutions live happy, useful lives to the extent of their capacity and the majority show no inclination to leave the institution provided for them. But the present institutions must be enlarged or others established if we are to care for all who need this training and protection. This will require a lot of money but the money expended on these institutions will relieve the community, the courts, jails, workhouses, county homes, hospitals for the insane and maternity hospitals into which the unprotected feeble-minded drift. The state would in the end more than save the amount expended on the institutions for the feeble-minded. Most of the members of this association have special opportunities of seeing how unsuitable as a rule are the surroundings of the ordinary home or is the county home for the promotion of the physical, mental and moral welfare of the feeble minded child. The institution and the institution school cannot but appeal to your sympathy and even though the first cost of the institution for the feeble minded and epileptic may be heavy on the present generation, after generations will have cause to thank, their founders for venturing to follow the apostolic injunction: "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak."

Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, was introduced to the Convention by President Eshelman, and was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

If it were not for what your President said in his recent letter I might feel that I was a stranger intruding certain suggestions upon strangers, but your invitation was so broad, and your inclusiveness so great that I am sure anyone interested in the discussions here would feel at home in your organization and before such an audience as this: consequently everything I may say comes from the lips of a friend and not of a stranger. I am afraid I will be in the position of that man who was presented with twin children, and who made the remark "I wouldn't take a hundred thousand dollars for those twins, but I wouldn't give a dime for another set."

I consider it no unimportant matter to be asked to address a Body such as this.

ADDRESS BY RT. REV. ROGERS ISRAEL.

To the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania,

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies,

I consider it no unimportant matter to be called upon to address you tonight.

The proper care, relief, and reinstatement of those of our fellow men who have fallen by the wayside in the struggle of life is the most important problem that the state, city, and county has to deal with, and has been so since the Lord and Giver of Life revealed to us God's love as He moved about upon earth healing the sick and relieving the distressed.

I believe in the conservation of our natural resources—forests, minerals, watercourses—but above all I believe in the conservation of that most important of all natural resources, of vital consequence to all countries—our fellow human beings, our brethren of the human race—our fellow countrymen.

For this reason your Association stands pre-eminent in importance among organizations for the conservation of the wealth and prosperity of the state.

In view of the great importance and vital character of the question we deal with it is well to consider not so much what has been accomplished as to examine those weaknesses of our administration of charity which have prevented a better accomplishment of our purposes.

To this end I have selected for my subject CO-OPERATION.

I would have you believe that I appreciate what has been done and would not for a moment question the amount of suffering relieved by our present methods.

But I know we all are one in desire to accomplish the most good at the expenditure of the least time, money, and energy in order that alleviation may lead to prevention and prevention bring us ultimately (in many years) to that Utopia where for every suffering brother or sister a good Samaritan will be found not simply to bind up his wounds, however necessary, but to restore him to his active and valuable place in society.

It is a well known fact as stated in your circular letter "that Pennsylvania stands in need of a great deal of re-adjustment in certain lines of relief." and further "It is apparent that not enough scientific study upon the preventive side of the question has been given;" and again, "It is also plain that practically no thought of any scientific or systematic character has yet been given toward making self-help by the unfortunate an efficient element in their maintenance, etc."

This candid confession gives the basis for all that I am about to say and is an arraignment more severe than any I would venture to present.

These two points—"Scientific Study of Means of Prevention" and "Self-Help" which your letter states are lacking in the administration of charity by the Poor Directors of the State of Pennsylvania are recognized by students of the subject the primary and fundamental principles which should govern all administration of charity.

The Directors have apparently felt their duty to be done when they have temporarily relieved poverty and suffering by orders of groceries, by building and caring for an Alms-House, and by employing physicians, and occasionally in extreme cases furnishing a nurse.

In this way the taxes of the people have been used simply for alleviation and consequently, as your letter states, "poverty has its grip

upon an astoundingly large number of our inhabitants," causing "a continual increased demand upon the resources of our people."

No one realizes more fully than I that the problem of poverty will be with us so long as man fails to realize the fullness of development GOD is inspiring him to attain (and the prospect is a long one) but, until that unknown day, it is our duty to see that the state and county administer their charity in a scientific, (economical), generous, fatherly manner looking to placing the recipient above the necessity of charity while alleviating generously but carefully present need.

For over 20 years the scientific study and practical investigation of the problem of poverty has been going on.

Many of our hundreds of colleges have taken it up.

In that time private organizations, associated charities etc., headed by kind-hearted, generous and thoughtful men, have come into existence for the purpose of not only assisting in the alleviation of the sufferings of poverty more generously than the Poor Directors have seen fit to do, but also to apply methods of prevention and cure.

These organizations have very generally employed men graduated in the study of these subjects from institutions of learning.

Duplication of societies or organizations for relief is as pernicious as duplication of relief itself.

Owing to the fact that the methods of relief of Poor Directors generally provided simply for free medical aid, a small amount of outside help or care in Alms Houses with no effort whatever to study conditions or to lessen poverty, private organizations largely formed by religious bodies and generous and kindly disposed citizens took the field.

Later because of distressing duplication of aid on the part of these organizations due very largely to the many variations of religious belief, an attempt was made to combine all these various smaller societies in both cities, towns, and villages under the name of Associated or Organized Charities.

These latter found it possible by this union to secure workers, trained in schools and by experience, so that conditions have been studied and action taken for prevention and cure as well as for relief.

Finally the Sage Foundation has been established to encourage such organized charities; to study conditions, and to supply trained workers who will co-operate, by reports and influences, with the workers of the Sage Foundation.

The result is an immense improvement in the administration of charity, and very large avoidance of duplication, and many practical measures for helping the poor and unfortunate to help themselves, and thus to reduce the number of those dependent upon charity.

This improvement is to be heartily commended but it has meant a double tax upon the public, the one levied by the county the other by private subscription.

In the meanwhile the Poor Directors have gone on in the same old paths, each county for itself, one giving and another refusing outdoor relief, all however increasing the size of Alms Houses and finding it necessary to secure more funds to support the increasing number of the dependent. No employment of trained men. No preventive measures put in force.

It would have seemed but natural for the Poor Directors, noting the public interest in the scientific treatment of the dependent pauper question, to have at least turned to these private organizations for suggestions respecting the administration of their charge and for co-operation in the work to be done.

The truth is however that a feeling of jealousy seems to have sprung up on the part of the Directors, and generally, not universally,

where these private organizations have offered the use of the trained worker, private records of careful investigations, etc., it has been rejected.

In some cities, such as Portland, Maine, and Columbus, Ohio, the public authorities have become so well convinced of the wisdom of organized charities that they turn over to the Associated Charities their funds for **outdoor relief.**

In the State of Pennsylvania such co-operation is left entirely with the individual county Boards.

Wherever this co-operation is secured the good results to the poor and in the way of economy are simply immense.

Your President in his circular has called attention to some extent to some of these things and I am but emphasizing them and endeavoring to carry his suggestions to logical conclusions. But when he speaks of the hoplessness of being able to reduce the charges but of making an effort "to enable and direct the unfortunates to produce considerably more toward their maintenance" he again deals with the financial not with the preventive side. In a word, is looking after the sore place endeavoring to relieve the suffering but hopeless of securing either a **permanent cure** or **prevention.**

And yet in acting practically even in so small a degree he feels that it will require "a great amount of study and the tearing away of more old ideas from their moorings and the substitution of sound business principles for a great deal of sentiment."

Co-operation on the part of the Poor Directors and of these private organizations would have not only shown the necessity of this conclusion over 20 years ago but would have enabled the Directors to put into action methods of work which would have rendered unnecessary the statement I have just quoted, saved immense sums of money, and above all would have raised a very large proportion of the unfortunate from a state of penury and want to a condition of happy independence.

It has been private organizations that:

1. Have largely reduced popular objection to scientific methods.
2. Have insisted upon self-help.
3. Have introduced the District Nurse.
4. Have opened the Day Nursery.
5. Have run Employment Agencies.
6. Have provided work for the invalid, the widow, the maimed.
7. Have opened Orphan Asylums, Homes for Infants, and the Aged.
8. Have founded Tubercular Sanitariums, thus keeping thousands out of public institutions where with spirits broken they would be living hopeless and unproductive lives.

Co-operation would bring all this individual, advanced, and invaluable experience to the aid of the State.

But the blame for this unsatisfactory condition does not all lie at the door of the Poor Directors.

It is significant that as the different forms of social activity such as the Juvenile Court, the Probation Officers, Play-Ground Movement, and the Social Service Department of Hospitals had resolved to fill their respective niches in the field of Social Service, they have each looked askance upon the already existing Agencies and it is only as they were in existence for some time and related their work to the work of others that they have realized the value of Co-operation and this realization, by drawing them more closely to the other Agencies, made their work more effective.

But the fact remains that these private movements have been, and are still, consolidating; but the Poor Directors representing the public

with power to raise all the funds necessary for all the work, generally remain apart unwilling apparently to assume the responsibility or to profit by the study and investigation of experts employed by private funds and the rich experience of these private organizations.

I make my appeal tonight for CO-OPERATION.

It is too much to ask or to expect the Poor Directors to assume the immense responsibility for the enormous work of all these private enterprises.

But I appeal for an intelligent, progressive Co-operation which will

1 Throw aside all jealousy and all idea of rivalry and every selfish interest;

2. That will lead the Directors to call upon the private organizations for advice and counsel, for the results of expert study, and to use freely the information (registration) secured by careful and trained investigators of family and individual conditions;

3. That will also cause these private organizations to furnish this information freely and cheerfully;

4. That will lead the Directors to place the funds appropriated for outdoor relief at the disposal of the Organized or Associated Charities of the various cities and counties. Of course this should be done only under due restriction and with the requirement of a strict accounting.

If these simple suggestions could be adopted I believe all the more important problems would in time be solved and a wonderful improvement leading finally to ideal conditions among the unfortunate and dependent classes would result.

CO-OPERATION would mean:

1. Enthusiasm,
2. Efficiency,
3. Economy.

Rogers Israel, Bishop of Erie.

Following the paper by Bishop Israel, the Convention listened to an illustrated address by Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent of the Blind School, Pittsburg, "Problems of the Blind."

The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed and the pictures thrown on the screen told the story of the work being done at this institution, for the blind, and gave an illustration of what those who are thus afflicted can accomplish, under skillful treatment, and how well they can be fitted to take their places in society, and as wage-earners, in many cases almost on a par with their more fortunate "seeing" children.

At the close of the illustrated talk Mr. Miller, of Allegheny presented the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Association of Directors of Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania. Erie, Pa., October 15, 1912.

A. S. Miller, Esq., Allegheny County, Pittsburg, Pa.; James J. Barnhart, Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Lycoming County, Williamsport, Pa.; E. P. Gould, Erie County, Erie, Pa.; Dr. L. J. Srodes, Allegeny County, Uniontown, Pa.; A. P. Darr, Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa.; Mrs. A. P. Miller, Chester County, Kenneth Square; E. S. Linsey, Warren County, Warren, Pa.

To the Officers and Members of the Association of Directors of Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

We, the undersigned, committee on resolutions, beg leave to submit the following.

We do hereby approve the great work that this association has

been doing in the past and believe that its usefulness for the future is more apparent. The achievements it has accomplished, and the reformations it has been the means of bringing about, is more than evidenced by the work of the present Convention. Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the thanks of the association are due to the County Commissioners for the use of the beautiful Court Room for holding the sessions of the Convention in. We desire to thank the Honorable Judges of said Court for the interest and encouragement they have taken in the association.

2. That the thanks of the association be tendered to the various newspapers of the City of Erie for the very generous space in their papers given in publishing the proceedings of this Convention and in the publication of numerous articles on its work, object and purposes, in their papers before the meeting of the Convention at Erie.

3. The thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Committee on Arrangements and the ladies of Erie for the beautiful reception given this association at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday evening.

4. That we tender the thanks of the association to Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Colby, Mrs. MacDonald and Mrs. Briggs, and to the Miller family for the music furnished during the proceedings of the Convention which was highly enjoyed and appreciated by all.

5. The thanks of the Convention are due the officers of this Convention for the untiring and faithful service rendered during the past year, for the full and splendid program for the Convention and in the fine showing they have made during the year.

6. That we hereby give our most hearty approval of the steps being taken for the codification of the poor laws of Pennsylvania, and do hereby pledge our most earnest support for the enactment of such laws as will be for the best interests of the charitable institutions and the Alms Houses in particular.

7. We do hereby most heartily approve of the county care of the insane, under the Act of Assembly, approved the 23rd day of May, 1897, and its supplements, and urge upon all counties throughout the Commonwealth to make provision for the care of their insane.

8. That we do call upon the ensuing Legislature to take immediate steps to make provision for the care of the feeble-minded and idiotic of the state, and would recommend the appointment of proper persons to act as a commission for the selection for the location for an additional feeble-minded school to be located somewhere in the center of the state to relieve the crowded condition in our two institutions; and would ask the Legislature to pass such laws as will enable this commission to carry out the wishes of this association.

9. Whereas it is proven by statistics that insanity throughout the state is alarmingly increasing:

And Whereas, it is an undisputed fact that a good part of the insanity comes from improper marriages as well as transmittable diseases.

10. Therefore be it resolved, That a more stringent marriage law be enacted by the Legislature, providing for all parties to undergo a physical examination, upon such examination only a license shall be issued.

11. That we charge much of the distress and poverty of the women and children have been caused by the desertion of fathers and mothers. We would therefore call upon the Legislature to amend our present laws concerning desertion and declare such desertion on the part of a husband to be a felony; so that wherever they may be,

they can be apprehended and brought back and required to care for their wives and children.

12. That inasmuch as many of the chronic insane, feeble-minded men and women who are now wards of the state could be almost self-supporting if they were permitted to be placed out on farms and in homes throughout the Commonweatlh, were it not for the danger of increasing the number of such insane and feeble-minded by improper marriages and sexual intercourse, we urge as a proper remedy and protection for this increase, that all such quiet, harmless, chronic insane and feeble-minded men and women be sterilized and the proper laws be enacted to carry this law into effect.

13. That this association call upon the Legislature to make an appropriation of Two Thousand Dollars for the two ensuing fiscal years beginning June 1, 1913, to assist in maintaining this association and making arrangements for the annual convention and expenses in printing the proceedings of the convention, and distributing among the members, papers and information that is necessary for the information of the members to advance the work of the association.

14. That a committee of seven be appointed in conjunction with the officers of this association, to take up and urge upon the Legislature the passing of such laws that will carry out the recommendations of this association.

15. That this association was pained to learn of the painful accident which happened to our faithful and devoted friend, Mrs. Sue Willard, who met with an accident at the reception given by the committee on arrangements, and ladies of Erie, at the Young Men's Christian Association; and that we do hereby express our sympathy for her and hope that she may soon be well, and we may have the pleasure of greeting her at her home, and seeing her at our next annual convention.

16. Resolved that the thanks of the Convention are due to the ladies of the association for the active part taken by them in the proceedings of the Convention and for the able addresses delivered by them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW S. MILLER,
JAMES J. BARNHART.

Upon motion of Col. Gould, seconded by Mr. Colborn, the report was adopted.

Dr. Srodes: I would move that a Committee be appointed to prepare a proper resolution in regard to the accident and death of the Member from Perry County (Mr. William Lightner) to be sent to the Secretary for incorporation into the Report.

This Motion was seconded by Mr. Colborn, and adopted: and President Eshelman appointed as members of that Committee, Dr. Srodes of Allegheny, Fred Fuller of Scranton, and Col. E. P. Gould of Erie.

The chair appointed, as a committee to introduce the new President and escort him to the chair D. A. Mackin of Luzerne and John L. Smith of Chester.

The Committee conducted the President elect, Dr. Murdock of Polk, to the chair, and Mr. Mackin "introduced" him to the Convention.

Dr. Murdock was received with applause, and said: I feel highly honored by your selection and I shall make an effort to serve this Association to the best of my ability throughout the coming year. I will be at your service, in any way that I can serve you. (Applause.)

The Session was closed by the pronouncing of the benediction, by Bishop Israel.





Marie, Winifred, and Dorothy Miller, Daughters of John Z. Miller, who entertained the Members by their fine musical talents, at Erie. Their tender ages makes them a wonder in the musical world.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, For the Year Ending December 31, 1911.

No. of children in care at close of last year	1657
No. of children received during year (217 boys, 138 girls)	355
Whole number of children cared for during the year	2012
245 women with infants cared for in the Department for Women with Children—240 mothers, each with one child, 5 with two children, and 16 without children	266
Whole number cared for	2278
No. passed from care by return to parents, relatives, adoption, coming of age, death, and otherwise discharged	391
No. remaining in care at close of year December 31, 1911	1621

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$99,381.47
Board in county homes for children	$41,521.95	
Board and care in Receiving Shelter	4,017.47	
Clothing	11,620.38	
Medicine and medical attention	1,368.47	
Inspection of homes, visiting, transportation of children and traveling expenses	8,641.33	
Children's Bureau expenses	6,796.13	
Rent of buildings	1,044.99	
Salaries for all departments	16,297.81	
All other expenses	8,072.94	
		$99,381.47

General Secretary—Edwin D. Solenberger, 419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Location—Main Office 419-421 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amount of State Aid or Appropriation received from State—$15,000.00 per annum.

REMARKS.

The general secretary of the Society will be glad to correspond with the Directors of the Poor about the care of children and to give further information on request about the terms under which children are received from the Directors of the Poor.

REPORT OF CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Presented by Mrs. L. B. Walton, Kenneth Square.

The Chester County Children's Aid Society has reached its 29th year of organized existence, and in looking backward over the past years of child-saving labor, we find the one just ended as reasonably

full of encouragement as those heretofore reported. True, there has come to us times of discouragement and many disheartening circumstances, but when we think for a moment these are not peculiar to our own work, are they not a part of all human effort?

During the year 25 County children have been added to our number, under our care at this date. There are 166 County wards, 133 in free homes, 33 in boarding homes, in our Supplementary work 15 names are recorded. These children are never chargeable to our County, but their needs supplied from our membership dues. Many helps have been rendered struggling mothers, and the cause of misfortune and pauperism removed.

Owing to many happenings a greater number than usual have passed from our care the past year. Several reachel the age when our control ceases.

The kindly co-operation of our worthy Board of Directors of the Poor, and Officials of the County Home, during all the years of our work has been invaluable. We earnestly desire to infuse into our future work all the love we are capable of, all the tenderness we possess, coming close to humanity's heart, and giving the true warmth that shall bring even better things to pass.

MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Report of Meadville Children's Aid Society Institution and Home for the Aged; Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	22
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in home and received during year	57
Number died, 2; discharged, 23	25
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	23
Average number in Institution or Hospital during year	23

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 5,069.99
Cost of improvements	$ 187.00	
Cost of other outside expenses	3.00—	190.00
Total cost of maintaining Institution or Hospital		4,879.99
Average weekly cost per capita		4,486.00
Total receipts other than County		4,536.19
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution or Hospital		404.94

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Mrs. S. Merrell, President of Board; Miss Finnetta Porter, Secretary of Board; Mrs. A. H. Mansfield, Treasurer of Board; Other members of Board Mrs. A. J. Affstranger, Mrs. Charles Marvin, Mrs. E. W. Arthur, Mrs. E. E. Fowler, Mrs. E. W. Lawrence, Miss Mary Carnachan.

Location—Groave street and Williams road. Postoffice, Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.

Number of acres, 1; value of buildings, $24,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of members in Institution, 23.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State $1,250.00.

MRS. S. MERRELL, President of Board.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of Allegheny County Home, Allegheny County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	358

Number admitted during year 471
Total number in home and received during year 829
Number died, discharged and eloped 460
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 369
Average number in Almshouse, during year 346.38

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$ 64,339.38
Cost of buildings and improvements$65,853.19
Cost of outdoor relief 38,867.05
Cost of other outside expenses 6,630.09— 111,350.33
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse 175,689.71
Average weekly cost per capita 3,384.00
Total Almshouse, expenses 175,689.71
Total receipts other than County 6,871.54
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse 168,818.17

Improvements—The new buildings were completed during the year, the Men's hospital remodeled, a tuberculosis camp for Men, a new road started and equipment for kitchen, and furniture purchased.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—James McB. Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; Pittsburg Office, Jail Bldg.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D. Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Collier township, Allegheny. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of acres, 271; value of buildings, $565,366.48; value of acres, $102,325.29.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—A separate report is rendered by the Insane Department the Allegheny County Hospital for Insane, Woodville, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane for the year ending December 30th, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year 712
Number admitted during the year 278
Total number in Hospital and received during year 990
Number died, discharged and eloped 238
Number remaining at close of year, December 31st, 1912 752
Average number in Hospital during the year 695

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$121,220.38
Cost of buildings and improvements$ 5,205.95
Cost of maintenance 116,014.43—
Average weekly cost per capita 3.46
Total expenses of Hospital 121,220.38
Total receipts other than County 81,373.49
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital for Insane . 39,846.89

Improvements—New Male Ward; New Female Ward.

Board of Directors and Officers—James McB. Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; J. Lewis Srodes, M. D. Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Value of buildings, $554,377.76.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in Hospital, 752.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $67,137.14.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Bedford County Almshouse for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	95
Number admitted during year	30
Total number in home and received during year	145
Number died, discharged and eloped	85
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	60
Average number in Almshouse	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 16,006.02
Cost of outdoor relief	$ 4,745.33	
Cost of other outside expenses	952.70—	5,698.03
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		10,307.99
Average weekly cost per capita		2.09
Total Almshouse expenses		16,006.02
Total receipts other than County		536.30
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		15,469.72

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—George A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Samuel S. Baker, Samuel I. Brumbaugh, Saxton R. F. D., Pa.; Everett R. F. D., Pa.; Harry C. James, Bedford, Pa.; Attorney and Secretary; Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward; A. C. Wolf, M. D. Physician; D. W. Beam, Treasurer, Bedford, Pa.

Location—Bedford township. Postoffice, Bedford, R. F. D. No. 3.

Number of acres, 210; value of buildings, $75,000.00; value of acres, $9,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 31; females, 30; total, 61; total number of patients in Almshouse, 5.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HARRY C. JAMES, Attorney and Secretary.

BLAKELY POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Blakely District Almshouse for year ending April 30, 1912:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	60
Number admitted during year	35
Total number in Home and received during year	95
Number died, discharged and eloped	33
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	62
Average number in Almshouse during year	61

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$53,385.92
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$33,956.18	
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,635.21	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	6,492.31—	47,083.70
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		6,302.22
Average weekly cost per capita		1.90
Total Almshouse Expenses		6,302.22
Total receipts other than County		53,954.77

IMPROVEMENTS.

Exercising grounds, tents, swings, etc., electric pump, artesian well, concrete ice house, new furniture, insane ward, reservoir, gasoline pump, polo grounds, pump house.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John R. O'Brien, Director, President, Olyphant, Pa.; Thomas Grier, Director, Dickson City, Pa.; James W. Smith, Director, Secretary, Peckville, Pa., Box 195; Dell Reynolds Superintendent; Mrs. E. Reynolds, Matron.

Location, Lackawana County. Postoffice, Peckville, Pa.

Number of acres, 183. Value of Buildings, $79,000.

Values of acres, $13,000.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Hospital—Males, 43; females, 33; total, 76.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 138.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $4,374.96.

Remarks—Average weekly cost per capita care insane, $3.02; received from State per week, $2.00; cost per week to District, $1.02; saved to District as $1.02 to $1.75, 73 cents.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa., for year ending 30th December 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	219
Number admitted during year	111
Number died, discharged and eloped—Died, 31; discharged 70—	101
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	229
Average number in Hospital during year	224

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$35,630.18
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$1,157.75
Total cost of maintaining Hospital	34,472.43
Average weekly cost per capita	3.01
Total Hospital Expenses	35,630.18
Total receipts other than County—*Net, for year only—	36,117.66
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital—Profit of..	487.48

*Actual receipts and earnings were $38,889.80—part chargeable to other years—$36,117.66 is net for 1911.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Poultry yard, paint on walls, vegetable paring machine and other machinery, addition of a small building by absorption—to accommodate 12 sick beds and 12 "outside parole" patients; concrete block entrance at highway and 18-foot drive, rebuilt.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. H. Pensyl, President, Altoona, Pa.; S. Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Thomas S. Coleman, Tyrone, Pa.

Location, Hollidaysburg. Postoffice, same.

Number of acres, 6. Value of Buildings, $150,000.

Value of acres, $200, per acre.

Total number of patients in Hospital, 255.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, in 1911—$21,794.57.

Remarks—The difference in receipts from State and cost of operation was made through private patients. In 1911 we received from this source $10,309.09. Other earnings from truck patch, chicken yard, mattress room, etc.

BRADFORD CITY.

Report of Bradford City Almshouse, for the Bradford City Poor District for the year ending March 31, 1912:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	17
Number admitted during year	9
Total number in Home and received during year	26
Number died, discharged and eloped	12
Number remaining at close of year	14
Average number in Almshouse during year	14

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$12,242.13
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 402.72	
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,985.75	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,726.38—	7,114.85
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,760.94
Average weekly cost per capita		3.01
Total Almshouse Expenses		4,765.94
Total receipts other than City		1,005.00
Total cost to City for maintenance of Almshouse		3,760.94

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—M. D. Harris, President, Bradford, Pa.; E. R. Sherman, Bradford, Pa; E. N. Robinson, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. F. Guy, Bradford, Pa.; E. A. Boyne, Bradford, Pa.; Wm. Dobie, Bradford, Pa; Geo. L. Dobie, Secretary, Bradford, Pa.; Geo. H. Clark, Supt., Degolia, Pa.

Location, Degolia, Pa. Postoffice, Degolia, Pa.

Number of acres, 150. Value of Buildings, $4,000.

Values of acres, $9,000.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 17; females, 18; total, 35.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 14.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—One patient at Polk Hospital and another at Wernersville; also five children in the Beacon Light Mission (Children's Aid Society.)

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Poor District for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912:

	Home.	Hospital
Number of Inmates at close of last year	183	301
Number admitted during year	269	75
Total number in Home and received during year	452	376
Number died, discharged and eloped	266	88
Number remaining at close of year, Sept. 30, 1912	186	288
Average number in Home and Hospital during year	195	276

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$37,404.54
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$7,835.18	
Cost of Out-door Relief	836.91	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,186.39—	13,858.48
Total cost of maintaining Home and Hospital		23,546.06
Average weekly cost per capita		.95
Total Home and Hospital Expenses		72,968.67

Total receipts other than County 35,564.13
Total cost to County for maintenance of Home and Hospital . 37,404.54

IMPROVEMENTS.

New dairy barn for young stock.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John L. Smith, Chester Springs, Pa.; Levi P. Thomas, Malvern,; Charles Huston, Coatesville, Pa.; Davis Garrett, Superintendent of Home; Dr. R. C. Kell, Superintendent of Insane Department.

Location, West Bradford. Postoffice, Embreeville.

Number of acres, 604. Value of Buildings, $315,391.43.

Values of acres, $33,220.

We are caring for 288 of our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 6; females, 0; total, 6.

Total number of patients in Home and Hospital, 474.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $25,975.72.

Remarks—the above report includes both the County Home and the Hospital for the Insane.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of Crawford County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year 104
Number died, discharged and eloped 53
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 108
Average number in Almshouse during year 100

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$15,006
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$100,000
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse$15,006
Average weekly cost per capita 2.90
Total Almshouse Expenses 15,006
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse 15,006

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—A. E. Lilley, Meadville, Pa.; H. C. Wasson, Meadville, Pa.; Geo. Rilze, Meadville, Pa.

Location—Crawford County, Pa. Postoffice, Saegertown, Pa.

Number of acres, 235. Value of Buildings, $100,000.

Values of acres, $25,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, —; females, —; total, —.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 90.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, County of Erie, Pennsylvania, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of Inmates at close of last year 200
Number admitted during year 103
Total number in Home and received during year 303
Number died, discharged and eloped 114
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 189
Average number in Almshouse during year 195

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$67,186.41
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$9,804.02	
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,700.26	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	$25,130.03—	40,634.31
Total cost of Maintaining Almshouse		26,552.10
Average weekly cost per capita		2.46
Total Almshouse Expenses		36,356.12
Total receipts other than County		5,397.02
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		36,356.12

IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairing Buildings, New Boilers and New Heating Plant.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Chas. P. Reilley, Treasurer, Erie, Pa.; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.; J. O. Smith, North Girard, Pa., R. F. D.; Millard L. Davis, Erie, Pa., R. F. D. 2. Director. J. E. Leslie, Erie, Pa., Secretary; Miles R. Nason, Esq., Erie, Pa., Solicitor; James A. Henry, Erie, Pa., R. F. D. 2, Steward; Chas. B. Grant, Erie, Pa., R. F. D., Clerk.

Location, Millcreek township, Erie County, Pa. Postoffice, Erie, Pa.

Number of acres, 136¾. Value of Buildings, $110,000.

Value of acres, $60,000.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act to the number of 25.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 105; females, 92; total, 197.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 189.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State $2,593.71

Remarks—Thirty-five Children at Polk, 14 Children in Homes.

GERMANTOWN POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Germantown Almshouse Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	70
No. admitted during year	61
Total No. in Home and received during year	130
No. died, discharged and eloped	51
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	70
Average number in Almshouse during year	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 36,794.61
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 584.25	
Cost of Out-door relief	9,469.72	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	27,324.89—	37,378.86
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		14,534.18
Average weekly cost per capita		3.23
Total Almshouse Expenses		14,534.18

IMPROVEMENTS—No special Improvements only ordinary repair.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Chas. C. Russell, President, Chestnut Hill Phila.; Wm. H. Coupe, Secretary, Germantown, Phila.; Pringle Brothwick, Treasurer, Chestnut Hill, Phila.; Wm. E. Murphy, Germantown, Phila.; Wm. Wilkie, Germantown, Phila.; Henry P. Benson, Germantown, Phila.; Matthew Adam, Germantown, Phila.; James J. Firn, Germantown, Phila.; Chas. H.

Super, Germantown, Phila.; John F. Rausenberger, Germantown, Phila., Superintendent.

Location—Rittenhouse and Pulaskia avenues. Postoffice Germantown, Pa.

Number of acres, 6; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of acres, $125,000.00. We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 86; females, 60; total 146; total number of patients in Almshouse, 70.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State none.

Remarks—Our Almshouse is in a flourishing condition and our Directors take a great interest in their work.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report—Of Franklin County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year, 1910	112
No. admitted during year	71
Total No. in Home and received during year	183
No. died, discharged and eloped	76
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	107
Average number in Almshouse during year	109½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 22,798.50
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,518.50	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		18,280.00
Average weekly cost per capita		2.74
Total Almshouse Expenses		18,280.00
Total receipts other than County		5,464.84
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		17,700.29

Improvements—Now in course of erection; Stone building to include, bake shop, laundry and slaughter rooms—Expected to be finished this fall—1912.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. L. Brindle, R. D. 4, Mercersburg, Pa.; C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa.; M. R. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg; Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 209; Value of acres, $20.000; value of buildings, $20,000. We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 12; females, 5; total, 17.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 123 at present.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State $3,255.13.

LOCK HAVEN CITY.

Report of Lock Haven City Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	11
No. admitted during year	3
Total No. in Home and received during year	14
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	14

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 2,296.42
Cost of Out-door Relief	856.91—	
Cost of other Outside Expenses		856.91
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,153.33
Average weekly cost per capita		2.94
Total receipts other than City		321.22
Total cost to City for maintenance of Almshouse		2,832.11

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses:

Location—Hanna street. Postoffice Lock Haven, Pa.

Number of acres, 60x160 feet; value of buildings, $2,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 12; females 10; total, 22; total number of patients in Almshouse, 11.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse, for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	309
No. admitted during year	368
Total No. in Home and received during year	677
No. died, discharged and eloped	349
No. remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1912	328
Average number in Almshouse during year	289

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$199,674.07
Cost of buildings and improvements	$87,332.91	
Cost of outdoor relief	39,396.08	
Cost of other outside expenses	42,801.97—	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		30,143.11
Average weekly cost per capita		1.92 4-10
Total Almshouse expenses		117,476.02
Total receipts other than County		1,256.24
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		28,886.87

Improvements—Completion of three story and basement fire proof addition to male department of Almshouse. Thoroughly modern capacity 220 inmates cost including furnishing $125,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—Abram Nesbit, President, Kingston; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashley; Geo. H. Butler, Esq., Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Maurice Gaertuer, Wilkes-Barre; Peter Forve, Wilkes-Barre; George M. Wall, Plains; J. M. Shappert, Clerk, Dorranceton; Charles E. Keck, Attorney, Ashley; D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Retreat.

Location—Retreat. Postoffice, Retreat, Luzerne, County.

Number of acres, 146; value of buildings, $188,511.70; values of acres, $7,400.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 3; total 4; total number of patients in Almshouse, 328.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State none.

LUZERNE CO. HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of Hospital for Insane for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County Poor District for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

No. of inmates at close of last year	602
No. admitted during year	114
Total No. in Home and received during year	716
No. died, discharged and eloped	94
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1911	622
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	599

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$103,138.85
Cost of buildings and improvements	$4,543.30—	
Total cost of maintaining Hospital		103,138.85
Average weekly cost per capita		3.311
Total Hospital Expenses		107,682.15
Total receipts other than County		79,673.36
Total cost to County for maintenance of Hospital		23,465.49

Improvements—Additional equipment in Boiler plant.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Same as for Almshouse; Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, Superintendent, Retreat, Pa.

Location—Retreat. Postoffice, Retreat Luzerne Co.

Value of buildings, $505,630.99.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1; females, 2; total 3; total number of patients in Hospital, 622.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State $59,534.27.

MERCER CO. HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Report of Mercer County Home and Hospital for the Insane, Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

	Insane	Paupers	Total
Number of inmates at close of last year	90	98	188
Number admitted during year and returned	23	78	101
Total number in home and received during year	113	176	289
Number died, discharged and eloped	22	90	112
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	91	86	177
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	91	81	172

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 37,445.69
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 155.69	
Cost of outdoor relief	10,890.80	
Cost of other outside expenses	4,440.11—	15,486.60
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		21,959.09
Average weekly cost per capita		2.41
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses and buildings and improvements		22,114.78
Total receipts other than County		14,223.19
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		7,891.59

Improvements—Painting of interior of Home, Barns and out buildings. Cementing of main halls of basement, milk room, and laundry.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—W. H. Mallorie, President, Jamestown, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Secretary, Grove City, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Sharpsville, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent,

Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Attorney, Mercer, Pa., and M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one half miles North of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer Pa.

Number of acres, 208; value of buildings, $135,000.00; value of acres, $18,000.00.

We are now caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 9; females, 21; total, 30; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 177.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $9,438.66.

Number of Children in Polk Training School, Boys, 27; girls, 25; total, 52.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of The Poor Directors of Greene County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	50
Number admitted during year	19
Total number in Home and received during year	69
Number died, discharged and eloped	17
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	52
Average number in Almshouse during year	60

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 19,698.43
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 998.34	
Cost of outdoor relief	8,987.60	
Cost of other outside expenses	3,305.09—	13,291.03
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		6,407.40
Average weekly cost per capita		2.03
Total Almshouse expenses		8,305.83
Total receipts other than County		1,898.43
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		6,407.40

Improvements—Repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—J. P. Allum, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; J. E. Patterson, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; W. D. Buchanan, Waynesburg, Pa., Director; Harry Huffman, Attorney and A. L. Patterson, Clerk both of Waynesburg, Pa.

Location—Three miles East of Waynesburg, Pa. Postoffice, Waynesburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 147½; value of buildings, $55,000.00; value of acres, $50,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 26; females, 17; total, 103; total number of patients in Almshouse, 60.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year ending December 30, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of year	31
Number admitted during year	26
Total number in Home and received during year	57
Number died, discharged and eloped	31
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	34
Average number in Almshouse	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 11,859.11
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 463.68	
Cost of outdoor relief	2,551.64	
Cost of other outside expenses	4,118.33—	7,133.65
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,624.15
Average weekly cost per capita		1.80
Total Almshouse expenses		3,624.15
Total receipts other than County		543.53
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		11,290.00

Improvements—Building Painted and Rodded.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; James R. Edwards, Hutingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; Steward W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Clerk R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley. Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of acres, 200; value of buildings, $15,000.00; value of acres, $10,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 20; females, 18; total, 38; total number of patients in Almshouse, 57.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, nothing.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the Almshouse and Hospital for the Poor District of Philadelphia for the year ending 31st December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	5,716
Number admitted during the year	15,285
Total number in Home and received during year	21,001
Number died, discharged and eloped	15,334
Number remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1911	5,667
Average Number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	5,453

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$1,119,870.12
Cost of buildings, and improvements	$ 44,408.11	
Cost of other outside expenses	55,936.98—	100,345.09
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		1,220,215.21
Average weekly cost per capita		3.9389
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		1,220,215.21
Total receipts other than County		218,481.41
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		1,001,733.80

IMPROVEMENTS.

Hospital—Removed two old wooden, and constructed two new large iron stairways. Insane Department—New Operating Room; large new skylight with extra heavy glass; tile flooring and walls; New Sanitary Plumbing. Laundry—Building destroyed by fire April 6, 1911, reconstructed; all modern appliances. Main Boiler House—Installed new lights; new steam line; new air line.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Room 584, City Hall; Alexander M. Wilson, Assistant Director, Room 584, City Hall; Daniel W. Seltzer, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Bureau of Charities.

Location—34th and Pine streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Postoffice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres, about 22.

We are partly caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 996; females, 975; total, 1,971; total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 5,667.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—Temporary Hospitals for Children erected during Summer months at Race Street and Chestnut Street piers. The picnics for the Insane during the Summer months and the entertainments during the Winter months, also the bi-monthly concerts at the City Farms at Byberry, for the Insant Patients were continued with success. At the Byberry Farms, we havc 320 Insane Patients. On this tract we contemplate erecting an Insane Asylum of large capacity, where it is intended to house all our Insane patients. Contract has been awarded and work begun on an Institution on the Byberry tract for feeble-minded Women; same to cost $500,000.00.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of the Perry County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th November, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	56
Number admitted during year	9
Total number in Home and received during year	65
Number died, discharged and eloped	7
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	58
Average Number in Almshouse during year	56

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 9,439.37
Cost of outdoor relief	$ 2,054.16	
Cost of other outside expenses	339.41—	2,393.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		5,717.96
Average weekly cost per capita		1.96
Total receipts other than County		680.49
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		8,988.00

Improvements—There were no improvements made to buildings during year. None have been made this present year.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses— Wm. A. Lightner, Landisburg, Pa.; Edw. R. Lay, Loysville, Pa.; S. S. Orris, Duncannon, Pa.

Location—Loysville. Postoffice, Loysville, Pa.

Number of acres, 169; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of acres, $8,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in Almshouse, 56.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—Some of the Insane are being cared for at the State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa. Four feeble-minded at Elnys, one at Polk.

PITTSTON BOROUGH.

Report of Pittston Borough Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	101

Number admitted during year	78
Total number in Home and received during year	179
Number died, discharged and eloped	72
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	107
Average number in Almshouse during year	104

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 43,348.90
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,162.00	
Cost of outdoor relief	7,994.25	
Cost of other outside expenses	22,270.52—	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		11,922.13
Average weekly cost per capita		2.22
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses		21,078.38
Total receipts other than County		6,506.81
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		33,945.35

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Gomer Jones, President; P. H. Durkan, Secretary; C. W. Smiles, Treasurer; Dr. J. P. Reap and J. D. Davis.

Location—Ransom, Pa. Postoffice, Pittston, Pa.

Number of acres, 267; value of buildings, $50,000.00; value of acres, $10,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 58; females, 33, total, 91; total number of patients in Almshouse, 4.

Amount of aid or appropriation recived from State, none.

ROXBOROUGH PHILA.

Report of Roxborough Phila. Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	32
Number admitted during year	15
Total number in Home and received during year	47
Number died, discharged and eloped	13
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December 1911	34
Average Number in Almshouse during year	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 5,544.98
Cost of buildings and improvements	$154.06	
Cost of outdoor relief	895.40	
Cost of other outside expenses	388.06—	1,539.52
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		4,005.46
Average weekly cost per capita		2.27
Total Almshouse expenses		5,544.98
Total receipts other than County		878.02
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		4,666.96

Improvements—Painting, repairs to roofs, etc.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—President, B. W. Hagy, 520 Hermitage Street, Roxborough, Pa.; Treasurer, H. A. Markley, West Manatawna Road; Secretary, N. L. Jones, 4302 Cresson St.

Location—Roxborough. Postoffice Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

Number of acres, 40; value of buildings, $14,000.00; value of acres, $32,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 10; females, 9; total, 19; total number of patients in Almshouse, 34.

Amount of aid or appropriation from State, none.

Remarks—Two Children cared for by Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. One Child cared for by Lucy M. Burd Industrial School.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Scranton Poor District Almshouse and Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	664
Number admitted during year	301
Total number in Home and received during year	965
Number died, discharged and eloped	325
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	640
Average number in Almshouse and Hospital during year	634

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$173,999.99
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 8,935.60	
Cost of outdoor relief	26,264.99	
Cost of other outside expenses	36,166.12—	71,366.71
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		102,633.28
Average weekly cost per capita		3.00
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		111,588.88
Total receipts other than County		49,876.50
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		124,123.49

Improvements—Hydrotherapy Bath installed, work on new Dairy Barn.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Willard Matthews, President; C. R. Acker, Secretary; Timothy Burke, T. Owen Charles, Frank J. D. Dickert, Frederick Fuller, T. J. Kelley, W. A. Paine, M. D.

Location—Scranton, Pa. Postoffice, Scranton, Pa.

Number of acres, 500; value of buildings, $713,524.24; values of acres, $50,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, one, females, one, total, two.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $34,984.28.

Remarks—The new dairy barn now under construction will be when complete the model barn of this State. Capacity 100 cows.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of Schuylkill County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	504
Number admitted during year	455
Number died, discharged and eloped	452
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911	507

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$112,138.29
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 1,809.91	
Cost of outdoor relief	23,829.25	
Cost of other outside expenses	18,923.23—	44,562.39
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		69,385.81
Average weekly cost per capita		2,051.48
Total receipts other than County		5,461.28

Improvements—The County is building an Insane Department which will cost about five hundred thousand dollars.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—H. H. Brownmiller Orwigsburg, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Girardville, Pa.; Amos Spancake, Pine Grove, Pa.

Number of acres, 278; value of buildings, $150,000; value of acres, $150.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 156; females, 114; total, 270; total number of patients in Almshouse, 507.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1910:

Number of inmates at close of last year	146
Number admitted during year	89
Total number in Home and received during year	235
Number died, discharged and eloped	82
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December 1910	153
Average number in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	150

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 28,718.03
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 677.74	
Cost of outdoor relief	5,410.10	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,871.60—	
Total cost of maintaing Almshouse Institution or Hospital		21,436.30
Average weekly cost per capita		2.75
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses		28,718.03
Total receipts other than County		11,443,60
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, institution or Hospital		17,274.43

Improvements—Will complete this year: Hospital addition and Kitchen, $60,000.00; Power Plant, $10,000.00; Furnishings, $10.000; Water System and other Improvements, $20,000.00.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—Directors, Chauncey Dickey, Somerset; Geo. F. Kimmel, Somerset; J. W. Rick, Somerset; H. F. Yost, Secretary; S. U. Shober, Steward; S. J. H. Louther, Physician.

Location—Two miles East Somerset. Postoffice, Somerset.

Number of acres, 347; value of buildings, $100,000; value of acres, $35,000.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 45; total, 110; total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 175.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, $9,072.86.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Children's Home for Indigent Poor and Friendless Children, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year	58
Number admitted during year	103
Total number in Home and received during year	161
Number died, discharged and eloped	76

Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 85
Average number in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 65

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes$ 11,871.69
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 11,871,69
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses 11,871.69
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 11,871.69

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—R. C. Buchanan, Director, Washington, Pa.; H. D. Browneller, Director, West Brownsville, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown, Pa.; Hettie Porch, Superintendent, Washington, Pa. R. D. 10.

Location—Arden, Pa. Postoffice, Washington, Pa. R. D. 10.

Number of acres, 22; value of buildings, $65,000.00; value of acres, $5,000.00.

We are caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 55; females, 30; total, 85.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Report of Venango County Almshouse for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1911:

Number of inmates at close of last year 87
Number admitted during year 49
Total number in Home and received during year 136
Number died, discharged and eloped 50
Number remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1911 86
Average number in Almshouse, during year 89

EXPENSE.

Total amount expended for all purposes$ 26,146.31
Cost of outdoor relief$ 3,106.96
Cost of other outside expenses Insane 11,545.73— 14,652.69
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse 11,493,62
Average weekly cost per capita 2.48
Total Almshouse expenses 11,493.62
Total receipts other than County 192.76
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse 11,300.86

Improvements—None.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Addresses—John L. Shaffer, Oil City; J. T. Wallace, Franklin; P. H. Culbertson, Franklin.

Location—Sugarcreek Twp. Postoffice, Franklin, Pa.; R. F. D. 5.

Number of acres, 175; value of buildings, $125,000.00; value of acres, $40,000.00.

We are not caring for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 65; females, 43; total, 108; total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, none.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor

AND CHARITIES

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 14, 15 and 16, 1913

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The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.

1913

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FOR 1914

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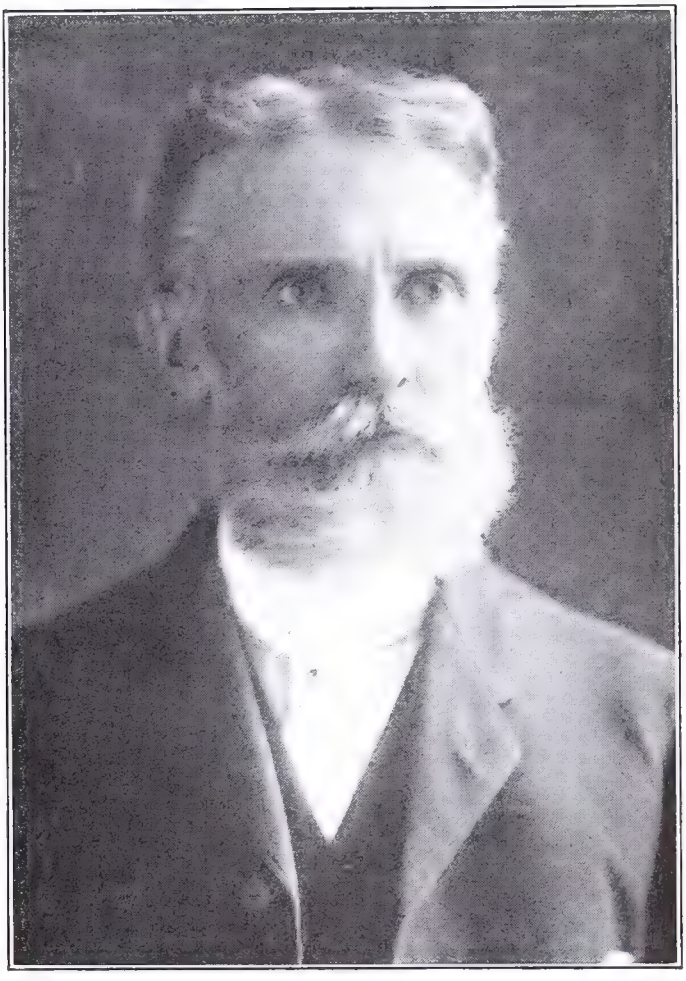
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DR. AMBROSE PEFFER



GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA
Taken on the roof of Wannamaker's Store, Oct. 15, 1913



ANDREW S. MILLER, Esq.
President Elect of the Association for 1914.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OCTOBER, 14, 15 AND 16, 1913

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania convened in the Mayor's Reception Room in City Hall, Philadelphia, on the 14th day of October, 1913, at 9:30 A. M., and after a half hour spent in social greetings, registerings, and forming acquaintances, etc., the regular order of business was proceeded with.

The Convention was called to order by President J. M. Murdock, of Polk.

The delegates were entertained by a chorus of boys from the School for the Blind, at Overbrook, who were obliged to respond to an encore, and whose singing was greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Colborn: (Presenting gavel to the President.)

Dr. Murdock, in behalf of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pensylvania, allow me to present you with this gavel. I hope, through it you will send good cheer to all the Members of the Association.

The President: I hope I will not find it necessary to use it on our honored Secretary.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Peck:

Almighty God, we praise and adore Thy most holy name. We thank Thee that we are permitted to gather in this city of homes, this city of brotherly love. We pray that the presence of Thy spirit may direct and guide us in these Meetings. We realize that the work is too great for us to rely wholly on ourselves: we feel that we are dependent upon Thee for all that we do in this world. Help us in this great work to reason out and find ways by which and through which we can better care for the unfortunate ones that are committed to our care. Guide us through life, and when we have answered our summons here save us in everlasting salvation through the name of Jesus our dear Redeemer, amen.

The President here announced to the Convention that Mayor Blankburg could not be present to welcome the delegates, on account of illness.

President Murdock here introduced Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, of Philadelphia, who was received with applause and the Convention, as follows:

Address by Dr. Joseph S. Neff:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

His Honor, the Mayor, desires me to express his regrets at not being present at this meeting. He is confiend to his home by sickness and is therefore unable to extend a welcome to the delegates here. I, therefore, have the honor to extend to you the courtesies of the Administration and the hospitality of the City during your stay in Philadelphia.

I notice that the subject on your programme assigned to me is, "An Address of Welcome and a Blast of Cheer to the Ladies." The last clause I do not quite understand. If it is intended to call forth any witticisms, the Committee have selected the poorest man in Philadelphia, as wit and humor do not enter into my makeup.

I have from my earliest boyhood been very fond of ladies, and if there is anything within my power that can be done for them, should they need "cheer" while here, they will find me at my office in City Hall, and any request, not only for cheer but for their comfort or pleasure, will not find me wanting.

I realize the great benefits to be accomplished by your Conference: each one of you, after interchange of thought and relating of experience in connection with discussion of the papers that will be presented, will be benefitted and will be enabled in some way to increase the efficiency of your work in your respective activities. But I believe Philadelphia will receive the greatest benefits from your meeting—for we have much to learn, especially in our Municipal Charities. Do not understand me as "knocking" Philadelphia—a fashionable custom, for I believe Philadelphia is the best city in the United States, and we have much to be proud of in this, the birthplace of our National Independence;—the home of the largest Locomotive Works in the world; of the largest hat industry, which makes a hat every 2½ seconds; of the largest hosiery manufactories, making 1,000 pairs of stockings every 90 seconds—enough every year to give two pairs to every man, woman, and child in the United States. We manufacture enough carpet every year to extend around the world and throw in 625 miles extra for good measure. We have the largest and most heavily endowed institution for the education of orphans in the world—Girard College. Philadelphia has, also, been the financial centre of the Republic. In the War of the Revolution it was a Philadelphian, Robert Morris, who raised the funds to equip our soldiers. In the War of 1812, it was a Philadelphian, Stephen Girard, who replenished an empty treasury. In the Mexican War it was a Philadelphian, E. W. Clarke, who financed the war; and in the Civil War it was also a Philadelphian, Jay Cooke,, who raised the money to keep our armies in the field.

But we must not lose sight of our shortcomings, one of which, as I have said, is the management of our Municipal Charities; and I am glad to welcome you to our City and expect to have your aid. cooperation and assistance in this work to help place us in the front rank in our Charity work, as we are in our manufacturing industries. We have, however, made good progress along these lines during the past few years. A public interest has been aroused, largely through the efforts of the Committee of One Hundred on Municipal Charities, which was organized two years ago. Their comprehensive report, published last winter, did much to enlighten the people and show exact conditions.

Monies have been appropriated to erect buildings on the large City Farms at Byberry, where, at present, we have 350 insane. Several of the buildings are nearly completed on this 875-acre farm, which will give accommodation for 200 additional insane within the year, and for 500 feeble minded women. Another farm at Torresdale has been equipped to care for 100 indigent women. Thus you will see that we have started to split up the various units now at "Blockley," where we have within its walls, in the Hospital for the Insane, the General Hospital, and the Almshouse, 6,500 inhabitants.

We have secured an allotment of $650,000 in the Loan to be voted for in November, which, if passed will enable us to provide for all the indigent; and within eighteen months there will not be a pauper left in the West Philadelphia Institution, thereby removing the stigma of pauperism from the sick.

We have made arrangemens for the delegates of this Convention to

visit "Blockley," and will be pleased indeed to receive any suggestions you may have for improvement of our care of the indigent classes.

During your visit I want you to feel that the City Government is at your command, and at any time we can be of service I assure you that the Mayor and his Directors will be only too glad to respond.

In the absence of Mrs. Louis VI Maderia, Mr. Edwin D Solenberger of Philadelphia was asked to deliver the Address of Welcome to Ladies and Children's Aid Societies:

Mr. Solenberger was received with applause, and said:

Address of Welcome by Edwin D. Solenberger:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Members of the Convention: Mrs. Maderia, who is vice president of the Children's Aid Society agreed to speak to you tomorrow and I am to take her place here at this time.

It is a great pleasure to me, as a Member of this Association, to have the opportunity to welcome you to Philadelphia. I have attended the Sessions since 1907, and have become familiar with Mr. Briggs taking down the notes (every mistake one makes has to be corrected). When I see Col. Gould, and Mr. Colburn here, and Dr. Murdock in the chair, I know the Meeting will be a success. We will have an excellent Convention.

Perhaps there has been no time in the thirty-nine years of the life of this Association that the problems you are called upon to solve have been as difficult as now: but we have more resources than ever and more help from the Medical profession in dealing with the unfortunate. On the other hand the work has never been as heavy: We have a larger population out of which to receive the people who need care. It is well that we have these Annual Meetings where we take account of stock and consider the work to be done: Here are the officials of the State who deal with these problems as representatives of the community. We have become so used to having children cared for promptly and having them kept out of jail and brought into the Juvenile Court, we don't know what it would mean if next Monday morning everyone of these agencies were wiped out. If someone came along who was old and decrepit and there was no almshonse and no place to put the insane—such a condition as exists in China—where shackles are put upon them so they cannot harm anyone and they are turned out into the world. If all these institutions were wiped out then we would realize what they all mean. People sometimes say "there are so many calls on our time and our funds." They think there are too many charities in the community, and yet, who hasn't had the experience of finding some case for which there seemed no place? We are concerned with one of the fundamental problems of the day—fundamental to the life and prosperity of the community. These people, if turned out into the community, would soon infect the whole community, either as a physical or moral contagion. I doubt if a greater responsibilty rests upon anyone than upon the State Board of Public Charities, the Children's Aid Society, the County Jails, Hospitals, the Directors of the Poor and all who deal with dependants, defectives and delinquents. These people are unable to help themselves, so the responsibility of those in charge of these institutions is peculiarly great; and we should remember that we have a responsibility towards these institutions and also to the community, whether they get State appropriations or whether the money comes out of the County tax fund., In the end it comes back to the responsibility of the people for the community, and that irrespective of whether a person gets to these institutions through faults of their own or whether it is an innocent child. Even though a man is an alcholic we cannot allow him to perish on the roadside. For humane reasons as well as to protect the community we must do something for all forms of distress and misery.

I think we all appreciate that we have a hard class of people with

which to deal. It is not pleasant to deal with little children for years and advance them far beyond what their parents would or could have done, and then have their parents come and find fault and criticise. Anyone who can go through that over and over, and still go right on in the work, has to have some optimism.

Let us constantly remember that with the weakenesses and errors of human nature, while using our heads, we must make large allowances on the side of mercy. (Applause.)

President Murdock: Since this printed program was prepared, as you no doubt all know, our dear and beloved friend Dr. Srodes has been removed from us by the grim reaper death: The responses to the Address of Welcome will be given by Col. E. P. Gould of Erie, and our Secretary Mr. Colborn:

Response to Address of Welcome

Col. Gould: I am reminded of an incident of the civil war: It is said that a poor bereaved father went to Abraham Lincoln to induce him to go to Secretary Stanton and have him remit the court martial of his son, and Lincoln's answer was "You better go and tell your story to Secretary Stanton yourself: because I don't know of anyone in Washington who has as little influence with Secretary Stanton as myself."

I sent word to the Secretary to leave me off the programme, but he has put me on for this response. If you have any favors to ask from the Secretary don't come to me to help you, for I don't know anyone who has less influence with him than I have.

Mr. President, and delegates, it is with mixed emotions of sorrow, pleasure and doubt that I rise to speak: sorrow because we have lost one of our best and most reliable Members of the Association, he who was to have made this address to you today: pleasure because we are welcomed so cordially by those who are active in the charity work of Philadelphia.

We know that Philadelphia is the largest city in the State and we in the western part of the State realize that even Philadelphia knows that Erie is in the State of Pennsylvania, because they learned that last summer when we had the Perry Centennial up there.

Another reason is, we are glad to come to a city that is so large in men, broad, courageous, enterprising men, such as Philadelphia has, and men who can manage a city so excellently. We come to study your system. We were invited by your Mayor and others to come here, and we are glad to be here.

In the last place, I have doubt because I know how difficult it is to hold a Convention together with so many attractions outside: I have always had doubt about the wisdom of coming to Philadelphia with our Convention because there are too many things to see here.

I want to say this: you have got to practice self denial: You cannot see all there is in Philadelphia: you might as well come and attend the Convention, while it is here: When you want to see sights come when there is no Convention, and there are lots of them to see. I dare not branch out on the work of the Association and the growth of charities. In my own city a man recently came to me an applicant for Superintendent of the Associated Charities: I was one of the Directors and therefore he came to me. He came full of ideas that he wanted to put into practice, and if we would elect him as superintendent he would show us how the work ought to be done. I says to him what experience have you had? Well, he had had no experience, but he had ideas. I says we don't want such a man: We want a person who has had experience.

No one is fit to manage the work of charities who has not had experience in it,—and the more experience one has the more one doubts

his ability: A man must be interested in the work. Take the great charities of the State, for instance the Childrens Aid Society: supposing that should be wiped out, what would the Directors of the poor do? They are the genuine charity workers in the charities of the State: they take the children and make them feel that there is someone in the world that cares for them: A person who is qualified to act in the work of charity forgets all about the question of the pay: they only think of the result.

We are here to find out how we can do better work along these lines. I thank the Mayor, and the citizens of Philadelphia, for our welcome here today.

Response by L. C. Colborn.

Mr. L. C. Colborn, Secretary of the Association, was received with applause and said:

As brother Gould has said, this programme was arranged that Dr. Srodes was to respond to the address of welcome. But the grim reaper death, has called him from his labors into the great unknown and it is with sorrowful heart that I attempt to respond, in his stead. I did ask others, among them Col. Gould, and he left me in doubt as to what he would do, until now: I thank him for obeying the command that was sent to him.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mayor Blankenburg and Dr. Neff—

On behalf of the Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, I desire to return you our most sincere thanks for your most cordial welcome and greeting to your City. Were it under other circumstances nothing would give me more pleasure than to respond to your kind, beautiful and warm words of welcome, and to the able and enthusiastic greetings and blast of cheer to the members, a welcome and words of cheer that should send a thrill of pleasure to all.

But as the program was arranged, Dr. J. Lewis Srodes was designated to respond to your welcome and greeting, but within a fortnight since the grim reaper, death, called him from his labors, into the great unknown, and to the Association of the great throng of the redeemed of Heaven. Owing to this fact, it is with a sorrowing heart that I attempt to respond in his stead. Others have been asked to perform this pleasant duty and invariably the reply from a number, Mr. Colborn will do this.

Barring the sadness of the death of Dr. Srodes, I would say it affords me a great deal of pleasure to be here. This is the fourth Convention this Association has held in your beautiful city. A city, whose fame is known even unto the uttermost ends of the earth, a city whose name is synonomous with charity, and in which the divine precept is most gloriously exemplified "In as much as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren." A city that gave birth to Liberty and Freedom to the greatest country on the globe. A city of homes, of industries, of education, of magnificent and handsome public buildings, municipal, church and school. A city whose provisions for the dependent classes has no equal. It was in this city the first hospital was built for the treatment of insane in 1750, a fact that every citizen of this city ought to feel proud of. In this city the supreme court has rendered formal decisions that Pennsylvania is a Christian Commonwealth, but far more convincing than these decisions is the splendid evidence of Christian spirit in the splendid provisions she has made for the poor, unfortunate and insane. Every asylum and every hospital are all monuments to her glory. The name of our Commonwealth points us back to its great glory hearted founder, William Penn, who in the morning twilight of our history, laid the

foundation of this great Keystone State that we aspire to the victories of peace rather than war.

Longfellow in his beautiful poem and story of Evangeline, gives fame to your first Almshouse:

In that delightful land which is washed by the Delaware waters,
Guarding in Sylvan shades the name of Penn the Apostle
Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the City he founded,
And the streets still re-echo the names of the trees of the forest
Wending her quiet way, she entered the door of the Almshouse
Sweet on the summer air was the odor of flowers in the garden,
And she paused on her way to gather the fairest among them,
That the dying once more might rejoice in the fragrance and beauty
And with light in her looks, she entered the chamber of sickness
And found her long lost Gabriel.

To this famous city we are welcome. This association appreciates its warm welcome and greeting from her Chief Executive and head of her Charities.

This Association, entering her two score years of service, rejoices in the fact that like your city, she has left a trail of great achievments to mark her pathway, and stands out like a great beacon light, pointing with pride to the reforms she has made, the relief she has given, and the ways and means she has devised for the care of the poor and unfortunate of the Commonwealth, which light, as the years roll by, shines with more brilliancy and reflecting more perfectly the way for the relief of our distressed brethren.

It is for this purpose that we have assembled in our 39th Annual Convention, to discuss new questions and theories that have arisen, in its work, and reduce these questions and theories to a practical basis. It is hopeful that this meeting will be of practical benefit to all.

Your city, having as many hospitals and institutions for the care of your unfortunate citizens, equipped with all the modern and improved equipments, will be an object lesson to many, and I have no doubt, many will take home with them new ideas, new questions, and information as to new equipment, that will be most valuable, while others will receive such benefit that will enable them to discharge their duties better than before. It is the rubbing of elbows together, becoming better acquainted, exchanging of thoughts and ideas that help all to become more perfect in their work.

As you, the Chief Executive of this beautiful city, have so graciously welcomed us, we feel that your sheltering arms will protect us while within your gates, and should any of our number transgress any of your laws, or stray from the paths of virtue by the allurements of your city, you will exemplify the teachings of the "Good Samaratian" that you will gather us in, not the lock-up, but the Bellevue-Stratford, the Walton or some other convenient inn, and pay our keeping.

It is hoped however that no such emergency may arise and that when our labors are over, and our sessions have closed we may all say in the words of the Psalmist, "It was good for us to be here."

In behalf therefore, of the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, I most sincerely thank you for your very cordial welcome and greeting, I thank you.

Response on part of the Ladies and Children's Aid Societies by Mrs. Edward C. Lindsey, President of Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.

Mrs. Lindsey was received with applause, and said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: When I am forced before this long-suffering assembly I often feel that you must regard it a good deal as the yankee did who was presiding at a Convention, and someone whispered to him that Chauncey Depew was in the audience and that he insisted upon speaking and would he introduce Mr. Depew. The yankee arose to the occasion (as my countrymen always do) and said I understand, that

brother Depew is in the audience, and I understand brother Depew, that you always want to speak, and so what I wanted to say was this: the question before the audience is will you let them go on enjoying themselves a little longer or will you speak now, and have it over." (Laughter.

On the walls of my grandmother's home in New Hampshire hung an old print, representing the early settlement of Pennsylvania, the genial William Penn, and beside him a smiling Indian, and a man and a beautiful woman, and in the foreground a lion and a lamb and a small child frolicking together. This picture always took hold of my infant mind but it was given to my Irish nurse to explain it to me. She said "I will explain it to yees: it is only in Pennsylvania these things could happen: it is ahead of the other states, and the people that live there don't think there is any other state, I might say, and what I wanted to say about it is this; it was founded by William Penn, and he was to Pennsylvania what Saint Patrick was to Ireland; he was a very great man and could work great miracles because he was the only Johnny Bull that ever understood the meaning of the word Peace." (Laughter.)

To be here in this beautiful city is to recall the words of your noble founder, as he expressed it in his Journal, for he named the City Philadelphia after the ancient city in Asia Minor, and we feel that we should take back with us something of that wonderful love for humanity that has always distinguished the gospel of William Penn.

We thank you for the cordial greetings given to us and for the freedom of the City. extended to us, and I thank the good Doctor who alluded so feelingly to the soft spot in a man's heart, and I want to say, on behalf of the ladies, that there isn't one of us who does not feel that every man has a soft spot, and not one of us who are not prepared to take advantage of it. (Laughter.)

I mourn, as others here do, "for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is stilled." I feel that we lack something because we cannot hear the genial laugh of Dr. Srodes. We all feel that our day of work may be nearer ended than we appreciate. May we press on toward the high goal that he has reached before us.

I thank you for your welcome. (Applause.)

The Convention was here entertained by singing by the double quartette from the Overbrook School which was greatly enjoyed.

Following the singing the President Murdock, read the following "President's Address" which was received with applause:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
By J. M. Murdock.

I first desire to express my appreciation of the honor of being called upon to preside at this the thirty-ninth (39th) annual convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania. This Association, composed of the men and women who are doing the practical work of caring for the helpless and needy throughout the State is made up largely of those who have been chosen by their respective districts as the ones best qualified to administer their charities. The record of the proceedings of this Association is the record of the progress of charitable endeavor during the past forty years. There have been wonderful achievements along all lines and this Association in devising means for the care of dependents has kept pace with the progress in other directions. This Association has been instrumental in the foundation of a vast amount of legislation in behalf of the dependent classes, especially the Insane, the feeble minded and the dependent child.

One pleasing feature of the Association is the harmonious and helpful relations existing here between the Directors of the Poor and the Children's Aid Societies. We can congratulate the Society on the splen-

did work it has done in providing for the needy. This work must continue. At the same time we must give more thought and time to the consideration of underlying conditions responsible for the conditions which make necessary the relief we have been dispensing.

PREVENTION MORE IMPORTANT THAN RELIEF.

By J. M. Murdock.

To those of us actively engaged in charitable work the necessity of furnishing immediate relief, as nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and sheltering the homeless, so engages our attention and taxes our strength—both physical and financial—that we have little of either left to be applied to the elimination of the underlying causes of these human ills.

Through the desire, and I may say the necessity of bringing about immediately some tangible result in the alleviation of suffering, we begin at the wrong end and perhaps only ameliorate what ought to have been prevented. We provide abundantly for the resulting conditions but niggardly for the elimination of the causes of these conditions. Then too philanthropic efforts are prone to follow the line of least resistance and ignore what is difficult or disagreeable while it gives abundantly to the pleading and inefficient, often in a way that aids in the perpetuation or increase of the inefficiency rather than in its elimination.

Fortunately, however, although we may not have progressed very far in providing means for the prevention rather than the alleviation of human ills we have begun to study this subject seriously and give it more practical attention as exemplified in some of the laws passed at the last Session of our State Legislature, as the law for the prevention of the marriage of mentally defective persons afflicted with communicable diseases and the law establishing an institution for the custodial care of feeble minded women of child bearing age.

Our study, research and collective investigation of adverse social conditions have focused attention upon mental deficiency or feeble mindedness as the basic social problem. Investigation of the social evil, pauperism, intemperance and other complex anti-social conditions usually lead to feeble mindedness as the dominating underlying factor.

The various known causes of feeble mindedness occur in two main groups—the hereditary and the accidental. The hereditary cases are those where the person is feeble minded because his parents or other ancestors were feeble minded as a result of accidents at the time of delivery and accidents and severe febral illness affecting the brain in infancy. The hereditary cases are the most numerous. There is no doubt as to the potency and certainty of this hereditary tendency. Even in the cases seemingly accidental in origin careful investigation will frequently show an hereditary defect as the underlying cause. This hereditary defect is the result of defect in the germ plasm of the family stock. It is, therefore, obvious that where there is hereditary tendency of feeble mindedness the individual should not have children. Unfortunately feeble minded women, if not given institutional care, almost always do have children. There are few families in which a feeble minded girl or woman can receive the protection she needs. We know of one feeble minded woman who has had eight children by eight different fathers, another who has had five children, one colored, by four different fathers.

The investigation of the Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of the feeble minded in Pennsylvania, recently presented to the Legislature, would indicate that there are at least three thousand (3,000) feeble minded women of child bearing age at large in the state. There are at least seventeen thousand (17,000) people in

Pennsylvania who have the minds of children with the bodies of adults. The great majority of these will ultimately become public charges in some form. They cause unutterable sorrow at home and are a menace and danger to the community. They are found everywhere, in the home of the rich and the poor, in dens of vice, in county homes, in prisons, hospitals and asylums, wandering the city streets, country roads and railroads, the butt of ridicule and the victims of lust, veneral diseases and drunkeness.

We know that hereditary is the chief factor in the causation of this condition. We know that by segregation of these feeble minded in proper institutions that this factor can be largely eliminated. Although the expense is great, nothing is more economical, more reasonable, more patriotic, more kind, or humane, than to do this. With the factor of heredity eliminated from the problem, the number of the feeble minded will undoubtedly decrease.

Sending the child to the institution or colony should not be looked upon as a punishment but as a privilege even though it may be necessary for the individual to remain for life. The feeble minded individual is not constituted to cope with the conditions he finds in the world. He is the butt of ridicule of the thoughtless, or the dupe of the designing and vicious. In the institution or colony he finds he is among those who understand his needs. His entering the institution may be likened to migration to a new world where he has an appropriate environment. Applying this principle to our problem would it not be well for the state to make out of lives wasted and worse than wasted, unemployed, unemployable, ignorant and untaught, —to make out of these something better, to develop them into men and women, who, though not up to the normal standard, are still useful to a degree, self respecting, clean in mind and body, and happy. This is now being done for a few. Would it not be worth while to do it for all!

We have at the institution for the feeble minded, with which I am connected, applications for the admission of hundreds who need institutional care. We are unable to give them this for lack of room. Many of these are feeble minded women who within the next few years, or before we can admit them, will give birth to feeble minded children.

It costs less than fifty cents a day to support a feeble minded woman in an appropriate institution, The progeny of many a feeble minded woman who did not receive such care is costing this state untold dollars every day.

The State Board of Public Charities, the commission on the segregation, care and treatment of the feeble minded in Pennsylvania, with the assistance of some of the members of this Association were quite active in securing legislation for the relief of this unfortunate class at the last session of our State Legislature. A bill was passed which provides for the establishment of a state villiage or colony for feeble minded women of child bearing age. Provision was also made for an increase in capacity of the Polk and Spring City institutions, amounting to five hundred (500) beds, the establishing of a hospital for inebriates, the establishing of a reformatory for women, increasing the powers of the State Board of Charities, and laws greatly facilitating the operations of the juvenile courts. A bill further regulating marriage, providing that the applicant for a marriage license shall answer a series of questions prepared by the State Department of Health, also passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor. This law forbids the marriage of imbeciles, idots and feeble minded, and provides that the clerk issuing a license may withhold same. An appeal is allowed through the common pleas court. It is to be hoped that at the next session of the Legislature this law may be so amended so that health certificates can be demanded.

A bill providing for the sterilization of feeble minded and insane

was defeated in the House on third reading. This is the third session at which such a measure met defeat.

In our effort to relieve the state of its terrible burden of feeble mindedness and its accompanying ills let us not become faint hearted by a contemplation of the large expenditure necessary to put in effect the measure which offers the most practical solution of the question, that is the establishment by the state of institutions or colonies for the care of all feeble minded who cannot be properly cared for and safe-guarded in their homes. Most of the states are now doing this for their insane, and if the public, and particularly those who control the fiscal policy of the state, understood the importance of segregation of the feeble minded there would be no question about adequate provision for the feeble minded.

Restricted marriage laws are a good thing as far as they go but must not overlook the fact that the unfit will reproduce their kind regardless of marriage laws.

Sterilization is at best a partial remedy as in all probability only those in the scale so low in mentality that the likelihood of parenthood is extremely improbably would be reached. Sterilization is not actually operative in one of the eight states that have passed sterilization laws. Sterilization would not be safe and effective substitute for permanent segregation and control, and it is to this permanent segregation and control that we must look as the rational policy for controlling feeble mindedness and if we eliminated inheritable feeble mindedness, we will have practically eliminated the social evil, pauperism, intemperance, and a vast amount of crime.

That nation which through segregation of its feeble minded and an intelligent application of eugenics rids itself of its defective members will be the most efficient nation upon the face of the earth and will eventually control the world.

THE CITIZEN OF TOMORROW.

Address by H. Frank Eshleman, Oct, 14, 1913 at Phila., before the Association of Directors of the Poor and of Charities of Penna.

No one can venture to predict whether the citizen of tomorrow—the citizen of the future—will be better that the citizen of today, or not. Forces elevating mankind and forces degrading our races are both working powerfully about us—and incessantly. We have the strained machinery and mill of civilization running at high tension, snapping nerves asunder by hundreds of thousands daily; and we have sisters of charity by hundreds of thousands daily and constantly searching all over life's distressing and heart-rending battle-field lifting up the famished, exhausted, wounded and crippled ones, trying to restore their health, while the battle unceasingly (and in fact increasingly) rages all about us and the greedy vultures look and gleam gloatingly over the scene of carnage all about us spread.

The operation of present laws on the subject of sanitation and health and of laws, which are essentially police regulations, recently passed and to be passed will safeguard the citizen of tomorrow against poisons and impurities in food, and against unwholesome surroundings in which he must labor. The laws requiring the state to take more complete control of the education of the children of the future, and at the same time empowering the public authorities to treat and remedy defects and weaknesses and deficiencies in children, and preventing parents from interfering, will add much to the early chances of children and do much toward removing the handicaps against which many poor children were compelled to struggle in the past.

The laws limiting hours of labor for women and children, will throw part of their burden upon male adult shoulders. These, and other laws like them, will help to build up the citizen of tomorrow.

On the other hand, the intensifying of the struggle for life and the increasing growth of consumers, which never will cease, (while the limit of production of food in many lines has been reached and while the area of certain fields of production is decreasing,) will make the necessities of life all the harder and more costly to obtain. The rank and file of the citizens of tomorrow will have worries, perplexities and appaling problems to meet and solve to get the necessities of life that make one shudder to think of, and to stand aghast before, as before doom itself. There is an actual scarcity now of many things, comfort calls for. We are exhausting our resources personal and national—individual and collective; and before we are aware real suffering, occasioned by this waste and undue consumption, will be upon us.

This one problem alone will compel the citizen of tomorrow, to make many sweeping adjustments in his life. These adjustments will be forced upon him. Part of the problem will lie between the charities of the public and the multiplication of the impecunious. will the production of dependent and sickly children slacken, or will the orphanage and children societies enlarge their activities? Will men and women have a certain regard as to the number of children they can take care of,—or will they be heedless of the number of children they can bring into the world without any chance at all. Taking all humanity—all ages and conditions—into consideration, life is a defensive battle to 95 per cent of all our race. It is a struggle to the rank and file to live. We are all on the defensive. I would not venture to say whether humanity in the future will regard self preservation in any greater degree in the future than now, or not. Self preservation is a natural instinct. But the regard many parents have, for the chance their offspring may have to preserve itself, seems to be on the wane. The pinching demands of the times seems to have no effect whatever on either the number coming on in weakness to battle against the world, nor upon the ill-prepared condition, in which they must face the battle. A slow process of education is going on, but with little effect.

The charities and correctional institutions are not now keeping pace with the ravages of insanity and the demands of poverty and sickness; while the causes that make boys and girls and men and women fall by the way are intensifying. How then will these eleemosynary efforts effect the citizens of tomorrow? Perhaps not at all. About all that can be expected is that these aids and efforts, will to some extent hold the destroying and devitalizing forces somewhat in check. But the great grim mill turning out this misery will grind on; and the sickening thud of crunching bones and cracking members will continue. Not until men and women move out of cities—the very sinks of inequity, filth and squalor—and go back to the only place God smiles on—the country—and live simple agrarian lives, will there be anything like standard, happiness and health on this earth. Not until ambition to monopolize and force tribute out of helpless millions changes, will the bounty of Jehovah in pouring good things upon this earth, be felt at all. And that time will likely, never come.

The citizens of tomorrow will have less coal than we have and there will be more of them. They will have less forest and wood. They will have more devitalized and worn-out soil. They will have fewer cattle and hogs and animal food of all kinds. In those citizens of tomorrow, there will be a larger percentage of parasites and a smaller proportion of real producers, than now. Invention and ingenuity and device will be resorted to, to make a living honestly or dis-

honestly. There will be more living off of men's ills and quarrels, more living by chiconery and by the weakness and follies of others and less honest toil than now. The spirit of speculation will be rampart and all the means and devices for making a living, aside from honest toil will flourish.

It is difficult to see in the future any force that will divert the gloomy condition ahead of our race. One of the worst elements in our modern life is the parade of wealth and luxury by the small percentage who are so unfortunate. It breeds contempt for law and order—disaffection against government—mistrust of religion—defiance of property and its legitimate uses.

One thing surely is certain—the citizen of tomorrow will have serious problems to meet, harder to solve than our present day problems. The trend is not toward the millenium; nor can we find any hope for easier conditions by looking at the ancient nations. Those whose civilization is 1000 years old have much more misery and want than we have. And those whose national life runs back two or three thousand years are really in a condition of semi-savagery. Then is now a well fixed disaffection toward government, on the part of great masses of our people and a tendency to regard the rulers, popularly placed in office, as enemies of the people, or at least as selfish and dishonest, administrators of public affairs. That the rank and file do not trust and have confidence in their own representatives is patent to all. If you can scarcely hear one word of commendation for any public official and scarcely get the average person to drop his mistrust.

There is also a determined and sullenenmity against men of great wealth and I doubt not at all that in a few years massive fortunes (owned by individuals) will not be tolerated. It is not my nature to throw a gloomy horoscope; but reading men and facts as I see and study them, there is no other conclusion. The extravagance of American life is responsible for most of this. The waste of raw material, food and money on the part of the well-to-do and the affluent, large enough per family to sustain, several families, now in want, is largely the fuel that feeds the flame of public and general hatred against the plutociatic aristocracy in our land. I am not one of those who think that this should be so. I regret it. The growing expense of government—both of elections and administration. in all branches will be a discouraging problem for the citizens of tomorrow. Great invention and discovery will continue,—and will fundamentally change the mode of life, so that our methods and our elegance of today will seem pygmitic compared with the order of things in those days. Great adjustments must be made to meet the changes. Great classes of tradesmen and of manufacturers, constructors and builders will find their methods and their business superseded by new ones. The great problem along this line will be, what will those people do who find their craft and occupation gone? Seek something else. This always was the case. Two chief effects flow from these economic and industrial changes—an easier method of operation,—that is, a release from the necessity of brute force on the part of men—and a greater need for money,—that is, a greater struggle to make both ends meet.

There is extant today, a philanthropic force that will have an effect upon the citizen of tomorrow, to which we must give some attention. It is the charitable gifts, bestowed, and foundations laid, by immensely rich men for the ease of men's ills and for their recreation and education at present; and for all future time. These have grown amazingly in recent years;—the sums given are almost beyond calculation. There were Girards and other philanthropists in the past, but the splendid sums they gave are trifling compared to modern

charities, of similar character. The vast sums recently given have created a spirit of philanthrophy, that is a powerful force today in our national life. A large proportion of our rising generation will receive a fair foundation from these charities and thus, this spirit and force will show material results. This help will be given at the most effective point,—that is to help those who would be helpless or at least unable to make their talents felt. It thus results in a distinct addition to the sum total of the power for good those who are helped can exert. The most good, however, would be accomplished if all the charitable bequests and foundations were given and laid for the penniless, the sick and the insane. There is a fine educational system all over the country and it is not a difficult task to keep pace with its needs. Books of all kinds and especially books worth while, are in easy access of all—so that the libraries are not, of that class of fundamental necessities exemplified, by the hospital. If all the voluntary donations of our land, were given and devoted to the one object of the insane, the sick and the penniless, there would be practically no call upon the public—upon the citizen of tomorrow—to maintain these purposes and establishments at all.

I venture to say that, the citizen of tomorrow will turn his attention away from the city and toward the country. It is true that during the last third of a century the rush was toward the city. But there will be a modern "Exodus." Economic forces will compel it. While ancient kingdoms present the spectacle of thousands preferring to live and starve in cities, rather than to go to the country and while 1,000,000 people in the great city or London alone, never know a day in which they have enough food, but who prefer to stay there in hunger and filth rather than to move out and grow food out of the soil—yet I do not believe America as she grows older will follow that example. The spirit of our age—the age in which this exodus to the Country must commence and has commenced—is different from the spirit of the age when cities of ancient nations became congested. Large mills and works are beginning to remove their plants to the country; and the present price of food together with the serious prospect of it going continually higher, will force people to seek land on which to produce as much as they can, of the food they must eat. Foolish indeed, are they who fail to see and find this evident line of least resistance.

If those on whose shoulders rest the task of directing the education of the land, see the signs of the times as they should, they will see to it that the rising generation are taught a sound and ardent patriotism and love of the state,—indeed a love of serving the state. The trend is surely to love, selfishly, our own personal and private affairs and to pay little heed to the demands of the state. The citizens of tomorrow will be what the boys and girls of today grow into. There must be strenous education on practically patriotism now; if the citizens of tomorrow shall be a genuinely patriotic people. There must be built in the boys and girls of today a livelier interest in general welfare than there is, in the people, as a whole today. There are some of the characteristics of the citizen of tomorrow—some of the conditions he must face and some of the problems he must solve. He will be happy or miserable, as he adjusts or refuses to adjust himself to the great forces of the oncoming years and the immutable laws, in obedience to which those operate. May he be keen and apt to see and seize the opportunities in the future, that will work for his general welfare.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa., October 14, 15, and 16, 1913.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—(Allegheny County Home.) Andrew S. Miller, Director, Bellevue, Pa.; James McB. Roob, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; William Bennett, Director, Braddock, Pa.; H. L. Mc Williams, Asst. Supt. Woodville, Pa.; Mrs. J. McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa.; Miss Robb, Oakdale, Pa.; Mrs. A. S. Miller, Bellevue, Pa.; James M. Norris, Superintendent, Warrensdale, Pa.;

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Pittsburg City Farm. H. G. Theines, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.; Francis J. ———— Present Board of Pubulic Charities, Pittsburg, Pa.;

BEDFORD COUNTY—S. I. Brumbaugh, Director, Saxton, Pa.; G. A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; S. S. Baker, Director, Everet Pa.; Mrs. G. A. Hillegass, Buffalo Mills; Visitor; Mrs. S. E. Ling, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Visitor; Mrs. S. S. Baker, Everett, Pa.; Visitor; Mrs. S. I. Brumbaugh, Saxton, Pa.; Visitor;

BERKS COUNTY—Joel H. Krick, President, 401 Schmily Ave, Rdg, Pa.; Daniel B. Hill, Reinhold R. F. D. No. 1. Pa.; D. M. Herbein, Fleetwood, Pa.; Wilson S. Rothermel, Solicitor, 535 Court St., Rdg. Pa.; M. L. Hrnyett, M. D., Physician, Shillington, Pa.; O. H. Bush, Clerk, 735 N. 12th St., Rdg. Pa.; or Shillington, Pa.; Henry E. Kauffman, House agt., 127 Elm St., Rdg. Pa.; Office Court House Rdg. Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY—H. J. Sommer, Superintendent, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

BUCKS COUNTY—Henry B. Detweiler, Director, Thos. Y. M. Carty, Director, Doylestown.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Conrad Bader, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; Robert Barclay, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; Phillip Hertzog, Director, Carrolltown, Pa.; J. A. Gray, Steward of Home, Ebensburg, Pa.; Mrs. Phillip Hertzog, Carrolltown, Pa.; Visitor, Mrs. J. A. Gray, Visitor.

CARBON COUNTY—Middle Coal Field Poor Dist. W. H. Gibson, Director, Lansford, Pa.; Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward, Rockport, Pa.; Mrs. G. W. Ibaugh, Rockport, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Directer, Hazleton, Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton Pa.; Visitor, B. F. Davis, Director, Freeland, Pa.; Geo. T. Wills, Dufton, Pa.; Director, S. L. West, Director, Weatherly, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. John H. Manhall, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Howard J. Walton, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Lydia B. Walton Roland, Smedley, West Chester, Pa.; Levi S. Thomas, Director, Chester Co. John L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.; Mrs. Caroline L. Hickman, Matron, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, Assistant Secretary, Kennett Square, Pa.; Mrs. Thos. E. Parke, Downingtown, Pa.; Mrs. Elsie Middleton, Hamsburg, Pa.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—D. W. Sunday, President, Carlisle Pa.; J. C. Ruth, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; S. M. Hartzler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; J. H. Westfall, Supt. Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. J. H. Westfall, Matron, Carlisle, Pa.; Ambrose Peffer, M. D. Physician, Carlisle, Pa.

DAUPHIN COUNTY—C. L. Boyer, Director of the Poor, Harrisburg, Pa.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Margaret J. Scott, Mrs J. H. Mendenhall, Gradyville, Pa.; Mrs. W. C. Smith, Elwyn, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY—J. O. Smith, Director, North Guard R. F. D. Erie, Pa.; E. P. Gould, Hon. Secretary, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. E. P. Gould, Erie Pa.; Visitor.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Mrs. Hugh L. Rantin, Pres. C. A. S. Uniontown Pa.; Col. J. J. Barnhart, Director of the Poor, Uniontown, Pa.; George M. Strickler, Director of the Poor, Uniontown, Pa.; H. D. Brownmiller, Director, Brownsville, Pa.; J. H. Honsaker, Steward, Uniontown, Pa.; John Duggan Jr. Solicitor, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. Mary K. Johns, Vice-Pres. C. A. S. Uniontown, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.; John L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thos. K. Schellar, Solicitor, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. P. H. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa.

GREENE COUNTY—J. W. Patterson, Steward of Children's Home: Waynesbburg, Pa.; J. E. Patterson, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; O. N. Hewitt, Steward County Home; Waynesburg, Pa.; W. D. Buckman, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.; A. L. Patterson, Clerk, Waynesburg, Pa.; J. P. Allmo, Director, Waynesburg, Pa.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY—W. W. Wilson, Steward, Shirleysburg, Pa.; J. H. Myers, Director, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Thos. S. ————— Superintendent.

INDIANA COUNTY—E. M. Ansley, County Commissioner; Indiana, Pa.;

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—(Blakely Poor Dist.) John R. O'Brien, Director, Pres. Olypant, Pa.; Thomas Grier, Director, Sec. Dixon City, Pa.; James W. Smith, Director and Secretary, Peckville, Pa.; Miss Clara Grier, Dixon City, Pa.; Visitor. Mrs. J. W. Smith, Peckville, Pa.; Visitor, Dr. C. L. Young, Resident Physician, Scott, Pa.; Adelbert Reynolds, Superintendent, Scott, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—(Carbondale City Poor Dist.) Martin H. Morrison, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Issac P. Rodgers, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Lafayette Lee, Director, Carbondale, Pa.; Patrick Flannely, Director, Carbondale, Pa.;

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—(Hillside Farm Poor Dist.) Williard Matthew, President, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa.; Fred Fuller Director, Scranton, Pa.; Frank J. Dickett, Director, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelley, Director, Scranton, Pa.; John M. Harris, Director, Scranton, Pa.; C. J. Murphy, Director, Scranton, Pa.; Geo. W. Beemer, Superintendent, Scranton, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—(Northern Luzerne Poor Dist.) Geo. H. Rifenbary, Steward, Ransom, Pa.; Mrs. G. H. Refenbary, Matron, Ransom, Pa.; Jos. C. Reaf, Director, Pres. Pittston, Pa.; C. W. Smiles, Director Secy., Pittston, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY—M. P. Whitaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; Scheaffer, Worst, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Director, Lancaster, Pa.; W. K. Christ, Millensville, Pa.; Frank B. Bausman, Director, Lancaster, Pa.;

LEBANON COUNTY—Mr. Clark.

LUZERNE COUNTY—(Central Poor Dist.) M. Gaertuer, President, S. Penn, Ave. W. Barre, Pa.; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, S. Mary St. Ashley, Pa.; S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Phymouth, Pa.; Geo. H. Butler, Director, Dorrancetown, Pa., A. P. Childs, Director, Alden, Pa.; Geo. K. Brown, E. Market W. Barre, Pa.; Geo. M. Wall, Director, Plains, Pa.; C. A. Laylock, Director, Kingston, Pa.; Dr. Chas. B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Superintendent of Home Department, Retreat, Pa.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Williamsport City Poor Dist. N. B. Wilson, Director, Williamsport, Pa.; C. F. Huston, Director, Williamsport, Pa.; R. B. Staver, Director, Williamsport, Pa.; E. E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Ohl, Matron, Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, visitor, Williamsport, Pa.; Charles S. Snyder, Director, Williamsport, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—(Roxborough Poor Dist.) B. W. Hagy, President, 120 Hermitage St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Markley, President, Manatowna, Pa.; N. L. Johnes, President, 4502 Cresson St., Philadelphia.

MERCER COUNTY—G. W. Crawford, Director, Grove City, Pa.; Mrs. Georgia Myers, Grove City, Pa.; Visitor, T. C. White, Supt., Mercer Pa.; Mrs. O. L. Altman, Matron, Sligo, Pa.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Children's Aid Society, Mary A. Cresson, Norristown, Pa.;

SOMERSET COUNTY—L. C. Colborn, Secretary of Association, Somerset Pa.; J. W. Peck, Director, Meyersdale, Pa.;

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Germantown Poor District, Charles C. Russel, President, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. H. Coupe, Secretary, Germantown, Phila. Pringle Borwick Treasurer, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Supa, Vice President, W. Harvey St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. E. Murphy, Apsley and Greene St.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Wilkie, W. Chelben Ave. Phila. Pa.; James J. Finn, 348 Armat St.; Phila. Pa.; Matthew Adams, 300 E. Breughunt St., Philadelphia, Pa.; James B. MsClennan, Chelben Ave. and Sprage St., Phila. Pa.; John F. Rousenberger, Superintendent; Germantown, Pa.; Thomas Kimmel Emmes, 246 E. Haines St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. A. Reed, 410 N. 63 St. Phildelphia, Pa.; Visitor, Mrs. W. A. Reed, 410 N. 63 St. Philadelphia, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Secy. and General Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Philadelphia City, Brackley Poor Dist.) Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary, of State Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia. Pa.; Daniel W. Seltzer, Superintendent, Phildelphia, Pa.; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. J. Schmith, Asst. General Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—(Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor Dist.) C. A. Snyder.

PHILADELPHIA—Roxboro Poor Dist. H. A. Markley, Bushwood, W. Hoog, Nathan L. Jones, Directors.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—Montrose and Bridgewater Poor Dist.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—New Milford Poor Dist.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—Susquehanna Borough and Oakland Township Poor Dist.

WARREN COUNTY—(Rouse Almshouse and Hospital.) E. E. Thompson, Director, Warren, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Director, Warren, Pa.; S. A. Cramer, Director, Warren, Pa.; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngsville, Pa.; Washington Co. John W. Quivey, Superintendent, Washington, Pa.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.; J. M. Kennel, Director, Scottdale, Pa.; Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Mrs. J. M. Kennel, Visitors. R. D. Wolff, Director, Greensburg, Pa.;

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF DELAWARE COUNTY—Margaret J. Scott Elizabeth S. Pennell, Hawa, Pa.; Sarah R. Netherill, Chester, Pa.; Alice B. Sternson, Chester, Pa.; Elizabeth Webster, Chester, Pa.; Ella W. Webster, Chester, Pa.; Alice Davis, Chester,Pa.; Anna F. Trinble, Chester, Pa.; Mary E. Lees, Glen Riddle, Pa.; Mrs. Wm. B. Bratten, Hewin, Pa.; Ellen L. Joedan, Norwood, Pa.; Annie

P. Sheets, Norwood, Pa.; Cathren White, Norwood, Pa.; Elizabeth West, Norwood, Pa.

Visitors—E. A. Wolff, Camden, N. J. B. R. Wyeth, Dayton, Ohio. John J, Kenny, Parsons, Pa.; Mrs, Beleu, Mrs. Mary F. Ferners, C. B. Colborn 5132 Locust St., Phila., Mrs Georgia Myer, Grove City, Mrs W. A. Reed, 410 N. 63 St. Phila., W. A. Reed, 410 N. 63 St. Phila. Mrs. G. A. Hillgoss, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Mrs S. S. Baker Everett, Mrs. E. P. Gould, Erie, Pa.; Miss Margaret Kennedy Phila. Pa.;

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—E. D. Solenberger, General Secretary, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. H. M. Peck, Special Agent, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. W. C. Bell, Special Agent, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. J. L. Solly, Field Agent, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Margaret Kennedy, Visitor, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Jessie L. King, Visitor, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr George Woodward, President, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs Louis C. Maderia, Vice-Pres. 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Anna Randolph, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Bayard Henry, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Russel Johnson, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Katherine Newlin, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Smith, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. T. Williams Roberts, Director, 419 S 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Sarah Biddle, Director, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Lina M. Voight, Financial Secy. 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of School, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON LUNACY—Dr. Frank Woodbury, Sec. Phila.
Deputy Attorney General, Hon. M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pa.
Judge of the Court of Phila. Hon. Wm. H. Staake.
State Unniversity of Penna. Dr. Carl Kelsey.
Supt. of Feeble-minded School New Jersey, Alexander Johnson.
Supt. of Blind School, Pittsburg, Pa. Prof. Alexander Thomas S. McAloney.
Supt. Hospital Blair Co., Dr. H. J. Sommer.
Supt. Feeble-minded School, Polk, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. M. Murdock.
Miss Mary Roerig, Mrs. Jessie Baines, Miss Bruce, Teacher.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Frank B. Reed, Clearfield, Pa.; Mrs. P. A. Johns, Uniontown, Pa.; Mrs. Haynes, Warren, Pa.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pres. Pittsburg, Pa.; Hon. Bromley Wharton, Gen. Agent and Sec. Phila., Pa.; William G. Theurer, Washington, Pa.; William J. McGarry, Gen'l Agents.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD—Sam'l E. Gill, Howard B. French, Edw. K. Rowland, Hon. Geo. W. Ryon, Shamokin, Hon. Issac Johnson, Media, Pa.; Mr. Patrick C. Boyle, Oil City, Pa.; Ralph Blum, Esq., Philadelphia, Cyrus B. King, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.; William T. Bell Mt. Union, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Thos. E. Parke, Downingtown, Pa.; Deborah C. Passmore, Delegate, West Chester, Pa.; Adelaide B. Comfort President, 300 N. Penn St., West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Asst. Sec. Kennett Square, Pa.; Caroline L. Hickman, Kennett Square, Pa.; Anne T. Eldridge, Treasurer, Chadds Ford, Pa.; M. Jennie Windle, West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. L. B. Wolton, Mrs J. H. Marshall, Kennett Square, Mrs. H. J. Wolton Sarah C. Bailey, Mrs. Rowland Smedley, West Chester.

JUVENILE COURT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—James M. Norris, Warrendale, Woodville Hospital for Insane, Dr. H. L. McWilliams, Woodville, Pa.; Feeble-minded School, Elwyn, Dr. M. P. Barr, Supt.

Wm. H. Miller, Pres. Board of Trustees, Hon. Thos. S. Butler, Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, Dr. Wm. T. Sharpless, Trustees, Thos. R. McDowell, Sec. Benjamin H. Smith, Treas. Nathan Dewees Steward.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR GIRLS—Darlington, Pa.; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Supt. Geo. J. Watson, Asst. Sec.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSING COMMITTEE—Bernard J. Newman, Sec. Geo. W. Norris, Pres. Miss Helen L. Parrish, Chas. J. Rhoads Edwin D. Solenberger, Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Alexander M. Wilson, Directors, Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS—Rev. Milton H. Nichols, Elder Jacob Peck Rev. Peck of Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller (Pittsburg) I desire to make a formal announcement of Dr. Srodes death: I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and a time fixed when remarks may be made on his death.

(The Motion is agreed to)

President Murdock: I would suggest to the Committe that they fix the half hour before adjournment, tomorrow, for that service.

Col. Gould (Erie) I would suggest that all localities that are willing to extend to the Association an invitation to meet at their place next year be prepared to notify the Committee on place of meeting. so they can act on the matter.

President Murdock: Tomorrow morning the meeting will be held in this room, instead of in Girard College as was announced on the preliminary program.

The Convention here adjourned until Two P. M. Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order as per adjournment, at 2 o'clock.

The chair announced the following Committees:

AFTERNOON SESSION

AUDITING COMMITTEE

JAMES McB. ROOB Allegheny
J. A. GRAY Cambria
C. M. FINCH Franklin

OFFICERS.

FRED FULLER Scranton
MRS. E. S. LINDSAY Warren
I. N. DIXON Westmoreland
JOHN SMITH Chester
S. F. BRUMBAUGH Bedford
OLIVER P. BOHLER Phila.
ALEXAND WILSON Phila.

PLACE

D. A. MACKIN Luzerne
C. F. HUSTON Williamsport
WM. H. COUPER Germantown
ISAAC P. RODGERS Carbondale
JOHN H. WESTFALL Carlisle
JOEL H. KIRCH Berks
MRS. J. L. ANDERSON Pittsburg
F. C. WHITE Mercer

Places suggested, Carlisle, Huntington, Bedford Springs, Greensburg, Pittsburg.

RESOLUTIONS.

A. S. MILLER Pittsburg
GEO. W. BUTLER Luzerne
JOHN DUGAN Uniontown
J. W. PECK Somerset
H. FRANK ESHELMAN Lancaster
MRS. ABBIE WILDER Kennett Square
E. D. SOLENBERGER Phila.
DR. E. L. YOUNG Scott
E. P. GOULD Erie
MRS REED Clearfield
JAS. W. SMITH Peckville

Mrs. Jennie E. Griffith, Secretary Charity Organization, Easton, Pa. read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause.

COOPERATION BETWEEN POOR DIRECTORS AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.

"Cooperation" and "Efficiency" are two requirements of those dealing with Social Problems of the day.

"Directors of the Poor!" The very title is a challenge that the needy, need direction of their concerns, with an eye single to the best, and highest development of the individual or family, and the prevention of the propagation of their kind. For I take it you gathered here to know that the real poor and needy are the poor in spirit and in intelligence, who in physical weakness and corruption, are found to be the greater problem by far than the mere materially poor, with whom for generations we have been playing the game of charity. Charity vs. baskets of provisions, fuel, castoff clothing! doled out to the poor, unhappy, stupid and soul sick ones, we label poor, and sometimes call defectives, dependents and delinquents.

Representing the tax-payers of the County, in the performance of their task of directing the affairs of the poor, we believe, the Directors are anxious to perform a sincere service, and to numanly and most efficiently treat those that come under their care. In order to do this wisely and progressively, they should seek welcome co-operation with private charities which are supported by the voluntary gifts of the very tax-payers themselves, whose hearts touched by the wail of the submerged, realize that public officers are because of many other interests, insufficient to cope with the problems of the homes and families of "these poor."

Children's Aid Societies and Rescue Homes stand ready to give you aid to the children who must be removed from their abiding places (I decline to say "home," because whoever heard of wanting to remove a child from a real home? And this word home, most sacred and most holy, has been cruelly and wickedly debased, and children are being debauched and ruined in these places, into which they never asked to come, and from which love and wisdom—should remove them! Oh, let us always group these words, love and wisdom—does it not equal justice? But there are children where a father through mental or physical disability ceases to be a breadwinner, where their home must be maintained and where the Poor Directors should pay at least what they would pay to an institution for the care of the children, if they broke up the home. I have a case in mind where a father became violently insane and was taken to Rittersville. The society, which I have the honor to represent had spent with studious care, during the father's first illness about $100,

assisting through the vicissitudes of births and death and accompanying distresses. Five little children need more than $2 a week, which is the appropriation allowed, although the mother is willing to do what laundry work she can in her inadequate home, to supplement this amount.

If the 3 eldest were placed in the Children's Home, the Directors would have to pay $1.75 per week, per child. That would leave the mother and 2 babies to go to the Almshouse until they are old enough to cost the County $1.75 each at the Home. We asked the Poor Directors of our County to pay her in her home $5.25, the cost for three, and it is denied. We are willing to supervise and instruct, help with vocational choices, when the time arrives, and in short to be the friend this family needs.

This is Cooperation of Private Charities with Poor Directors, which we believe to be just, not ideal, but a cooperation we, as a people of our country, have a right to expect.

The defectives which form a large percentage of the number who come under the care of Poor Directors, need to be segregated and made as happy as possible in the limited institutions in this commonwealth for defectives of childbearing age. The lack of proper Institutions must be supplied and very quickly. Defectives and Delinquents should not be cared for in Almshouses.

Outdoor relief should not be administered without the fullest cooperation with private charities of the community. Investigations made by the Charity Organization Societies of Easton and Bethelem discovered much unfair relief distributed, as well as need inadequately supplied.

One appeal I would like to make is for prompt responses from Poor Directors to requests for cooperation.

Private Charities are largely responsible for the removal of children from almshouses, and it is unlawful for a child to be in an almshouse longer than 60 days, and yet how many Directors of the Poor admit and retain children in almshouses longer than that period. When if they would cooperate promptly, they need not be there a week, thorough cooperation between Poor Directors and Private Charities will result in placing responsibility for support of dependent children and adults upon the proper person or persons, instead of upon the tax-payers at large.

May the day soon come when the Poor-house shall deserve the name of County Home, where it is possible for the declining years of aged couples to be passed together in peaceful, quiet care, where an able-bodied workman may not find shelter during Charity Organization Societies intercept dependency by developing the principle of self support, and poverty due to any other cause than physical disability, can be adequately met by supplying work. If every county represented here would create a stone pile of however small dimensions, on the Almhouse property, I should like to gaurantee a 50 per cent decrease in the applicants the first year; and the next, the problem of the winter guest, solved; the genuine applicant will welcome this honest work. Our Society operates a wood yard which has practically eliminated all the hoboes from our community, notwithstanding we are a rail road center. We cannot supply the demand for wood, and we are able to meet the real laborer on an honest basis; developing, if not creating, self respect.

This very wood-yard has tided in a most self-respecting way many a bread winner of our community, who was through lack of work and proper ambition in danger of subjecting his family to the need of Poor Directors care, and subsequent relief the cold days of winter, only to leave when the farmers' busy days begin and work is offered right at his hand. And may we not, and

at once, continue to find such ineffective segregation that a female inmate may become the paramour of one or more male inmates.

We come together to learn—to learn is to be educated—to be educated will prevent pauperism of body and soul.

Perhaps in all the Social Field, there is no less popular work than Organized Charity Societies. You know a Charity Organization Society is one which investigates facts, arranges a working plan for the present and future welfare of the family, as a unit, and works out this plan with the cooperation of all existing welfare agencies and individuals willing to cooperate in the permanent readjustment of a needy case. Someone said recently to me—"you know where one approves of what you do, a thousand dont." I accepted the challenge with this reply "I know 100 per cent of the intelligent public approves of our work; it may be one to a thousand, but it is 100 per cent solid intelligence.

Let us remember Love plus Wisdom—Justice which is God's Delight.

Mrs. Joseph L. Anderson of Pittsburg read the following very interesting paper, which was received with applause.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND CHILD WELFARE.

Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.

In Faith and work the world may disagree, but all mankind's concern is charity. Charity means sympathy and organization means intelligence. Sympathy does not count for much unless it is intelligently directed. Charity also means personality. I believe in personal work. It also means good intentions. It is a beautiful thing to have good intentions, but much more beautiful to have good intentions realized. This is a meeting of organized charity workers, and we have a broad platform. We come together to benifit each other. This organization means good intentions realized. The stronger the organization the better the work will be done.

The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is composed of twenty three counties west of the mountains, we gladly join hands to day with all other Child Caring Agencies, in endeavoring to decide what is the very best way to care for the dependent children of our State. In all of our countries we have auxiliaries working through the State Board as Volunteer Workers, each woman paying annual dues for the privilege of doing this work. We have only one paid officer. I know volunteer work is not the popular way of doing charity work "at least not in Pittsburg my City." We have need of both, there should be no conflict but unification. But we have never up to this time had money enough given either by the State or contribution to pay salaries, and care for dependent children as we desire. But the sympathetic Mother hood within us has put it into the hearts of these good women in each country to do the work of Home finding and Child placing, and I am here to say it is well done.

Years of experience have demonstrated that the placing of needy children of the State in almshouses, surrounded by pauper influences, and knowing nothing of family life, was one of the most prolific sources from whence pauperism and crime were multiplied. The best moral, religious, and even physical life of a child demands that it be trained in a home where it may enjoy to the full the existence God has given it, in a way that He ordained as the best—as one of the family. To further this end our legislators have wisely given us a law which prohibits the placing in almshouses children over two years of age.

How shall this law be carried out What shall be done with the children? To answer the questions in a practical way is the object of the children's aid societies. We take the needy and homeless children and endeavor to place them in families where they will receive careful home training. This desirable end is attained by aiming to carry out the following obligations:

1. By placing such children in carefully selected private families, mostly in the country, paying a moderate rate of board where necessary, and following up each case with such inquiry and supervision as may secure for the child the conditions of physical and moral well being.
2. By utilizing existing institutions for children as temporary homes, while permanent family places are being sought.
3. By putting, so far as possible, the support of a child upon its relatives, legitimate or otherwise, and by preventing the needless separation of mothers and children.
4. The law forbidding the detention of children in almshouses can best be carried out by the cooperation of the Directors of the Poor, with voluntary association of discreet benevolent women, who are willing to find places for the children, look after their welfare, and report to the directors. It is best for the interest of the taxpayers that these children be taken out of the pauper class as soon as possible and absorbed in the community.
5. In the country where such an association exists, and where the Directors make fair allowance for the support of the children, there is no excuse for detaining any child in headquarters for paupers and no need of creating an institution for pauper children.

It is the intention of Western Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society to visit during the coming year every County Home in Western Pennsylvania, and endeavor to assist the Poor Directors and the Commissioners to find suitable homes for their children. The time has gone by when counties are compelled to adopt the cheapest way of caring for dependent children, but our State is so big and so broad in her Charities that she wants her children cared for in the best way. Since our organization we have cared for in various ways 7266 children. Last year we had 51 legal adoptions and they are now members of a family, and will be heirs to the estate of the foster parents, good **record for one year.**

I copy this from a speech of a Judge of Washington Co.

"Upon the Commonwealth, upon "We, the people," and upon those who from time to time are elected to represent "We the people," in the administration of these charities, is cast the patriotic duty of seeing that these unfortunate members of our great political family are properly cared for. At present, as I have said, the State is doing much, but in reviewing what has and is being done the State should not forget the aid she is getting from the volunteers; and especially should she not forget the work that the women of the State connected with the Children's Aid Societies and Juvenile Courts are doing in caring for the neglected, dependent, and wayward boys and girls of the Commonwealth. And I venture to suggest to you that you will make no mistake in taking those women into your counsel in all matters pertaining to your homes for children, and to the management and disposition of children that may be in your care."

My next subject "Child Welfare" which means making children comfortable and happy—and no child can be happy who is homeless and has not Mother-love.

One of the greatest Philosophers of his day was once asked by a friend, "What do you consider the greatest thought that ever entered your mind; he replied—My personal responsibility to a personal God. What is your personal responsibility to the dependent neglected children, the boy and girl of today is the man and woman of to-

morrow. Children have the same effect on your spirit that the morning air has on your baby. There is no exhaustion in them, they are charged with life-health- and sunshine.

I have always felt that no amount of happiness in after life can compensate for an unhappy childhood. There is something pitiful in the very idea. Young shoulders shrinking under the weight of burden too heavy for them. Timid natures misunderstood spending joyless day in repressive atmosphere. Those of us who can should thank the Lord for the priceless gift of a happy childhood and Mother-love.

Put joy into the world and it will come back to you with compound interest,but you cannot check out either money or happiness unless you have made a deposit. Try making children happy, I hope all the Poor Directors who are present will join us in endeavoring to brighten the lives of these unfortunate little ones, in finding homes for them.

I was present at a Conference in Washington in 1909 called by President Roosevelt, of 165 Child Caring agencies. The key note of the conference was expressed in these words, "Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization." Homeless and neglected children if normal should be cared for in families whenever it is possible, if, not, in some institution on the Cottage Plan not to exceed 25 in a cottage, but the family plan was the favored one.

We place our children in families after careful investigation and visitation of the home. We do not permit them to be adopted until they have been with the family for one year. We reserve the right to remove them if the home does not prove satisfactory, and the family have the privilege of returning the child if it is not suited to the home. We have just placed a brother and sister—age 9 and 11 years together in a fine home, and two little brothers age 5 and 7 together in another.

Dear friends let us join hands in saving the children there-by saving the Nation. We have but one Institution, The Industrial School for Girls, where we train the girls and prepare them to take their place in family homes.

The late Horace Mann, the eminent educator, delivered an address at the opening of some reformatory institution for boys, during which he remarked that if only one boy was saved from ruin it would pay for all the costs and care and labor of establishing such an institution as that. After the exercises Mr Mann was asked; "Did you not color that a little, when you said that all that expense and labor would be repaid if it only saved one boy?" "Not if it was my boy," was the solemn and convincing reply.

Ah! there is a wonderful value about "my boy." Other boys may be rude and rough; other boys may be wild and reckless; other boys may seem to require more pains and labor than they will ever repay, other boys may be left to drift uncared for to the ruin which is so near at hand, but "my boy" it were worth the toil of a lifetime and the lavish wealth of a world to save him from temporal and eternal ruin.

And now dear friends—

"When you see a boy or girl in woe,
Walk right up and say "Hellow,"
Say "Hello;" and "How 'dye do?
How's this world a using you?
Pat the little one on the back;
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Walk right up and don't go slow—
Give the shake, and say "Hello;"
Is he clothed in rags, oh! sho'
Walk right up and say "Hello;"
Rags is but a cotton roll

Just for wrappin' up a soul,
And a soul is worth a true
Hale and hearty "How 'dye do!
Don't wait for that crowd to go,
Walk right up and say "Hello."
When big vessels meet, they say,
They salute and sail away—
Just the same are you and me,
Lonesome ships upon the sea;
Each one sailing his own jog
To a port beyond the fog,
Let your speakin'-trumpet blow,
Lift your horn and say "Hello!"
Say "Hello" and "How 'dye do"
Other folks as good as you—
When you leave this world of clay
Wandering in the far away,
When you cross the Strange Country
Tother side the range—
All our pilgrimages past
Home and Heaven and peace at last—
Then the little ones you've cheered below,
Will know who you be and say "Hello."

President Murdock: As to the programme this evening; the Fifth Anual Convention of the Charities and Corrections hold their meeting in this building this evening. Some have thought it would be a joint Session this evening: I think the only way is to take a vote of those present to decide whether we will go on with our Convention or join with the Conference of Charities and Corrections this evening.

Mr. Colborn: In arranging the programme I left Wednesday evening open for a kind of joint meeting. I arranged our usual Tuesday evening meeting. Governor Tener wrote me on Friday that owing to the unveiling of the monument at Braddock's grave tomorrow it would be impossible for him to be there but in his stead he would send his Attorney General: I had a telephone message this morning stating that one of them would be here tonight. Judge Staake will be here tonight, also Dr. Kelsey will be here. Mr. Alexander Johnson is on both programmes for the same hour.

The Conference of Charities programme provides for an address of welcome by the Mayor: who is sick and will not be there. It also provides for an adress by our President, Dr. Murdock, and an address by Judge Drexel of Allentown and Commissioner O'Neil of Pittsburg. There is enough for two splendid meetings if it could be arranged. If this Association thinks we better join together tonight I cheerfully submit to whatever you see fit.

Col. E. P. Gould: I think before we take action we should ascertain whether or not we have been asked to go.

Mr. E. D. Solenberger (Philadelphia)

I understood the programme had been made purposely short because they understood this programme was to be brought in with it.

Mr. Gould: I believe in cooperation in all charity work. I don't believe in dividing charity workers and having them antagonistic. I can't see any objection to our uniting tonight and tomorrow night.

Mr. Fred Fuller (Scranton)

There is a little conflict between the two Associations. I have nothing against this Conference, but I think if the sense of this meeting were taken they would be glad to have the Conference of Charities and Corrections meet with us tonight. But I am opposed to going some other place to join this younger Association. I move we take a vote on the matter.

A Voice: I move we meet with them tonight, and extend an invitation to them to meet with us tomorrow night.

Mr. Solenberger: The other room is much larger than this and would be a better place to meet. I personally undertook to raise the money to take care of the two Associations.

Lets do the thing that will satisfy this organization here: because the other Association isn't yet in session.

Col. Gould: This Association met in Erie last year, and we fixed the time and place of holding this Convention in Philadelphia: The other Association met afterwards and elected our President as their President and fixed the same time and place for holding their Convention. It may be that they had an idea that it would be a step in getting together: Our President is placed in a very awkard position. I think we better our President out a little: for instance, we invite them to join with us in the day meetings and we join with them in the evening meetings tonight and tomorrow night. I substitute that for my former motion.

The amended or supplementary motion of Col. Gould is put to vote and agreed to.

President Murdock: The understanding is that we will meet this evening with the Conference of Charities and, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A.

We will now take up the regular program: We will hear from our honored President of the State Board of Charities, on the work of the Board of Public Charities, under present laws, to the Directors of the poor.

Hon. Francis J. Torrence, President of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, was received with applause and addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In preparing these brief notes I was reminded of the story of the Scotch minister. I presume you have seen the story of "Bunny pulls the string." They are not at all in favor of notes, in the kirk: The kirk wanted a minister. A committee was appointed to go to another kirk to select a new min ister. The minister was talking to the committee on what kind of sermons they liked, and one of them said "you needn't be fussed aboot what we like, but just keep your ee on old Mrs. MacCarty, and if you can please her it will be all well."

So the minister appeared on the next sabbath, with his notes, and while delivering his sermon he kept his ee on old Mrs. Mac Carty, and after the sermon was over he went down into the congre gation and shook hands with her and asked her how she liked the sermon, and she said "Weel, you read your sermon, and there were three things I didn't like aboot it: In the first place, fou read it: in the second place you didn't read it very weel: and in the third place it wasn't worth reading." (Laughter and applause)

I feel something like that minister.

RELATION OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES UNDER PRESENT LAWS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

The subject assigned me is so vast and of so many phases that I hestitate to assume the charge of answering the part I also find a difficulty in addressing you on this subject without the possibility; in fact, probability of repeating some things I have said on former occasions when you have honored me with an audience. The subject of institutional care of the poor is one that has always appealed to me and you know good old Gordon said no man ever succeeded or would

succeed in a job he did not like. I could scarcely say how I have succeeded but I know how well I like it.

I said to you at a former gathering of the Association that we had acquired many habits and customs from England, among them our earlier laws and customs of caring for the pauper and most of our poor laws, as intimimated, were based on the ancient poor laws instituted particularly during the reigns of King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth. Previous to the destruction of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the care of the poor was altogether entrusted to the Church and religious orders and therefore was an ecclesiastical question. Previous to that time, in the Fourteenth Century we find the earliest recorded provisions for vagrancy and coincident with it, the fact that the care of the poor was imposed upon the parish in which the pauper was accredited with residence. We are all more or less familiar with the distress caused by King Henry's destruction of the monasteries and the disbanding of religious orders whose duties, to that time, had been the care of the poor. Just think of licensing a pauper and allotting a territory in which he might beg and granting him, in fact, a license or franchise. Of course, this plan was not a success and the condition gradually became worse. Necessity required the enactment of laws for the care of the poor and naturally a segregation of the impotent poor from the vagrant or what might be really called the "tramp" or "bum" of the present day.

At this period arose the secular treatment of the question of the pauper. These laws, with mild changes, as occasion arose, were in effect for some three hundreds (300) years.

Early in the Eighteenth Century we find the first record of the Work House System established under the poor laws above referred to. While the Work House System had its cruelties and its injustices, we must remember that two hundred (200) years have passed over us since those days and also that the imposition upon the authorities on the part of the physical able poor had reached such a degree that something had to be done to relieve the worthy poor from their deplorable condition and at the same time, deal justly with all and remember that vagrancy had reached such a state and the cost of maintenance of the poor such a figure that it became a National question and had to be so dealt with. The law or plan did not work out well and whether just or unjust, had to be modified. The denial of food and shelter was, of course, a great hardship to many deserving poor unable, although possibly willing to labor for their support.

The "Allowance System," adopted in England in the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, the purpose of which was to relieve all poor families—those whose incomes were insufficient to provide food and shelter—a sort of general pension plan—was a complete failure. It put a premium on pauperism and vagrancy. It discouraged thrift, as one might easily imagine. The cost of the support of the poor under this system, in England, increased from $10,000,000.00 annually to $40,000,000.00 in the thirty (30) years of its operation. To realize the vastness of this sum, we must, by comparison, consider the purchasing power of money in those days, considering it with an equal amount at the present day with its high cost of living. To my mind, as Punch would say "It is a good way not to do " and so, let me say to those who advocate in State and National Legislations a general pension for dependents: "Go Slow." System, intelligence and conscience are three elements that must be ever present in the successful care of the poor and for the fair and faithful enforcement of laws governing them.

The administration of your various offices and trusts familiarizes you with the poor laws of the State, the foundation for which I have briefly outlined. The basis for relationship between the Board of

Public Charities and the various poor authorities of the State is founded in what is generally known as the Act of 1869 or, to be explicit, an Act approved May 24th, 1869, which incorporated the Board of Public Charities in its original form, consisting of five members, afterwards amended April 9th, 1873 and later still, May 8th, 1883, another amendment adding three members, making in all ten—the present number.

That those who framed the law creating the Board of Public Charities realized the importance of a close relationship between the various poor districts or their administration and the Board of Public Charities is evidenced in the first section of the Act of 1872 and as our Board has had, at times, some little friction on this very question with certain poor authorities, I may be pardoned for quoting this section in full, which reads as follows:

"Before any county prison or county alms-house shall be erected within this Commonwealth, the plan of construction of such prison or alms-house, drawn sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension thereof, shall be submitted by the commissioners of the county in which the same is to be built, to the Board of Public, Charities, and shall be inspected and approved by said Board, and so certified by the Secretary of said Board upon the plan, a copy of which shall be furnished by the commissioners at the time of their submitting the original as aforesaid, and shall be signed by the Secretary of said Board, and shall be filed and remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and that so much of the first section of the act of April 8, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as requires the report of plans of county prisons to be made to and approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Some poor boards or their officers have not been able to conceive why the Board of Public Charities should dictate the plan or construction of any County building. The law, however, is merely supervised or enforced by the Board of Public Charities, not created, and so I have quoted this section at length, and it is but logical to expect that the Board, having supervision over sixty odd poor districts, will be capable of advising intelligently as to the physical construction for the housing of the pauper element and the knowledge so acquired would be benificial to the respective poor districts.

In this same Act provision is made for requiring all records of overseers and directors of the poor or other persons having charge of the poor in the various Cities, Towns, Boroughs etc. in such manner as is prescribed by the Board of Public Charities and making return thereof to the said Board and authorizing the said Board, through its General Agent, to sue and collect a fine of not less than $100.00 for failure to comply. You will see by this that it is the desire of the State to know, in detail, of its poor.

I am pleased to say, in this connection, that never, to my knowledge, has any friction whatever arisen by the enforcement of this provision.

Until very recently the powers of the Board of Public Charities have been merely advisory. There was no compulsion whatever on the part of institutions to obey the behest or recommendation of the Board of Public Charities unless they should so elect or saw fit. However an Act approved the first of May, current year, and during the last General Assembly, was passed, extending the powers of the Board and making them mandatory and as its provisions effect all of the institutions represented here today, let me quote it to you, this being our first public gathering since the approval of this Act.

"Whenever, upon the examination of any jail, prison, penitentiary, or almshouse, any condition shall be found to exist therein which, in the opinion of said commissioners, is unlawful or detri-

mental to the proper maintenance, discipline, and hygienic conditions of such, institutions, or to the proper care, maintenance, and custody of the inmates therein the said commissioners shall have power to make such recommendation to the warden, inspectors, trustees, sheriff, commissioners, overseers of the poor, or other officer or officers charged by law with the government of such institution, as said commissioners may deem necessary and proper to correct the said objectionable condition; and in case of the neglect, failure, or refusal of such officer or officers to cmply with recommendation, or in case of his or their failure to make such attempt to comply therewith as shall be satisfactory to the said commissioners, within ninety days from the date of service of said recommendation upon them, the said commissioners shall certify the facts in the case, together with their recommendation, to the district attorney of the proper county, whose duty it shall be thereupon to proceed, by indictment or otherwise, to remedy the said objectionable condition."

I feel quite sure, and say on behalf of my Board, that the cordial relations that have existed for so many years between your several Bodies and ours is an earnest of what may be expected in the future and I say also, in the same spirit, that I am quite hopeful that no certification to a district attorney may be necessary.

I beg to take your time to quote you another amendment to the Charitiees Act of the State, which reads as follows:
"Duty of Persons having charge of the Poor, Prisons, etc."

It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any subdivision thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or workhouses, and all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, not now by to make report annually to the said commissioners, at such time, upon such form, and in such manner, as they may prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as they may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said commissioners, on or before tne first day of September in each year; and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid shall annually give notice to said commissioners, on or before the first day in September in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid which they may propose to make, and of several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied. Any neglect or refusal on the part of any person having charge or oversight over the poor, or on the part of any person having charge or control over any jail, prison, workhouse, or charitable, reformatory or correctional institution, to make the report required by this act, or otherwise required by law, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100.00) to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the board."

It is not the desire, in any instance, of the Board of Public Charities, to dictate to either Poor Boards or to institutions other than for their welfare. This Board, having at heart the greatest desire for the very highest efficiency and desiring a more intelligent and efficient care of the State's various wards and the laudible ambition in which all should join to have this state stand out as a shining mark or example for its management of the entire question of charities is my reason for appearing in my present capacity before you today.

I am going to ask your indulgence while I once more talk a little bit on the question of "County Care" and my excuse for again bringing this subject before you is my earnest desire for the adoption of this Act on the part of every poor district in the State. I was early impressed with the necessity of just such provisions as this

Act makes. Up to the present day I have found no occasion to change my mind and say now that after a careful review of the practical workings of the law I am firmly convinced that its provisions are just and fair and are, in every way, practical and where there might be friction or question raised between yourselves and us, as I might term it, on other questions, this is one question on which we can cooperate most heartily. The County is benefitted, the State is relieved, the burden is lessened and placed where it rightfully belongs. Above all, the improvement of the patient, as shown by statistics is such that it appeals to our feelings from a humanitarian standpoint and proves its excellence as a financial measure also.

The munificence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in caring for her various charities is recognized the world over. The excellence of her institutions is the pride of her own citizens and the envy of her Sister States. The Millions that have been freely contributed and wisely spent in the care, maintenance and treatment of the indigent insane is a monument to the credit of the State, to which any Pennsylvanian may point with justifiable pride.

Henry the Eighth was a peculiar character: In addition to trying to emulate Solomon in the number of his wives he conceived the idea that he might grant a franchise to paupers, as a franchise would be granted to a railroad Company.

Col. E. P. Gould: I cannot refrain from calling attention to one thing mentioned by Mr. Torrance: He spoke of the disgraceful custom in England of granting franchises to poor persons to beg. That same condition exists in more than half of the Counties of Pennsylvania today: licensing to beg on the streets, and it is a disgrace, and any Council, or officers who will issue such licenses ought to be driven out of office. It is a disgrace that people have to go along the streets where such persons exhibit their deformities,—and the worst of it is that in many cities they are owned by other people, and pay a portion of their earnings to the man that controls them.

Thomas K. Schiller, Esq., Solicitor of the Poor Board, Chambersburg, Pa. here read the following Paper:

DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ALMSHOUSES.

The Paper was received with applause.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

When one has been selected by his own people to have placed upon his shoulders that mantle of charity—Director of the Poor—and enters the portals of the Almshouse, perhaps for the first time, he may be astounded at the number and diversity of the duties that necessarily confront him. I hold he must, as it were, place radicalism on one side of the entrance and conservatism on the other and walk as close to both as possible.

I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the first and foremost duty of a director is to see that proper provision is made for his charges, the inmates of the institution; to personally note the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the Almshouse, and ameliorate the situation of these unfortunates as far as lies in his power. No greater or higher duty can be entrusted to man than this selfsame one of alleviating the conditions of his fellow man; and tempering the memory of a bitter past by wholesome surroundings of the present.

Another duty almost commensurate with the proceeding one is

the visits to and inspection of all the departments in the institution. These visits should be made with religious regularity, and everything in connection with your trust should be noted with a critical and improving eye. And on these official inspections all complaints of the inmates should be listened to with Christian patience, for this is a work of mercy as well as a duty. In my short experience in almshouse work I have several times accompanied one of our directors on his rounds through the institution; and I have been forceably impressed with his untiring patience in listening to the inmates on subjects that interest them; and have noted the result of his cheering words of encouragement and assurance, as reflected in the expressions of contentment on their facs, and in their satisfied demeanor.

Proper segregation of men and women should not be overlooked. And a stingent rule, as to visitors who prey upon these unfortunates, excite and spread dissatisfaction and dissension among them, should be rigidly enforced.

It is the duty of directors to see that proper books are kept and in such shape that the correct status of an inmate may be determined at a glance; that a proper record is preserved at all times for future guidance.

It is also incumbent upon them—and I wish to lay emphatic emphasis on this—to see that the attachees, such as superintendent, physician, steward and the like, are men of unquestionable character and intergrity.

They should guard with zealous eye the receipts and expenditures of the Home, and safeguard the interests of their constituents—the taxpayers—; observing, as we noted in the beginning, a safe middle course.

As a corollary to this they should note the property, if any, of one admitted to the Almshouse, so that it may redund to the aid of the Home, as they are legally entitled to this. The annual report, generally published in March, should be indelibly impressed on the memory.

They should supervise all contracts for supplies, but be careful that they are in no wise interested in them; for it is unlawful for a director to be concerned or personally interested in any contract for furnishing supplies for the maintenance of the poor or for the construction or improvement of property under their control, as this would be a misdemeanor in office. I might add here that in a reported case we find the Court saying: "The furnishing of goods to the poor house by members of the board is in contravention of the spirit of this act; but if there was no fraud in the transaction, and the goods were furnished at less than market price, it is no grounds for dismissing the directors concerned from office." however, the margin of safety is so small, and the exigency of living so great, that the discerning director will not court retirement in such an unconventional manner.

The same business acumen which characterizes you in your individual capacity should be preserved in that of your official position.

I call to your attention the law in regard to children in Almshouses because it comes under the head of duty; and although it was mentioned to you by the Hon. Bromley Wharton at the convention in Erie last year. No child between the ages of 2 and 16 shall be kept in an Almshouse for a period of over 60 days. As a duty to posterity, ignoring your duty as directors, you should enforce this in the strictest sense; removing children as soon as possible, for at those ages they may get impressions that they may take years to dispel. I am rather inclined to the theory that environments, more than heredity is the basic principle in the uplift or downfall of humanity.

As to those able to work it is your duty to supply them with tools and material, as well as to keep and maintain them. I would, however, suggest to you that you guard against the prevelant abuse of

charity by imposing persons; but provide all deserving ones as well as lies in your power.

As a parting injunction to you I would beseech you to be ever mindful of your oath of office—to perform your duties with fidelity—,and let fidelity be interpreted by you in its fullest and widest sense. This do and you will well deserve the appellation "Director" even in this censorious world.

THOS. K. SCHELLER.

Following Mr. Schiller's Paper Dr. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent of F. M. School at Elwyn read the following very interesting Paper, which was received with hearty applause.

THE PREVENTIVE WORK OF THE FUTURE IN ITS RELATION TO THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

By Martin W. Barr, M. D.

Chief Physician, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Pa.

In these opening decades of the twentieth century, the various associations—charitable, educational and medical—in many lands, present certainly a noble record in the initiation of a crusade aganinst evil in its many forms of poverty and excess, disease and defect, the assured authors of vice, crime, insanity and imbecility. Slowly but surely the final goal of prevention looms up, as the experience of years shows that for certain ills there is no such word as cure.

The Spartans, in solving the problem by exposing their weaklings to perish gave to after generations the axiom that, the welfare of the individual must be subordinated to that of the race.

Latter-day science, building upon this, has demonstrated that the two are not incompatible; that the welfare of the race may be assured by the destruction, not of the weakling, but simply of his power of procreation and transmission of ill. Thus protected from the world, and the world from him, he may live out his brief period, even contributing to the welfare of others, and finding his happiness in that vocation for which often heredity has fitted him.

Why this truth, evolved from the experience of successive ages, should not have become the basic principle of criminal law in all lands, is inconceivable, or why there should be still those who preach what they term "no-interference with the inalienable rights of man."

Some twenty years ago, when presenting before a convention of my colleagues, my convictions as to the necessity for curtailing that license in the defective that interfered with the right of advance in his race, I was urged to eliminate it from my paper as being indelicate. Yet but a few months later prominent women in National Convention, requested a repetition of the teaching, accepting it as the only possible solution of many problems that were facing them. And yet later a refined, cultivated woman, devoting her life to charities and slum work, not quite understanding the term "asexualzation," urged that I not only "preach the doctrine, but preach it in terms that he who runs may read."

A revulsion from the period of excessive reticense regarding the production of human life, amounting to positive vulgarity and undoubtedly the source of much evil in its day, is the present craze to educate the youth of our schools in the mysteries of sex and reproduction; and many are lecturing on what a young girl, or a young boy, or an expectant bride or an expectant mother should know; and numberless books are being written on the subject. Now these are just what many should not know, nor be encouraged to discuss. Far rather let this knowledge be gained in a pure,

legitimate, common-sense way from the parent, or guardian, who best understands, from a knowledge of the individual child, what is best to impart, and also what is best to withhold; and not in mixed classes in schools where the teacher may never know the construction which even one impure mind can disseminate.

Surely Menecken is right when he calls sexual hygiene as it is now taught "virtuous naughtiness."

Many mothers are denouncing it in the public press as such. Others plead that for the homeless, and the many motherless ones, even among the rich, how is such instruction to be given if not in the schools?

When we note that some hundred of the newly appointed teachers in Pennsylvania are young graduates of the past and present year, one cannot but feel that post-graduate course in life's school of experience is surely necessary to the proper imparting of such a subject, which, therefore, had best not be included in the curriculem. While a knowledge of etiology and eugenics is most necessary to possible progenitors, much discretion should be used in imparting it, lest discussion arouse the very sensations it is wise to repress.

That heredity is naturally a dominating factor in all life is clearly proven in the researches of Mendel, which exhibit unerringly how definite characters are formed in the individual, and how directly they are transmitted, so that descendants to at least the fifth generation may develop the characteristics of their forbears in greater or less degree. Not that the child will necessarily exhibit actually the same defects, or qualities of the parent, but it does inherit a strain, be it good or bad, which will be stimulated or kept in obeyance according to the prepotency of connection.

Science following up this principle has shown furthermore that by a careful study of family history, recognizing peculiarities, or traits lacking, it may be possible to suppress, if not to eliminate, this strain altogether. The Mendelian law clearly affirms that the germ plasma of normal male and female contains a "determiner element," for every tissue of the body; and when these "determiner elements" are of equal potency, and blend perfectly, the descendants will possess characteristics of both parents. Whenever there is a defect in the germ plasma in one parent, the analagous "determiner" of the other will assert itself, and the child inherits the stronger characteristic be it good or evil. Thus it is not infrequently observed that apparently normal persons produce feeble-minded children; or there are families where some members are bright, and one or two, for no apparent reason, feeble-minded; while on the other hand is seen a normal child, the offspring of parents—one normal and the other abnormal. Such are clear examples of the prepotency of the infusion of pure blood; the taint is there all the same in abeyance, ready to respond to the first call of inheritance or accident.

This is especially to be noted of mental defect; imbecility will breed imbecility, and where there is a trace of feeble-mindedness in a family it is sure, sooner or later, to reappear, the defective "germ plasma," producing an abnormal.

Veneral diseases cause much idocy and imbecility, and both directly and indirectly are potent factors; nullifying the wage-earning capacity of the father, and reducing the poor, innocent mother to a state of hopeless invalidism. In thus destroying domestic happiness it lowers the whole morale of the family life, and finally is visited on the unborn child who enters life the diseased, starved victim of an unhealthy heredity and environment.

Similar results of alcoholism may be observed, as also various nervous disease, while insanity and defect—mental, moral and physical —are sure to find a corrollary in the after family history.

The separation, segregation and asexualization of the unfit in one

genreation, must in the nature of things bring a two-fold blessing, not only reducing numbers in one, but raising and accentuating the standards of successive generations.

With such division of classes presenting a permanent object—a lesson of fit and unfit, the question with each individual being simply "to which shall my descendants belong?" Eugenic marriage will as the outgrowth of such civilization become a natural custom with all, as it is now with a few, needing no law to enforce it.

The experience of the ages shows that the progress of a nation is coequal with its maintenance of race-ideals and that the survival of the fittest can never be attained if no restriction is placed upon the propagation of the unfit. Scientific and educational investigation have demonstrated means to this end, and legislation has in a few states adopted their suggestions with marked success.

Pennsylvania was really the leader in this movement, when the will of the people thrice declared in favor of asexualization. Her present eugenic marriage law may in time remedy somewhat the short-sightedness of governors and politicians; but in a measure only. For it must be remembered that a large proportion of her 17,000 mental defectives, 3,000 of whom are of child bearing age, are born out of wedlock, and the only possible preventive is to render these physically incapable of procreation.

This is the solution of the problem:

By surgical aid reproduction can be arrested. Let every state follow the example so clearly marked out by Indiana, Oregon, Illinois and New Jersey, and the prostitute, the feeble-minded, and the degenerate criminal, will give place to a sturdy, independent race going onward and upward true to the line, each helping instead of antagonizing the common-weal.

President Murdock: The Papers that have been read are now open for discussion:

Mr. Colborn: Nearly all the Papers read this afternoon are Papers that the Directors are directly interested in. I was surprised, on hearing Mrs. Anderson's Paper, that she complained of a number of the Directors of the poor who were not cooperating with the Children's Aid Society. It seems to me that every Director would be glad to take advantage of the work of that Society in placing their children. That Society has been purposely organized for the care of destitute children. It is often difficult for the Directors to find suitable places for these children. It has been my observation as solicitor for the Directors of our County for some twenty years, that they don't give the attention to these cases of the children that they demand. Since the organization of the Childrens' Aid Society our Directors have been in cooperation with the Society, and they also have given them a Home for the children to be placed in until they can be placed in regular homes.

Mr. Peck, the very efficient Director from our County, is here and I know he will assent to all I have said.

Another paper that interested me was that read by our very efficient President of the Board of Public Charities, Mr. Torrence. That Paper is worthy of having a number of copies printed and sent to every institution and Director of the Poor of the State. It not only defines the law, but also the rights and duties of the Board of Public Charities and of the Directors of the Poor. I hope every Director will read that Paper carefully.

Mrs. Anderson, (Pittsburgh): I didn't find fault with any Poor Director. I have never approached a Director who hasn't done just what I have asked him to do. In our County the Directors have sent us money, as voluntary contributions. I want the Directors to know that when I go to you I go in the spirit of good fellowship. I think Mr. Colborn has confused my Paper with Mrs. Griffith's.

Mr. Colborn: Perhaps I did. I beg pardon if I did.

Mr. John Smith, (Chester):

I feel a great interest in the care of the children. They are our future men and women, and I think where a Director of the Poor doesn't heartily cooperate with the Ladies Society it is because they do not fully understand the matter. I wish each county had as good a Children's Aid Society as we have in Chester County. Our Board of Directors have always cooperated heartily with them.

We realize that their work has been a work that has made excellent men and women out of many children that would be otherwise dependents and criminals, today. I would say to every Director, get interested, and encourage the women in the care of the children. They can reach the heart of a care taker as we cannot do, and can come in closer touch with them.

I was very much interested in Dr. Barr's paper. It is a subject much more important than most of us realize. A great majority of our criminals are more or less mentally defective. We want to educate the masses. So few people are in touch with this work, and until they are we shall not make the progress that we should. (Applause.)

Mr. Norris, (Allegheny):

There was one matter in Dr. Barr's paper that ought to be carefully considered. That is, the teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools. I think that was one of the wisest things that I have heard today, to go carefully: Many of the teachers are young, and unable to do that work well, and rather than to have it done poorly you better not have it done at all. (Applause.)

Col Gould: I attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Cleveland, a year ago, and I was shocked to hear an intelligent woman of experience advocating the teaching of sex hygiene to children of both sexes, together. I think it is the duty of the mother to teach the daughter what they ought to know, and of every father to teach their sons. I don't think it would add to the morals of a community or the purity of the sexes to teach sex hygiene to the sexes, together. There isn't one teacher in ten is fit to teach it, because they don't know anything about how to teach it.

President Murdock: There is a Paper on the program tomorrow that fits in with this subject: "Responsibility of the County for the support of dependent children," by Mr. H. H. Brownmiller. He isn't here but he has sent his Paper. It will be read by Mr. Colborn.

Mr. Colborn read the paper, which was as follows:

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COUNTY FOR THE SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

H. H. Brownmiller, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

In the printed program of this session there is no interrogation point after the subject of my paper which Justifies my assumption that here is an elision and permits me to add to my title.

By the dependent child is meant, in common parlance the child cared for apart from his own home—in an asylum or foster home. I want to give the words "Dependent children" a wider meaning, and to mean any child who for any reason is destitute or homeless or abondoned or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care of guardianship or who habitually begs, or receives alms, or who is found living in any house of ill-fame or with any vicious or disreputable person, or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty oh depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be in (is) an unfit place for such child.—

Of the 115 destitute children now dependent in Schuylkill county, 10 have neither father nor mother as near as can be ascertained. This is probably a fair average for the rest of the state. The other children assumed as public wards have parental connections. 57 are half-orphans and are deserted by the father—some are dependent because of tuberculosis of one or both parents—The practice in our county is to give outdoor relief in small grocery orders amounting to from 50 cents to $3.50 a week to a family. In times of emergency temporary unemployment or illness of the main bread winner, this with other natural sources of relief, friends, relatives, church connections, etc., seems often enough to tide the family over the shoals. In the case of widows left penniless and with several small children needing much of the time and strength of the mother, the allowance is, of course, inadequate—we believe in holding the good family together.

The amount of money spent in public outdoor relief for the year 1912 amounted to $26,263.29 and for the year 1913 up to Oct. 1st $16, 279. 22. To give the widowed, or deserted mother, who is a good mother, outdoor relief adequate for decent living, to board the children with her, to pension her, call it what you will, is surely the best method of caring for her dependent children.

But all widowed or deserted mothers are not good mothers, you may say, and that it would be poor economy to pension or aid generously or inefficient an unwise mother. Yet our motherhood counts for much, and the mother love is there, just as strong. It is our general experience that deserted wives are, as a class less trustworthy than the widowed mother. Then there are not a few incompetent parents, who have public—dependent children, and where it seems a clear corollary that the incompetent mother be herself cared for by strictly indoor relief—that she will not be the mother of other hapless children—children who may have some cause later, as criminals and outcasts, to turn blindly upon society in deeply felt bitterness that they were permitted to come into the world. I have in mind one woman who has for years biennially presented our county with an illegitimate child of a low type to the No. 6. Some have died.

It seems to me to offer to support the children apart from parents is only to clear the way for the birth of more sad little creatures, still to subsidize. I suppose many wretchedly low-type families will, for long, be subjects for doles from the poor relief. My Christian friends, these are evil days. Almost 2,000 years ago Paul was writing about (evil days) and truly the days were evil then. The Empire of Rome which governed the then known world was suffering from a grave decadence of virtue—Those civic virtues which once made it a proud thing to boast of Roman Citizenship had fallen so low that men began to blush for their citizenship. Lasciviousness and the most shameful indulgences of lust, goodlessness and insincerity had reached the extremes of their influence. Human history today portrays the times in which we are living. What are we going to do about it? Shall we fold our hands in despair? far be it from us. Let us keep on despising the godless wisdom, rejecting as much as lieth in us these unholy indulgences, and by repudiating godless liberty of the times you and I have fallen heir to. I mean the liberty which gives rein to the flesh and its lusts which any one with open eyes may easily detect—a liberty which foments rebellion against good order, and creates strife among classes. It is that liberty which is to-day tempting woman out of the sacred precincts of home-making to take her place with men in the affairs of commerce and the state. The good christian, (man and woman) with the children, subjects himself to good order,—Christian wives are subject into the headship of their husbands—Christian citizens are obedient to their rulers in the

state, because they know all human government is given of God to the orderly continuance in well doing. Oh, that our American people, in this their day, would heed the admonitions, and take them to heart, coming as they do from men and women here in Convention assembled who have the welfare of humanity at heart, helping humanity to be less dirty, less drunken, less ignorant, less animal, less diseased, and deformed, less sorrowful, less selfish and sinful. I know the problem of the mother with dependent children is still largely vague, in the minds of the caretakers, and that it will be difficult to co-operate or unify methods for want of this uniform view. I further believe that aid for all such dependent purposes are not insuperable.

In conclusion—I trust that this great body of social workers in Convention assembled will appoint a committee of seven to present tentative recommendations, looking to legislation in 1915—only on general lines—and that one year hence these tentative recommendations will receive general discussion by all social workers.

Upon motion the Convention was here adjourned until 7.45 this evening.

ENENING SESSION

Held in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building on Arch Street. President Murdock in the chair.

The delegates were entertained by organ music on the large organ in the auditorium. The music was greatly enjoyed.

President Murdock: The members will be now entertained by music by the boys from the Overbrook School.

The delegates were delightfully entertained by a chorus of the boys from the Overbrook School, and their singing was much appreciated and enjoyed.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Milton H. Nichols:

Almighty God, we continue reverently to worship Thee in prayer, as we have worshipped Thee in song. We bless Thee for the gifts so great and so good, for Thy grace so boundless and so freely strewn along our pathway: we bless Thee for the potency of that silent, secret presence that through the passing years has been uplifting the individual, has been transforming society, transfiguring the world; we bless Thee for the humaneness that has crept into our minds, for the tenderness and gentleness that has touched and softened humanity, That is giving Justice to the oppressed, justice tempered with mercy. We bless Thee that no longer the law of might makes right: that the tooth and fang are losing their supremacy: that the law of the survival of the fittest is being gradually explained by the higher and diviner law of love.

We thank Thee dear Lord for a city so dear to our hearts in such a favored Commonwealth within whose borders we live. Let Thy blessing come upon the executives of the city, the State and the Nation: May Thy benediction be upon these men and these women who are met here in the interest of the weak and helpless and unfortunate. Guide and direct all who are engaged in this work, and Thine shall be the praise amen.

President Murdock: We will first hear from Mr. W. M. Hargist, Deputy Attorney General, who appears representing the Governor of the Commonwealth, whowill address us on the subject "The duty of the Commonwealth to their afflicted citizens." I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Hargist.



HON. WILLIAM M. HARGEST
Deputy Attorney General
Who delivered the very able address before the Association

"The duty of the Commonwealth to their afflicted citizens."

I am commissioned by the distinguished Governor of the Commonwealth to express to you his regret that he is not able to take his place upon the program in person, as well as his sympathy in the objects and aims of this Association, and his commendation of its work.

The discussion of great questions has always been useful and fruitful, and, when those interested in them meet for a free interchange of thought and experiences, it tends to surmount difficulties and solve the problems.

Therefore, the meetings of this Association should result in good. For, while a great work has been and is being done for the care of our afflicted citizens, yet it must be conceded that perfection has not yet been attained, and until it is, the interchange of thought with friendly criticisms and suggestions tend to higher ideals and better conditions.

The subject assigned to the Governor was "The duty of the Commonwealth to Her Afflicted Citizens," which includes as I understand it, those unfortunates, sick, diseased, or injured who are unable themselves to provide for necessary care, treatment and attention, I do not regard it as including the poor because the state has committed their care to the subdivisions known as Poor Districts.

As thus confined it is interesting to examine when such care was first regarded as a governmental function. It is difficult to asscertain when the first hospitals were established at the instance of a government. According to Lecky in his work on "European Morals" a Roman woman, Fabiola, founded, at Rome in the fourth Century the first public hospital as an act of penace, and the charity thus planted by that woman's hand has over-spread the world. It is certain that St. Barthalomew's Hospital was founded in 1123, and St Katharine's Hospital in 1145, both in London.

It is not perhaps not definitely ascertainable when a government first regarded it as its duty to care for its insane. "It has been said that the original ground for the custody of idiots and lunatics was more a matter of curiosity than of duty." But in 1324 the custody of idiots and lunatics, and the management of their property was vested in the Crown of England, and this control has been exercised from that day till this by the Lord Chancellor, except during a comparatively small period when it was vested in a Court called a "Court of Wards."

As early as 1601 the laws of England defined charitable uses, the first of which was the "relief of aged, impotent and poor people." Whatever the origin of these charities they followed and increased in the footsteps of civilization, and as civilization, advances the care of its unfortunates and dependents by the government developed, often slowly and haltingly, but ever persistently, until the care and treatment of its dependents is accepted as a duty, and the enlightenment, civilization and progress of a state is measured by the extent of its discharge of that duty. Founded, at Rome, the first public hospital as an act of penance, and the charity thus planted by that woman's hand has over-spread the world. It is certain that St. Barthalomew Hospital was founded in 1123, and St. Katharine Hospital in 1145, both in London.

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However, at the time of the organization of this province, they brought over to this country, as a part of the common law of England, the duty of the government to some extent to sustain and care for its afflicted citizens. That charitable purpose, which had found expression in the laws, fitted well into the humanity and charity of the founder of Pennsylvania.

As early as 1742 an Act was passed for the establishment of a hospital on Fisher's Island, below Philadelphia, "for making provision for the reception of sick passengers imported into this province." In eight years thereafter the oldest hospital in the United States, the Pennsylvania Hospital in this city, was established, and though founded in 1750 its necessity had been recognized because of the charitable medical work that had been done at the Philadelphia Almshouse from as early as 1730. This hospital was incorporated by the Act of Assembly of May 11, 1751, and the preamble to that statute is interesting. It is:

'Whereas the saving and restoring useful and laborious members to a community is a work of public service, and the relief of the sick poor is not only an act of humanity but a religious duty: And whereas there are frequently in many parts of this province poor distempered persons, who lanquish long in pain and misery under various disorders of body and mind, and, being scattered abroad in different and very distant habitations, cannot have the benifit of regular advice, attendance, lodging, diet and medicine but at a great expense, and therefore often suffer for want thereof; which inconveniency might be happily removed by collecting the patients into one common provincial hospital, properly disposed and appointed, where they may be comfortably subsisted and their health taken care of at a small charge, and where by the blessing of God on the endeavors of skillful physicians and surgeons their diseases may be cured and removed: And whereas it is represented to this assembly that there is a charitable disposition in divers inhabitants of this province to contribute largely towards so good work if such contributions might be incorporated with proper powers and privileges for carrying on and completing the same, and some part of the public money given and appropriated to the providing a suitable building for the purposes aforesaid:

Therefore for the encouragement of so useful, pious and charitable a design, we pray that it may be enacted."

It is interesting to note that at that early date the Legislature of this Province not only recognized its governmental duty in this regard, but also recognized the policy which has ever since been in vogue of joining with the charitably disposed persons in the maintenance of hospitals.

And this colony, out of the meagreness of its income, contributed largely to the support of that Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1759 it provided that certain fines and penalties should be paid to the Hospital; a little later it provided for certain fees from bankrupt's estates should go to its maintenance; in 1761 it provided for the payment of 3,000 L to

be paid out of the money to be allowed to the province by Parliament; in 1787 it donated 10,000 L, and 1793 it enlarged it into a Foundling Hospital and appropriated to it $26,666.67.

As early as 1756 Governor Denny obtained from the Commissioners of the Province 30,000 pounds, for the purpose of building quarters for those who were not housed, and for a hospital.

So that it is interesting to note that Pennsylvania at once assumed the burden of caring for dependent and afflicted citizens, and it has been endeavoring to discharge that duty ever since. With its growth in resources has come its corresponding growth in the number of the unfortunates for whom it must provide, and it may be truthfully said that it has measured up to its responsibilities in this regard as far as its revenues permit, for the growth in its appropriations has exceeded its increase in revenues.

Since 1889 the appropriations to Asylums for the insane, and feeble-minded alone are as follows:

1899	$2,137,125.00
1901	2,375,183.70
1903	3,325,508.02
1905	4,440,850.00
1907	5,863,765.00
1909	5,711,822.56
1911	6,278,441.65

In 1913 there are found in the state 29 State institutions of various kinds receiving appropriations of $4,707,464.31. In addition to this $4,720,000 has been appropriated to the Indigent Insane, $310,000.00 of which is for three new institutions, the Industrial Home for Women; Home for Inebriates and the Colony of Feeble-minded Women. There are also seven semi-state institutions which received appropriations of $1,503,407.00. There are 202 Hospitals of which 149 receive state aid amounting to $5,055,820.00. There are 13 Sanatoria, five of which receive state aid amounting to $90,000.00, and 291 Homes, Asylums, Societies etc. 116 of which receive state aid amounting to $855,700.00.

These figures do not take into consideration the great work which began only in 1905, and which has developed into enormous proportions. I refer to the work of the Department of Health.

It may be interesting to know that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has made more adequate provisions for the care of the indigent suffering from tuberclosis than any other state in the Union. Two great Sanatoriums for that purpose are now in operation, and the third is under construction. The largest of these institutions is the Pennsylvania State South Mountain Sanatorium at Mont Alto, Franklin County, which has a bed capacity of 1,058, and is the largest sanatorium for the treatment of tuberclosis in the world. Since it was opened June 1, 1907, 10,281 patients have been received. The Sanatorium at Cresson, Cambria County, has a capacity of 340 beds and 662 patients have been received there since it was opened on January 1st of this year. The third sanatorium is located at Hamburg, Berks County, and is now nearing completion. This Institution will have a capacity of 480 beds.

In addition to the Sanatoria the State maintains 115 Tuberclosis Dispensaries, so located in the various counties as to be accessible. Since the establishment of these Dispensaries in 1907 more than 60,000 sufferers have been treated at them, and there are at this time 10,000 patients under treatment. These Dispensaries and the Sanatoria offer to the poor every advantage which modern science can offer in the treatment of tuberclosis. At the Dispensaries the patients receive free medical attention, their homes are visited by trained nurses who study the conditions under which the patients live, and advise them regarding the proper care necessary

for their own improvement and the protection of their families and associates. When patients are too poor to provide themselves with nourishing food in proper quantities, they are furnished with milk and oil through the Dispensaries, and it is through these Dispensaries also that applications are sent in to the Department of Health for the admission of patients to the Sanatoria. There is no charge whatever for any of this service which the state is now offering to its tuberculous poor.

In addition to the great tuberculosis work of the Department of Health, it has provided for the relief of the indigent by establishing 670 antitoxin stations throughout the Commonwealth from which diphtheria antitoxin is furnished, and is dispensed without any charge to the poor. What this means in the saving of life and the accompanying misery and sorrow may be understood when it is considered that without the use of the antitoxin the mortality from diphtheria is over 40 per cent, with its use is less than 7 per cent. In addition to its great curative value of antitoxin it is of the utmost value immunizing those who are exposed to the disease. Antitoxin is an expensive product, and would be entirely beyond the reach of the poor if it were necessary for them to purchase it, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has come superbly to the relief of its afflicted citizens in this regard, for during the past seven years the Department of Health has distributed over 120,000 packages of diphtheria antoxin. 44, 965 persons have been treated with these packages, and of these 41,487 were cured. In addition to those treated for the disease 31,157 persons exposed to it were immunized.

Another great work of the Department of Health is the reduction of typhoid fever throughout the Commonwealth. Prior to the establishment of the Department the annual death total from typhoid fever was 4,000 lives, and in the seven years during the work of the purification of the waters, by the treatment of sewage, the filtration of water and other preventive measures, the death rate from typhoid has been reduced 67 per cent. This means a saving of perhaps 3,000 lives a year, and 30,000 cases of illness as the average mortality from typhoid is from 1 to 10, and this saving of life has been of vastly greater service to the poor than to any other class of our citizens, for they can at least afford the enormous economic losses which follow such prolonged illness, and the corresponding expenses and loss of wages.

This resume of the work which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has done for her dependent and afflicted citizens shows that she has fully measured up to her duty and responsibility in this regard, but her duty is not done, a greater duty rests upon her, and upon all charitable disposed citizens of the Commonwealth. It is one thing to treat the sickness, it is another, and a very much better thing to prevent it, and in these days of scientific investigation, not only the state, but all citizens and organizations such as this, which are interested in the dependent and afflicted citizens, should give moral and financial support to further the investigations into the causes which create sickness and insanity.

As far as it is now known the only treatment for tuberculosis is rest, fresh air and good food, but it is not beyond the range and probability that scientific investigation may disclose some method of prevention, but not cure, and the development of this recently discussed science of eugenics may materially assist in determining the cause of insanity and lessening the number of its victims.

This phase of the city of the state to her afflicted citizens was in the mind of the Governor of the Commonwealth when he recommended to the last Legislature, as follows:

'In your work for the welfare of the State, the problem of caring



HON. WILLIAM H. STAAKE, JUDGE
Court of Common Pleas No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.
Who delivered the very able address before the Association

for its dependents should not be overlooked. Solutions of this great problem are offered on every hand by those who are deeply interested in the work. This subject should be studied thoroughly; nothing should be done hastily. In order that this question may receive the most searching investigation, so that the firmest foundation for after work may be laid, I recommend that the entire matter be reffered to a Commission, created by legislative enactment, invested with the power and authority to investigate and consider all phases of the question and report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly."

This recommendation was followed by the creation of a Commission "To make a complete investigation of the question of the care, education and support by the Commonwealth of those who are dependent upon the generosity of the citizens of Pennsylvania, by accident, misfortune, sickness or disease, and an appropriation of $10,000 was made for that purpose.

This incomplete and hasty review of some of the charitable work of the state, confined as it is to that which the state is doing itself from its own funds, and which has not been committed to any other sub-division of the state, is sufficient to awaken our pride in this great Commonwealth, for it may be said of a state, as Thomas A. Kempis said of a man "He is truly great that is great in charity."

But though we may indulge in pardonable pride, the purpose of this paper, and of this meeting would be in vain if they did not tend to arouse deeper interest, not only in furthering the work of the Commonwealth and its charitably disposed citizens in providing for and improving the treatment and care of those who need such charity, but also to stimulate and further the efforts to discover the causes and conditions which make the dispensation of these charities necessary, and then to strike at the root of the evil by eradicating the cause as well as to perfect the treatment and the cure.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hargist's address the delegates were favored with a vocal solo, which was thoroughly enjoyed: the singer being obliged to respond to an encore.

President Murdock: I wish to call attention to the History of the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania recently prepared, and which are on the table in the adjoining room. They will be of great value to you. It is a work that has never before been available.

President Murdock: We will next have an address on a subject of great interest, "The scope and purpose of the Juvenile Court, and results," by Judge William H. Staake of the Court of Common Pleas No. 5, of Philadelphia County. I take great pleasure in introducing Judge Staake:

The Scope and Purpose of the Juvenile Court, and Results, By Judge William H. Staake.

Judge Staake was received with applause and said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I just have had an idea that if you could express at this moment your real feelings with regard to anything I may have to say upon the topic named, the most of you would say "give him leave to print his remarks," and then possibly transform this occasion into a delightful concert of beautiful and acceptable music. I remember many years ago, when I had a friend who was one of that unfortunate class, who could never see the real point of a story, that had a point, until probably the next day, (when he would have to have a laugh all by himself)—his young wife was telling him what she thought, was a most excellent story and one that he might appreciate, and when she had reached the point, his face was perfectly blank, and he said "well, well" and she impatiently said "oh, then the band played," and he said "did they have music?" (Laughter) Now if any of you are asked about this evening's programme "did

they have music" you can say "yes, they did, and very good music at that and very acceptable music." Applause. Your applause indicates that I was able to read your thoughts.

I labor under some disadvantage in speaking to you on a subject connected with the administration of justice. You may know, that there is practically only one way, in which a Judge can fully express his opinion, and that must be, as a rule, through the Law Journals, or be found in the printed Reports. Especially when the Legislature is in session, it would never do for a judge to express an opinion, because it would be at once said, that as a member of one of the three independent Departments of the State government, he was interfering with the Legislative Department: he would hesitate to write a letter to his excellency, the Governor, with reference to the approval or disapproval of a bill, because it might be thought he was seeking to interfere with the Executive Department of the government. So the poor Judge has really "to take it out in thinking," very often, and await his opportunity, after he has listened to presentations, pro and con, on the subject, and then he can express himself in a formal opinion.

I had some hesitation in accepting this invitation, because I thought I might be persona non grata with you: because the ink is hardly dry upon an opinion, (copy hereunto appended.) I felt called upon to write, that has possibly given some of you a good deal of trouble. I know my good friend Dr. Neff—who, while he officially opposed the application of the Philadelphia Society which made the petition, I think at heart felt, what I finally filed, as the opinion of the Court, was really what he wanted. As Director Neff, he had to oppose, as the head of the Department of Charities and Corrections, that which he later was glad to carry out, as the declared requirements of the law.

Now the subject assigned to me, The purpose and the functions of the Juvenile Court" is a very interesting one. I am limited to fifteen minutes. It can be treated in many ways.

Of course I could spend an hour of your time, in speaking of the history of Children's Courts, or of the Juvenile Courts, as they are termed. Now in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we have no Juvenile Court: We have a court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which court holds Sessions for the hearing of cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents, cases affecting neglected or dependent children, and cases concerning incorrigible or delinquent children,—but it is not a Children's Court, properly so called, as they exist in some jurisdictions. It is nevertheless a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General jail delivery, but the children whose cases are heard are not criminals. Now in our own good City, this Court has had considerable labor, in the way of experience, in what might be termed its development: You may know, that practically the origin of Juvenile courts, would go away back to the Court of Chancery in England: I assume, that during the past month of September, when I had the pleasure of meeting the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Viscount Haldane, that I met the Head of the greatest Children's Court in any English-speaking nation.

I find, in my reading, a great difference of opinion, as to where, in this country, the juvenile court, so-called, originated. We are told it was in Massachusetts, but when a New York man writes concerning it he manages to say, that the real origin was in New York. From another source, you will be told that no matter where it originated, it had its best development in Illinois: so we are puzzled in regard to what the real place of origin of the juvenile court. We know in our own State it began with the Act of May 21st 1901, P. S. 280 which Act was later declared unconstitutional. That was followed

by the Act of 23rd April 1903, P. L. 274, which,—with amendments,—is the Act now in existence, and which Act has been affirmed by the Supreme court Common. Fisher 213 Pumo 48 and the Superior Court, 27 Superior 175 certifying that it didn't contain more than one subject in its title: that it didn't create a new court, that it did not deprive any person charged with crime of their constitutional right of trial by jury and it was not class legislation. Now, with fifteen Common Pleas Judges in Philadelphia County and each of the fifteen required to take turns in sitting in the juvenile court, you cannot possibly have an ideal administration of that court, in my judgment. (I want to say, that any opinion I now express I am expressing as an individual: It is not a judicial opinion.)

I believe possibly what I am saying tonight is my valedictory, as a Judge interested in the administration of the Juvenile Court because if the Municipal Court is constitutional, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas will only sit two months more in the juvenile court, and then there will be an entire change, so far as the present Judges are concerned. Then I do sincerely hope, that some one good man—a man qualified by learning and by nature, a man with earnest sympathy, for these poor dependent and delinquent children, may be selected, to take up the work and hold daily sessions of the juvenile court, so as to have a more speedy administration of justice in that court, by the holding of daily sessions. (Applause)

It has been impossible, in the present constitution of the courts of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania, to do anything of that character. Possibly the court of which I am a Member, came the nearest to doing something along the line of reducing the number of Judges, who sit in the Juvenile Court, because by an aggreement between ourselves, we determined that whenever it was No. 5s Term under the Calendar to take the Prison Court my colleague, Judge Ralston would go there: and whenever the Bail court would be assigned to No. 5 President Judge Martin would go there, and whenever the Juvenile court work would require a Judge of No. 5 I would go into that court,—and that has given me a little more experience in the Juvenile Court, than some of the other Judges: and I thank Almighty God, that I have had some opportunity of doing something to bring about an orderly administration of the Juvenile Court:

I found after going into the Juvenile Court in the early part of 1907, that the probation officers had misinterpreted the law: They had the idea, that the jurisdiction of the Court was limited to children under the age of sixteen years, and consequently, the moment a boy or a girl became sixteen years of age they thought the jurisdiction of the Court terminated, and then they usually destroyed the papers and that was the end of the case. When I learned this I was asked if any of the probation officers had a case of a boy or girl over sixteen, who hadn't responded to the probationary efforts: Miss Sanford, one of the then probation officers, said she had such a case: I then directed her to prepare a petition asking for the discharge of such a boy over sixteen years of age and a petition was prepared and formally presented to the court, when I declined to discharge the boy: In the opinion I filed, I stated that in my judgment, the jurisdiction of the Court continued during the minority of the boy or girl. (See Juvenile Court No. 2725. 18 District 79) That was followed, at the next meeting of the Legislature, by an Act of Assembly making that the law in every State. You know a Judge's opinion in one county is only the law in his County, unless it is voluntarily followed by the Courts of other Counties or is made a general law, by Act of Assembly.

The question also arose as to the powers of the magistrates, and I believe to this day, that hasn't been correctly determined in this community. I doubt whether the magistrates adhere strictly to the

point, that all they have to do it to determine whether there has been a prima facie case made out, against a child under sixteen years of age--and then to send the case into the Court. I think sometimes they feel they have a "discretion," and that they can determine in advance, without sending the case to court, at all, as to whether it was a case that ought to be sent to court or that ought not to be sent. I claim, and I think in an opinion I filed (Administration of the Juvenile Court, 17 District Reports 207) I stated the same, that the magistrates have no such power: but the ideal condition will be when we can have a re-organized court and have the children brought at once before the Judge of the Juvenile Court, and let him determine whether the child needs any probationary care: whether the child can be dismissed and placed in the care of the father and mother, with a proper admonition, or be returned to the home under the supervision of the probation officer, or when that effort fails, whether they should be committed to the care of some citizen or some Society, and if a more serious case sent to a Reformatory.

Now I think what we all rejoice in, is in the fact that in the providence of God the time came, when we had a Juvenile Court: Whether that Court can be improved as to its administration and whether it can or cannot be made a better court and more prompt in its administration of the cases, is something that can be taken up and will be part of the development of the whole problem.

Do not let us forget that all the way through the Act of 1903 we read the words "The good of the child and the interest of the State." But I believe, there has been much more for the good of the child and much more done in the interest of the State since 1903, than many of us appreciate and I know, that it is your desire and my desire, and the desire of every right-minded person in the community, that these poor children, more sinned against, in the majority of cases, than sinning, instead of being treated as they were at one time, as criminals, being taken to the station houses and put in cells with criminals and dissipated men with no safeguards thrown around them are now under the protection of the Juvenile Court—I believe that you and I rejoice that, beginning with 1903 the sum really did begin to shine in this matter, of proper treatment of Juvenile Delinquents and dependents and I believe it will continue shining more and more until we reach the perfect day in the administration of Justice in Childrens' Courts. The time may come when we will have a Childrens' Court: Not a part of the Criminal Court at all: The time may come when we will have what they have in Ohio, now, a Childrens' Code:

I think you will say, with me, God bless the children, even the bad children, and God give us light, and intensity of purpose, that we may all try to be a big brother or a big sister to every poor, sinning, helpless child. (Applause)

The boys' Chorus from Overbrook School here favored the Convention with vocal selections.

A piano solo was also given.

Presindent Murdock: I take pleasure in introducing, as the last speaker of the evening, an expert on all subjects pertaining to charities, our friend Hon. Alexander Johnson, formerly Secretary of National Conference, now Superintendent of Feeble-minded school at Vineland, N. J.

Address by Hon. Alexander Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was received with applause, and said:

I have the great honor of appearing on both programmes, on one to talk of the problems of the almshouse, and on the other to speak of the relations between private and outdoor relief. But you have

had such interesting papers on that subject that I will talk on the almshouse, only.

I was invited, a while ago, to give a description of my model almshouse at Vineland N. J. and compare it with the Philadelphia almshouse. I never had any almshouse: so I don't speak from the point of view of a Superintendent, but of an observer: For a good many years it was my business to inspect almshouses and to keep track of what was going on in them. I studied a good deal about their history and development, and it was a very interesting study. It began away back in England, perhaps by that wonderful law which has been called Magna Charta, in the year 1601, although it wasn't until a good many years after that that the first workhouse, as they call it over there, was begun.

You will find the almshouse called by different names, in different places. In England it is called the workhouse: If you read of a workhouse there, and think of our workhouse here it is an entirely different thing. It is called the poorhouse, in many places. In the Eastern States it is generally called the almshouse; in Ohio the infirmary: We are giving up the terms "poorhouse" and "almshouse." In New York the correct name is "the Home for the aged and infirm." In Virginia they call it the County, or City Home; and the nicest name I have encountered was in a Report from the State of Idaho where they reported a "Home for those who are financially unfortunate."

Now this change in name has a meaning. It means that in the last few years there has been a great deal of attention paid towards making the almshouse what it ought to be. I think the best name is "Home for the aged and infirmed."

It is no place for insane people: it ought not to be a place for children. I wonder if you know how many children are in almshouses in Pennsylvania today: I think the law says there shall not be any. I wonder if that law is strictly enforced everywhere, or whether there may not be children being brought up to a life of pauperism and degradation.

There ought not to be any epileptics in the almshouses, or any criminals. In two or three States they still have criminals, for certain offences, serve a certain term in the almshouse. It ought to be a Home for the Aged and Infirm. The almshouse has been the germ of institutional relief, and 75 or 100 years ago you would find, everywhere, a heterogeneous mixture of sick and infirm and blind and deaf-mute, and everything else. The first almshouse in the State of New York wasn't only a prison, but in the yard there was a gallows and they used to hang people there. From the cradle to the grave they took care of them. (Laughter)

We must help the poor: we cannot leave them to die without help, and as we have advanced in civilization one of the marks of that advance has been the segregation of class after class from the almshouses being set off by themselves in proper institutions. Some day I hope to make an investigation of the order of development in the different classes of cases.

Take the State of Indiana: there the first class to be taken out out of the almshouses were the deaf mutes. It came about in a peculiar way: there were a number of deaf mutes in the almshouse, and a wealthy man in Indianapolis had two deaf mute children, and he brought a governess to take care of them: and out of that came the establishment of the first School for the deaf and dumb: after that a School for the blind, a few years later, and it wasn't many years later until the first Asylum for the Insane was established.

Now with these thoughts in mind you will see how much attention we who are studying these questions naturally give to the almshouses. I wish to show how it is that a respectable and cleanly and

decent place of that kind is not an added expense to the community but is a great saving of expense. Public out-door relief always tends to great expense and great abuse. It will be given for wrong motives, occasionally, and a great many people, will accept out-door relief and think they can't get along without it, while if they have their choice between the almshouse and nothing they will choose "nothing." I remember an old woman who was told that she couldn't have any more relief, and she says "Will you send me to the almshouse, me, Mrs. McCarthy: faith I will take in washing, first." (Laughter)

If we have our almshouses or County Homes with such a bad reputation, for discomfort and disorder, as to make people say it is a shame to send any decent old person there, the invariable result will be the increase of out-door relief.

We ought to look on the almshouse, not by itself but as a part of a great system. We ought not to have any poor people, or anything that will make them poor, but we have them, and we ought to have a well-rounded and organized system for the relief of all distressed persons. They are the weakly children of the good mother, the State. The part of wisdom is to consider how we can care for them the best. Think of this work as part of one whole, great work—this burden of caring for the weak, which we who are strong must bear. We mustn't think of the almshouse, by itself, but in connection with out-door relief, and private relief, and other matters.

The mere problem of the money is the least of all: the most important is that the work shall have a good effect and not a bad effect upon those that we care for.

We have sometimes called the almshouse the social cemetery: When a man dies physically we bury him in a physical cemetery: when he goes to the almshouse we bury him in the social cemetery. And yet, it ought to be a place of order and cleanliness and harmony: One of the best things to promote this is that all those who are able to do so have some occupation. Of course we ought not to have any able-bodied people in the almshouses. It is a disgrace to our civilization when they are there. There is always work that can be done. Look about our cities and towns and you can see thousands of places where the work of able-bodied men and women can be utilized. But, if there are able-bodied citizens in the almshouses they ought to be taken care of and attended to, and they should be expected to do their share of the work. That is one of the things in which we differ from the English almshouses. Fortunately we have never adopted their theory, namely, that the fact of destitution, alone, is a sufficient reason for public relief. In the part of the country where I live, if an able-bodied man comes to an officer of the poor he says to him "you look as though you wanted something to eat, go and hustle," and he goes and hustles.

The terms of relief must be made repellant. They must be made less desirable than the living that can be made by the various kinds of labor. Nothing is more certain than that amount of applications for relief increases, not with the amount of poverty but with the ease with which relief can be had. You go to a place where relief is easy and there is where you will find a large number of paupers and beggars: You go to a place where relief is hard to get and you don't find as many paupers and beggars. I used to be acquainted in several counties in Indiana, and the largest number of paupers was always in the wealthy counties. Somehow wealth and pauperism increase side by side.

You have in this State all sizes of institutions, from the overgrown institution required in this county to the small one where there are twenty or thirty inmates: and the problems are different in the different counties.

I would like to talk longer on this subject, but the time is nearly up: I will close with this story: that I want you to believe is true: In one County I visited in Indiana I found the almshouse in very bad condition: The heating system was allowed to get out of order, the bath tubs were all filled with filth and rubbish (they hadn't been used for a year or two) I don't think anyone, from the superintendent down, had taken a bath during the year. There was nothing to do but to make a big fuss about it: I told the commissioners that unless they did differently there would be an everlasting fuss in the county. I stirred up so much trouble that the commissioners looked at the place and they asked a Director for his resignation, and appointed a new man: his name was Thrift: and he had improved things very greatly when I visited the almshouse, and he says to me "I want you to give me some instructions: ought these people to take a bath," I says, surely, and he says "how often," I says in the winter two or three times a month might do and in the summer once a week is absolutely essential. I saw him sometime after that, again, and I noticed as soon as he saw me his countenance fell and he says "Mr. Johnson, you know what you told me about bathing these fellows?" I says yes, I know, and he says "we did it, but we killed one man." I says how, and he says "he was a great big fellow, as big as you are, and when I told him he had to take a bath he said "What, shall I take a bath, feet and all," I told him yes, and he says "I haven't had a bath since I went in bathing in the creek." And Thrift says to me "we stripped him: he had on two pairs of overalls and three vests and three shirts, and between the shirts and between the trousers he had newspaper and straw packed in, and we filled a bushel basket with the newspapers and the straw, and when we got him stripped he wasn't as big as I am: we put him in the bath tub and scrubbed him good, but he was a dirty devil: I was afraid he might take cold and I gave him the heaviest suit of clothes I had in the house. He sat by the fire and shivered and shook, and we sent for the doctor and the doctor said he had pneumonia, and he died in three days." I says to him the next time you get a fellow that hasn't had a bath since he was a kid you better start at his feet and give him about twelve inches a week, until you get him all washed. Laughter and Applause.

President Murdock: I want to thank the boys, and the musicians, for the splendid music they have given us this evening.

The Convention was here adjourned until morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION: OCTOBER 15th 1913.

The Convention assembled at (7.30) and was called to order by President Murdock.

Devotional Services were conducted by Rev. Harper M. Peck: Rev. Peck read scripture passages and offered prayer:

Oh God our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the protection during the night and for this, another day. We rejoice in the strength Thou hast given us and the privilege of serving Thee. We ask Thee to give us strength and guide us, that when we come to stand before Thee at that last great day and look into Thy face Thou mayst say unto us "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of the Lord,"—we ask all these mercies in our Redeemer's name, amen.

Paper Delivered by Bernard J. Newman before the Conference of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Penna. at Philadelphia.

Mr. Colborn: Through my mistake Mr. Norris' name was put on the programme, instead of Mr. Newman's: Mr. Newman is here and will now address us:

Bernard J. Newman, Executive Secretary Philadelphia Housing Commission, was received with applause and said:

"The Housing and Recreation of Children."

The subject upon which I am to talk this morning is, "The Housing and recreation of children." It is a new topic for discussion in your convention: It is new to most conferences, for as a rule our attention has heretofore been directed to remedial rather than to preventive efforts. Improving housing and increased facilities for recreation are agencies that help to maintain health and morals. That they are worthy of consideration in a social program is self evident, or through the application of the principle underlying them the manufacture of the victims for which you in your official capacities are obligated to care, is prevented. That some constructive program along their lines is vital is shown by any impartial survey of social conditions today.

Viewed from the health side, we must admit there is an alarming number of cases of transmissable diseases, while the number of preventable deaths occurring yearly is out of proportion to our scientific knowledge. Further we must admit that though society has been endeavoring for untold centuries to control the criminal propensities of man yet, to day, we are calling for more and larger jails and reformatories, more courts and judges, more criminal machinery to care for social defectives. Poverty, too, has made no commensurate decrease in the number seeking public or charitable aid. There is a backward class among the children in our schools while along our streets vice still stalks with unshamed head. Despite our vaunted civilization and the progress we have made along the line of commercial and industrial efficiency, yet we have a problem of social defectives, delinquents and dependents that does not seem to diminish to any perceptible degree.

We are constantly being asked what we are going to do for these handicapped wayfarers along the highway of life. As a rule we have been trying to help them by selecting from among them a few and transfering them to hospitals, schools or other institutions equipped to hold them in more or less temporary bondage. If science has taught us anything it has taught the fallacy of such a system. It is necessary to take those who are in need and give them that which they lack but to stop there is ridiculous. Can society ever catch up with the numbehr of those it is making deficient by this process of individual selection? While the few are helped their place is filled many times over by those others whom the same conditions have produced. It is a wrong point of view with which to approach the problem of social need. Preventive work is more efficacious than the treatment of isolated individuals and without it little permanent good is accomplished.

I do not place the sole responsibility for present day evils upon environmental conditions. We have inherited much trouble in that we have permitted the race to be perpetuated by all sorts and conditions of people, epileptics, drunkards, feeble minded and their ilk. We also suffer from mal-adjusted economic conditions. But after these have been given their due responsibility, there is a large percentage of our public charges who have been victimized by society having failed to maintain proper environmental conditions, good housing perfect sanitation, adepuate recreational facilities and wholesome amusements.

I take it as self evident truth that all child work is to help to develop the boy or girl into the normal man or woman. To successfully accomplish this, the child must have pure air and sunshine, clean surroundings, and home conditions free from any suggestion of vulgarity. The child must also have open space enough, conveniently

at hand, to enable him to let off some of his animal spirits, his enthusiam in a harmless way. These granted, his vitality will be good, the suggestiveness of much that is loathesome will be checked and those infraction of the law that lead to the Children's court will be minimized in number.

Are we providing these essentials for all our children? The most optomistic individual will hardly venture such an assertion with any seriousness.

Think of the cramped life in the tenaments of New York or the Alleys of Washington, on the dumps that fringe all our cities, in the slums of Pittsburg or Philadelphia, and say if you can that the children reared amid such condition have a normal outlook. Thousands of our people are living in the areas of deterioration in cities and towns and villages. We have approximately 250,000 people thus housed in Phliadelphia. But go a little further and notice the way these poor often are housed. We have found them cramped for living quarters in a woeful state. Eighteen families were living in 18 rooms in one block and 64 families were living in 82 rooms at the time of one investigation made by our inspectors. In 35 rooms ,the average number of occupants was five to a room. In some three-room houses we found 22 persons living. These figures tell their own story. Moreover the tenement life is equally as bad. In a study of 3,000 apartments where 43,000 people were living, 27 per cent were occupying one room, 32 per cent were in two rooms and 16 per cent were in three rooms. All told, 80 per cent of the families were living in apartments of three rooms or less. When you recall that the death rate for Finsbury, London, one room apartments was six times greater than for four room apartments and that in Glasgow the children living in one room apartments were 14 pounds lighter and five inches shorter than those living in four or more rooms, you can translate the meaning of the overcrowding just cited in terms of health and physical development. In some of the houses investigated families were found living in cellars and in others in attics. Some instances were brought to light where families and boarders alike were crowded into the same sleeping rooms. One case comes to mind where a father and his married daughter, his girl of 13 and his two boys occupied one bed, while the boarders slept in the other in the same room. When you remember that in these one room apartments also the family cooks, and eats, drinks and entertains, sleeps and dresses, cares for its sick and prepares its dead for burial, you can translate this kind of living into terms of moral debasement. Under such conditions what chance has the child to grow up to be a decent person? So long as these conditions continue you can go picking your dependents and defectives to the limit of your appropriations or your charitable contributions but you will not stem the tide of their kind any more than you can stem that larger tide that rolls irresistibly in on the shores of many seas by sweeping its inrushing waters with a worn out broom. If you have such conditions in your town or city, go after them and correct them. Until you do, you won't be approaching the solution of the problem your assumed responsibility requires you to solve.

It is the same with the provisions you make for the recreation of the children of your community. In your town how many play grounds have you? How many parks have you? How near are they to the homes of your working people? New York has found that a park or playground serves only its own neighborhood. To serve all the people with a place to play requires open space every fourth block. Does your community measure any where near this standard? If not why not. A lesser standard is inflicting a penalty on the poor. I can tell you what we have done here in our city. We have established

many parks but not really enough to meet the need. Then we have standardized the yard space about a dwelling so as to exact 144 square feet. We do not say how this space shall be portioned so we have many yards distributed along side the houses in strips from six to ten feet wide. Recently we were warned against letting the children play in the streets because they would be endangered of life or limb there. We have not provided them with parks, nor have we required decent yards and we warn them off the streets. Where are they going to get their outdoor play? What is the result? In the older areas where other defects combine with these deprivations, the lads transgress the law and are sent to the House of Detention and to the Children's court. Ninty per cent of the children that go to these places come from bad environments. In one block where we found 311 people living to the acre, every alley, of which there were thirteen less than eight feet wide, had a stony deficiency to tell. Eleven sent children to the court in one year; two sent every child living in them. When Liverpool cleaned out a slum and built new houses, although she rehoused 70 per cent of her former tenants the number of arrests dwindled over 50 per cent. There is no doubt in my mind that if we give the children good surroundings and a place to play they will keep out of the grosser mischiefs than now cause them and society so much trouble.

I would like to point out to you the economic cost to the community resulting from its failure to take thought for its poor in the way of the adoption of preventive measures, but time will not permit. Let me say, however, that this failure, no matter whose city it may be constitutes a community crime. Such conditions are permitted because of the slip shod method prevalent in the planning and growth of our towns and cities. We do not look ahead to see how improvements are going to effect the home life of our citizens. We have let the slums make common the lives that should be sacred to the cause of citizenship and moral development. We have slept in the security of our own comfortable homes not counting it our duty to interest ourselves in the kind of homes being supplied to those less fortunate than we. We have let every sharper, ever man of greed, reap unholy profits out of the well being of these same poor. Handicapped by our neglect, we say to the poor who fall into poverty's clutches, you are business failures; to those who transgress our laws, we say, you are criminals; to those who violate the sanctity of their person by licenscious sale of their bodies, you are moral outcasts: but we, in our complacent righteousness, count ourselves more holy than they though we have permitted and helped to make them what they are. We have permitted and helped to make them the victims because we did not or would not forego our little comforts long enough to insist upon and assure the proper development of our communities along lines best adapted for the welfare of all.

Even now the continuance of these defects is unnecessary, if we make up our minds to put a stop to them. We are very much in the position of President Hadley's son. President Hadley had returned one summer's day from a long and dusty trip and wanted very much to take a bath. He found his young son sailing a boat in the tub. The lad was adamant alike to pleadings and threats till at last he was forcibly removed. Taking himself to the street he announced to the first woman passing by, "President Hadley thinks he's going to take a bath, but he isn't." Astonished but curious, the woman said, "And why is President Hadley not going to take a bath" "Because," said the lad, "President Hadley's son has the stopper in his pocket." you are in the same position as President Hadley's son. You control the future. It is a question whether you will be equal to your opportunity and your responsibility, in this new field of community work. Know-

ing the defects we must correct them. The obligation is upon the intelligent citizens of each community, and the measure of worth will alone be determined by the way the obligation is met Applause.

Col. Gould of Erie was asked to take the chair:

Col. Gould: Our President had to leave for a short time and has asked me to take the chair: I would ask Mr. Newman if there has been any effort made to determine the comparative nationalities of the overcrowded conditions.

Mr. Newman: There are two nationalities that are more crowded than the other: The Polish and Hungarian people.

Mr. Colborn: Mr. Gray steward of Home in Cambria county has a Paper "Burial of the Poor," but Mr. Gray is a modest young man and has asked me to read his paper.

Burial of the Poor By Mrs. Gray.

Mr. Colborn read the paper, which was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

I have been selected to write a short paper on the burial of paupers. We have an Act of Assembly governing the burial or disposition of paupers of which I am sure the most of you are familiar with. The Act itself is a drastic measure. It allows no freedom. Paupers bodies must be turned over for anatomical purposes. When science is to reap any advantage there should be no exceptions. The man who spends day after day among these unfortunates cannot but enter into their feelings. They invariably have a horror of the dissecting room, indeed it is characteristic of men to crave burial. It seems to have been planted in the human breast and one cannot but sympathize with the indigent when they protest against this disposition of their bodies. In many cases they have not been a charge to the public. We have several at the home in Cambria that are of great assistance. It is true they have some infirmity and that such weakness has made them in name a ward of the State. They nevertheless give the best they have to improvements about the Home. They labor just as earnestly and with as much interest as though they were to benefit by what is accomplished. When such as these make an appeal against using their bodies for dissecting purposes it comes with some force. They have a right to ask for burial. They have not made the world poorer but have really done a service that if it could be properly compiled would place the County in debt to them. This applies not only to males but also to females found within our County Homes. I make a plea for such in this convention. Let us exercise fair play in this matter. The fact that a man has been so unfortunate to land in a County home on account of reasons over which he had no control does not disbar him from consideration. Indeed it would be more to the credit of men to show consideration where it is deserved. It seems to me that the legislative committee should take this matter and have it presented in a proper form to the next Legislature and ask them to modify the present measure so that it would apply to such cases as I have cited. I think some legislation along this line would in no way interfere with the work of science and at the same time relieve County Stewards of tasks which their better natures rebel against.

J. A. GRAY, Steward, County Home, Ebensburg, Pa.

Mr. Fred Fuller of Scranton here read the following paper, "Our probationary system, its results upon adults and juveniles."

Mr. Fuller: Your committee has put me upon probation: That is probably where I belong. But I will do the best I can while I am on probation. (Laughter)

The Paper follows:

OUR PROBATIONARY SYSTEM. WHAT DO WE UNDERSTAND BY IT?

Paper by Fred Fuller Scranton, Pa.

Probation as defined is the act of proving; and proceeding to determine character, qualification or the like; moral trial etc. and will end with the present life. It has been in vogue from time immemorial. We have a good demonstration of its value in working reform in the case of Jonah, an incorrigible, while being entertained by the great fish, or whale in his inmost soul, while acting as a probationary officer. After a short period the delinquent and self-willed Jonah, having given evidence of his reformation, was released from durance vile a changed man, and ready to obey orders, and submit his will to be bent to higher authority and good influence, proving the adage that "you can not keep a good man down." I reckon most of us would promise to be good if we were threatened with such an ordeal.

Every member of the human family is, to a greater or less degree, subject to a probationary period and is received into the community in which he or she dwells, as one entitled to confidence and respect, or otherwise, according to the result of the moral test, discipline and trial, the person has been subjected to, and society is to be the judge and jury as to whether or not further probation is necessary.

The system also prevails among certain religious denominations before applicants for membership can be received into communion.

Within recent years the system has been enacted into statutory law—our own legislators, in 1903, adopted the following preamble, to-wit:

"That the welfare of the state demands that children should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals, and the ordinary process of the court does not provide such treatment and care and moral encouragement as are essential to all children in the formative period of life, but endangers the whole future of the child:

And, Whereas: Experience has shown that children lacking proper parental care or guardianship, are led into courses of life which may render them liable to the pains and penalties of the criminal law of the state, although in fact, the real interest of such child or children require that they be not incarcerated in penitentiaries and jails as members of the criminal class, but be subjected to a wise care, treatment and control, that their evil tendencies may be checked and their better instincts may be strengthened:—

And, Whereas; To that end it is important that the powers of the court, in respect to the care, treatment and control of dependent children should be clearly distinguished from the powers exercised in the administration of the criminal law," Whereupon they passed the act of April 23rd. 1903, which has been held by our Superior Court to be constitutional, providing that the Courts of Quarter Session of the Commonwealth shall have, and possess full power in all proceedings which may be brought before them affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children under the age of sixteen years. And for the purpose of this Act, the dependent and neglected child shall be any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship. An incorrigible child is one who is charged by its parent or guardian as being unmanageable. A delinquent child is one who may be charged with violation of any law of the Commonwealth, or the ordinances of any city, borough or township.

The powers of said court may be exercised by one or more judges of such court, who may be assigned for the purpose at a session of said court, to be known as the Juvenile Court, the session of which shall be held separate and apart from the session of the general criminal court and the record of proceedings of such Juvenile Court shall be kept in a docket separate from the proceedings of said court.

The power of the court may be exercised upon the petition of any citizen of the county, setting forth that a child is neglected, dependent or delinquent, and is in need of the care and protection of the court. Also when on commitment by a magistrate or justice of the peace, of a child arrested for an indictable offence, the magistrate shall certify, in his opinion, that the good of the child and the interest of the state does not require a prosecution under the criminal law. Also upon the certificate of the District Attorney to the same effect, and the opinion of the judge trying the case, that the good of the child and the interest of the state does not require a conviction. Whereupon the judge holding said Juvenile Court has the power to make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child and attendance of parents and persons having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, and pending final disposition of the case, the child may be placed in the custody of such person or persons, or the probation officers, as the court may direct.

The court shall appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officer during the pleasure of the court, whose duty it is to make such investigation as may be required; to be present in court when the case is heard; or furnish such information and assistance as the judge may require and to take charge of the child before and after the trial as court directs.

After a full hearing the court decides what disposition is best to be made for custody and care of the child for its own good, and for the best interest of the state, and may commit such child to the care of its parents, subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or to some suitable institution, or reputable citizen of good moral character, or training or industrial school, or association, willing to receive it, and in either case the court has power to make on order upon the parent or parents to contribute to the support of the child, and when the child is discharged the court shall be duly notified. In such cases the dependent child shall become a ward and may be placed in a family home, with or without indenture, and the parties in charge may be made a party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may appear in court to assent to such adoption, but such guardianship shall not include the control of any estate of the child.

In case of a delinquent child ample provision is made for its care and protection, under the supervision of a probation officer duly appointed by the court pending the final hearing and disposition of such child. No child, pending a hearing shall be held in confinement in any jail, police station or institution to which adult convicts are sentenced.

No commitment of any child in any proceedings shall extend to a period beyond when such child shall attain to the age of twenty one years.

The court, in making all orders for the commitment of children, shall place them, as far as possible, in the care and custody of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association which is controlled by persons of such religious belief, nor shall any delinquent child be committed to any institution in which dependent or neglected children are received.

No child under the age of twelve years shall be committed to any institution of correction or reformation unless, after the care and oversight given such child under the probation system, the court finds that the best interest of the child and the welfare of the community requires it.

The criminal courts still have the power to try a delinquent child, under indictment, who in due course may be brought to trial.

The Act of June 19th., 1911, provides, that when any person is convicted in any court of this Commonwealth, of any crime except murder, arson, robbery, burglary and certain other high crimes, and it not appearing to the court that the person convicted has ever been in prison for crime, and the court believes that the character of the person in question and the circumstances of the case are such that said defendant is not likely again to engage in an offensive course of conduct, and that the public good does not demand the defendant shall suffer the penalty imposed by law, the said court shall have power to suspend sentence, and place defendent on probation for a definite period, in care of a probation officer appointed by the court. If the person placed on probation violates the terms of the probation, he or she shall be subject to arrest in the same manner as in case of an escaped convict and be sentenced as may be prescribed by law.

The same Act provides in the case of any person convicted of crime and sentenced to the state penitentiary, the court, instead of fixing a definite term shall fix an indefinite term, stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof, and that the prisoner whose minimum sentence will expire within three months shall be given opportunity to appear before the Board of State Prison Inspectors and apply for his or her release on parole, and if it shall appear to said Board that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said Board shall recommend to the Governor that such convict be released on parole, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, until the expiration of the maximum limit of the sentence imposed on such convict. In the event of said convict being released on parole by the Governor he or she shall be placed under the care of one or more officers appointed by said Board, to be known as parole or probation officers, but no convict shall ever be under the charge or supervision of a probation officer of the opposite sex.

If it shall appear to the Board of Inspectors that there is a reasonable probability that such convict shall live, and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that it will be to the advantage of such convict that he or she be released from the terms of the parole then, upon application of such convict, it shall be the duty of said Board to recommend to the Governor absolute pardon.

However, if it appear to the Governor that a person who has been sentenced under this Act, and released on parole by commutation containing a condition that the convict shall be subject to this Act, has violated the terms of his or her parole, he may issue his mandate and commit such convict to the penitentiary of original commitment, to serve for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner, unless sooner released on parole or pardoned. Nothing in this Act shall apply to dependent, neglected, incorrigible or delinquent children.

I believe the provision of these acts are wise and timely, and are not in derogation of the legal and parental rights of parents, who are able and willing to give proper care and protection to their children, and prevent them from becoming delinquent and a menace to the community.

The practical working of this system has, as far as I have been able to learn, proved a success in my home district. We have two

probation officers, who have reported to me that during the past six years they have had under their care and protection over two thousand children, for whom provision has been made in different institutions and local homes.

The tendency of our legislatures and courts would appear to lean toward leniency and the gospel rule of forgivness, so far as is consistent, with regard for the safety of the community and hope of reformation in the wrong doer, and give him or her another chance, and let mercy and not vengeance prevail.

Fred Fuller, chairman of the Committee on Offers here submitted the following Report of the Committee on Officers for the Association for the following year:

YOUR COMMITTE ON OFFICERS, NOMINATE AND REPORT AS FOLLOWS FOR 1913-14.

For President, Andrew S. Miller, Allegheny; Vice Presidents, Mr. F. I. Dickut, Lackawanna; C. W. Smiles, Luzerne; Doctor, M. W. Barr, Elwyn; H. H. Brownmiller, Schuykill; I. W. Peck, Somerset; Mrs. I. L. Anderson, Allegheny; Mr. W. D. Buchanen, Washington; G. W. Crawford, Mercer; Mrs. I. G. Ogle. Somerset; E. S. Lindsay, Atty Warren; I. H. Dixon, Westmoreland: Secy. and Treas. L. C. Colborn, Esq. Somerset; Hon. Secy. Col. E. P. Gould, Erie; Asst. Secy. A. D. Sollinberger, Phila.

Respectfully Submitted.
Fred K. Fuller, Chairman.
Oct. 14. 1913

A. S. Miller of Pittsburg here read the following Paper:

THE LEGAL AUTHORITY OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL RESTRAINT OF DEPENDENTS, DEFECTIVES AND DELINQUENTS UNDER THEIR CARE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel this morning as though I might be classed as one of Shakepeare's third honor men, to-wit, one who has "greatness thrust upon him."

I appear before you as one who has honor "Thrust upon" him, for it is an honor to address an audience such as this; ladies and gentlemen who are controlling the charitable work of this great Commonwealth and who give their time, and thought and effort in the cause of those who live in the unfortunate or misfortunate walks of life.

No cause comes so close to the great heart of humanity, and to the fireside, and is so exalted in human ministries as that of assisting the sunken lives to attain to something better, and to help them "husband out life's taper to a close" in some degree of comfort.

Three classes of subjects under the care of Directors of the Poor are specified in the subject assigned me for this occasion, to-wit, Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents.

What a world of meaning is comprehended in these words. These compose that mighty army who inhabit an underworld—not the underworld in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used, the world of the vile and vicious—but the plane of life inhabited by the lowly the respectable, dependent poor, the weak in body or mind, or both.

the wreckage of human life, the unfortunates who have fallen by the wayside in the struggle for existence, the derelicts drifted in from the ocean of life and stranded along its shores. Here dwell also the Defectives, the weak minded, the demented, the insane; all these reach out imploring hands to us for healing and assistance. These all the law commits to our care, and it is our pleasure, as well as our duty, fellow workers in the fields of Charity, to bring comfort and blessing into their ilves.

The laws of Pennsylvania, relating to the class of inhabitants known as "dependents" are so confusing that a poor Director of the Poor is frequently in perplexity as to what course to pursue in dealing with them. He is liable to fine and imprisonment if he fails or refuses to look after all the poor within his district requiring aid, and if he happens to furnish aid to anyone not deserving it, he is liable to indictment and punishment. The Act of Assembly of 1735 provided, inter alia, that an Overseer (Director) of the Poor may be indicted for malfeasance in office "if he relieves the poor where there is no necessity for such relief, or if he mistreats, or causes or suffers a poor person to receive physical maltreatment," he is subject to imprisonment if he does, and punishment if he doesn't. He is in the position of the young man who long ago asked Socrates his advice about getting married; that learned sage after due deliberation replied "Young man, you'll rue it whether you do or not." That is about the situation of Directors of the Poor in regard to their legal authority in the premises. The Act of March 9th, 1771 undertook to remedy all former laws made for the relief of the poor within the Commonwealth, and in its preamble set forth—"That whereas the laws hitherto made for the relief of the poor have not answered all the good purposes that were expected from them," and etc. The legislature then proceeded to enact a law which it believed would meet the requirements, and it might be of interest to the people, who complain that a fourth or a half mill on the dollar is excessive on the tax payers, to learn how the citizens were assessed for the benefit of the poor in early days. Section 4 of the Act of 1771 provided that—"It shall be lawful for the Overseers of the Poor of the several boroughs and townships having first obtained the approbation of any two Justices of the Peace in the same County, to make and lay a rate of assessment not exceeding three pence in the pound at any one time upon the clear yearly value of all real and personal estate within the said boroughs and townships respectively—as often in one year as shall be found necessary for the support of the poor—and if any person shall refuse to pay the tax and charges assessed against them, if they have any goods and chattels, they shall be levied upon and sold until sufficient money is realized to pay the tax, or if they have no property and refuse to pay their assessment, then it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to commit the offender to prison, there to remain, without bail or main-prize until they have paid the same."

The spirit of the poor laws from the earliest laws enacted is to cast upon the public the duty of providing for the relief of all the helpless poor.

The Act of 1771 authorized the Overseers of the Poor to "Contract with any person for a house and lodging for keeping, maintaining and supporting any or all such poor as shall be adjudged proper objects of relief, and there to keep, maintain and employ all such persons and to take the benefit of their labor and savings for and towards their maintenance and support, and if any poor person shall refuse to be lodged, kept or maintained he shall be put out of the book and shall not be entitled to receive relief." This Act was limited

to five years but was made perpetual by the Act of April 6th, 1776, and so remained until the Act of April 6th, 1836, was passed.

Many other Acts of the Legislature were passed touching the interests of the poor, but many of them have been repealed, some have become obsolete, and others embodied in the Act. of 1836.

The Act of 1836 provided that "It shall be the duty of Overseers of every district from time to time to provide—for every poor person within the district, who shall apply for relief." The statute of 1836, above referred to, further provides that "It shall be the duty of poor Directors to see that poor persons under their care, preserve order and observe the regulations that are adoptd for their government, and if the poor charge refuses to perform the work allotted to him by the Directors, he is liable to the penalties imposed by law upon vagrants," and the statute fixes the penalty for vagrancy "Commitment to labor upon any County farm or upon the roads and byways of any city, county township or borough, or in any house of correction, poorhouse, workhouse or common jail." That was the penalty imposed upon inmates disobeying the rules of the Institution.

The Act of May 8th, 1876 gave the Directors of County Homes and like Institutions. "Full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, consistent and necessary for the government and control—of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance."

The laws above referred to give to Directors in Homes or Asylums undoubted authority to establish proper rules of conduct, to be observed by the inmates, and if they fail to comply to prescribe reasonable penalties for the infraction of these rules.

The poor laws of the Commonwealth are now almost entirely embodied in the Act of 1836 and its supplements, which covers nearly everything relating to the poor, but broad as it is and which at the time of its enactment was supposed to cover every requisite, yet there are matters not thought of by the Legislature.

What of the cases who are in dire need of relief and whose habitations and environments are a menace to health, and who refuse to leave these habitations and receive the care and shelter of a Home provided for them by the County?

There is no law of which I am aware by which we can compel the poor who come to our County Homes to remain if they see fit to depart. The Home is intended to be a House of Refuge to which the dependent poor are entitled to come when circumstances justify it, but it is not compulsory for them to remain, and Directors have no legal authority to restrain them from leaving the institution.

Neither is there any law by which the authorities of a County Home can compel dependents who ought to be there, but who through foolish pride or for any other reason, refuse to accept the shelter of the Home.

I will cite some cases which come under our observation to illustrate what I mean in regard to the lack of legal authority to remove a person to the County Home who ought to be there.

"A"—a widow 102 years old, lives with a niece who is feeble minded and unable to earn anything. These two live in a hovel of one room, which is kept in a filthy condition, and they are a nuisance in the community. Our poor board has been giving them relief orders for a long time: they absolutely refuse to go to the County Home although we have tried repeatedly to induce them to do so.

"G"—is suffering from tuberculosis, and has a wife and 4 children living with him in one room. He has not worked for a year and the family is not self supporting. The youngest child has been born during the past year. It is detrimental to the health of the wife and children to live with him. This man refuses to go to the County Home

and we do not feel legally justified in taking him forceably. The only method by which we can get the man there is to seize him and put him in the automobile and "run him in" which we may do although it would be illegal to do so.

"B" is the case of a woman with 3 small children living in a shack of two rooms in a country district remote from neighbors. The rain comes in through the roof and the floor is damp. One of the children had pneumonia when our Board was applied to for relief last winter. The poor woman was worked down and needed rest and building up. I offered to take the whole family to the County Home and keep them there for a month or two, or longer, give them plenty of good food, and rest, and send them out in the Spring stronger and better fitted the mother to provide for her family, but when the County Home was mentioned the woman seemed to consider it an insult and absolutely refused to go.

"L"—lived with one daughter (illegitimate) until she (the mother) who was very old died, a short time ago leaving to survive her this daughter who is 30 years of age. The poor board has been supplying them with relief because they were not self supporting and refused to be taken to the Home. The daughter has always done some work but is not now able to support herself. She is not intellectually strong but would not be classed as weak minded, and would not be certified as insane by physicians. She has had "offers of marriage" but has declined: She appears to want to live right, but there is danger of her being deceived by men under promise of marriage, so that it does not appear that she is safe to be at large. Yet she decidedly refuses to go to the County Home.

We have scores of such cases as these which have no legal authority to remove to the County Home, unless the authority might be implied in the old and obsolete law of 1771. And if we could take them there is no law by which we could compel them to remain. There ought to be a law enacted by the next Legislature by which the County on petition of the Directors of the Poor, or any interested party, would have the right to hear and determine the case and make an order of commitment to the County Home or other proper institution in such cases as these.

Another matter that needs to be emphasized is the fact of a stricter supervision of the weak minded women in the almshouses, by the Management. The managers of every almshouse in the State are but the hand of the Directors. It happens frequently that some of these women are allowed too much liberty and the consequence is that children are born in the Almshouse by reason of the laxity of supervision by the authorities. No feeble minded woman is safe at large even in an institution unless special care is exercised over her and its the duty of the Directors to know how the institution is run, and to see that special supervision is kept over her. A man is absolutely criminal who permits a weak minded charge to reproduce and bring into the world her defective and undesirable progeny.

THE DEFECTIVES—are those who are lacking in some mental particular, feeble minded, epileptics, idiots—all of unsound mind.

The number of these is much greater than the number of paupers in institutions and much more difficult to handle. In the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane we have at the present time 875 insane as against 395 inmates in the County Home. In the Insane Asylum are gathered the flotsam and jetsam from the drifting tides of life, the wreckage from over work or mental strain, or inherited defects. When we remember the mental deficiency of the patients, it is not necessary to make drastic rules but only such as will compel recognition and authority.

The fundamental instrumentality which the law seems to recognize

as the most benificial in the restraint and discipline of the insane is employment.

The Act of Assembly of 1907 authorized and empowered "All inmates of any institution or hospital which is in whole or in part maintained by the State for the care and treatment of the insane, feeble minded, and epileptic persons, to make, manufacture or produce such goods—as can be used in any State Hospitals or Institutions." It follows that inasmuch as this law was passed for the reason stated in its preamble, "That whereas the inmates in and about such institutions by reason of said occupation are much improved in mind and body" and etc, that the proper authorities would have the legal right and power to use whatever physical or moral restraint or discipline might be necessary for the highest moral and physical welfare of the patient, because while the labor of the patient has some pecuniary advantages to the institution, yet that must always be secondary in consideration, the benefit of the patient being the primary. The same law would empower the authorities in charge of an institution (the Superintendent and all in immediate authority in any institution are but the agents of the Directors) to regulate and restrain or compel, if necessary, Relaxation and Recreation among the patients or inmates, because, as has been said by a noted Alienist, "relaxation from labor, except in cases of intense physical weariness, without being supplemented by recreation, becomes quickly a disagreeable and some times a dangerous monotone. They have no time to indulge in profitable retrospect.

THE DELINQUENTS—are those who are not simply dements, but are vicious and have committed crimes or misdemeanors. Among them we find drunkenness, moral ruin pauperism, illegitimacy, madness and all species of criminals. Most of these specimens of degraded manhood and womanhood are the results of vice and evil habits. The same rules will apply to these as to the former class.

The last part of my assignment is "The legal authority of Directors in Moral restraint." There is no legal authority in morals for "love is the fulfilling of the law" and while it is true that "Man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn," yet it is also true that man's humanity to man has made countless thousands happy. No reformation or permanent benefit will ever come to unfortunates except through moral force. It is true the law does impose upon the Director of the Poor the duty of visiting those who make application for relief, but it is a spirit of love for our fellow man which prompts friendly visiting. This is merely establishing the human relationship between man and man, for often a visit and a kind and encouraging word lifts some distressed soul out of gloom and despair and gives him heart to struggle with the world. In doing this we are—Imitating afar off the highest type of friend—the Friend who came "that we might have life and that we might have it more abundantly."

We, as Directors, are both legally and morally responsible to the people who elected us to office, to the unfortunates who look to us for aid, and to God who created us for service. We hear sounding through the ages this command: "For the poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore I command thee saying, open wide thy hand unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in the land." Kindly treatment which is moral restraint is better than correction by law. All theories which are founded on mere law or physical restraint are restrictive—not corrective or constructive.

One of the best evidences of advanced civilization is the humane and moral care, and treatment exercised over the unfortunates. We hear coming across the centuries from the primeval days, the frenzied cry of the Dements of Gadara, driven by a heartless community

from the habitation of men and forced to dwell in the wilderness or amid the fastnesses of the mountains.

We learn from history that in the Middle Ages the great body of the laboring class were only serfs and slaves, and that many who were freed were forced by the miseries of want and poverty to go back into bondage as a refuge from starvation: That even in England the poor laborers were attached to the soil and passed with the title to the land as chattels like cattle.

We read in history that Plato, the great Grecian philosopher, who for 20 years drank from the fountain of knowledge of his master Socrates, taught that the State should have absolute control over every citizen, that the weak and unpromising children should be killed, and that many of the frail Spartan children were actually abandoned to wild beasts, and that only the healthy babes were left, in order that they might have, according to their heartless philosophy, harmoniniously united, the beauty of mind and body! What a mighty advance has been made in the spirit of ultruism from Plato's day to this year of Grace 1913.

A greater Teacher than Plato or his Master has been speaking through the centuries. He has taught us a higher philosophy than that of the Ancients—He says to the world. "Do unto others whatsoever ye would that they should do unto you."

"Am I my brothers keeper?"

Was the insolent question asked away back in the early dawn of the world's history by the first Delinquent, and today as the good Angels sweep the hearts chords of our better natures, millions of voices respond "We are our brothers keeper."

All over the world wherever the teaching of the Master has touched the hearts of his subjects, a mighty host respond to the claims of the unfortunate. Nature joins with man in proclaiming the fact that no man liveth to himself.

"God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air; upon the breeze that rocks the petal upon its stem; upon the raindrops which swell the mighty river; upon the dewdrops that refresh the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—Upon all these He Hath written 'None of us liveth to himself.' "

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PLACE

Mr Miller's paper was received with applause.

Mr. C. A. Mackin, chairman of the Committee on Place of next Meeting submitted the Report of the Committee, fixing place of next Meeting at Carlise.

On motion of Mr. Colborn the Report is received and adopted.

The Report of the Committee of the Committee on Officers is here read to the Convention by Mr. Colborn, and it is suggested that the name of Mrs. Johns, of Fayette County be added to the list of Vice Presidents: The amendment is agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Mackin the Report of the Committee on officers, as amended, is agreed to.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

Mr. McRobb, chairman of the Auditing Committee presents the Auditors' Report: which upon motion of Col. E. P. Gould of Erie is adopted.

THE ACCOUNT OF L. C. COLBORN, TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 14th 1913.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands at

last settlement for the year ending October 16th, 1912, as per the Auditor's report approved by the Association, ... $27.89
1912. By cash from C. A. Society of Chester County, ... 5.00
1912. By cash from County Commissioners, Crawford, Poor Dist. .. 10.00
1912. By cash from C. A. Society, Clearfield Co., ... 5.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Roxboro, P. D. Phil.. .. 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Fayette Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Germantown, P. D. 15.00
1912. By cash from C. A. Society, Armstrong Co., ... 5.00
1912. By cash from County Commissioners, Tioga Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from County Commissioners, Beaver Co., ... 5.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Somerset Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Delaware Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from C. A. Society, Venango Co., ... 5.00
1912. By cash from Trustees F. M. Elwyn, ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Bedford Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Chester Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Franklin Co., ... 15.00
1912. By Cash from Directors of the the Poor, Green Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Cumberland Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Central P. D. Luzerne, . 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Allegheny Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Trustees State Hospital, Warren Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from C. A. Society, West Penna. Pittsburg, ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Berks Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Blakely P. D. 10.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Centralia, P. D. Colum,.. 5.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor. Lancaster Co., ... 15.00
1912. By cash from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg, ... 15.00
1912. By cash from C. A. Society of Penna, Phila. 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Scranton P. D. 15.00
1912. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field, P. D. 5.00
1913. By cash from Trustees Feeble-minded School, Polk, ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Huntington 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Mercer Co., ... 15.00
1913. By cash from C. A. Society, Mercer Co., ... 5.00
1913. By cash from C. A. Society, Greene Co., ... 5.00
1913. By cash from C. A. Society, Bradford, McKean Co., ... 5.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Erie Co., ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Bradford City, ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Trustees Bathesda Home, ... 5.00
1913. By cash from Trustees D. & D. School, Edgwood, ... 10.00
1913. By Cash from Directors of the Poor, Westmoreland Co. 15.00
1913. By cash from Trustees Blind School, Pittsburg, ... 10.00
1913. By cash from County Commissioners, Warren Co., P. D. ... 10.00
1913. By cash from State Board of Public Charities, ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Cambria, Co., ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Bucks Co., ... 15.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Carbondale, P. D. 10.00
1913. By cash from Directors of the Poor, Indiana Co., ... 15.00

Total amount received during the year, with balance from former year, by the Treasurer, ... $607.89

The Treasurer claims credit for the following moneys paid out and expended by order of the President, for printing, Reports, circular letters, Bill heads, announcements, Postage, Express, Programs, and program Committee, Telephone, and Telegraph, salaries, etc., as follows:

1912. To cash paid for Picture of Memas for Reports $1.50
1912. To Cash paid Adams Express on Reports, ... 5.52

1912. To Cash paid United States Express on Report, ... 20.00

Amount paid carried forward, ...$27.02
Amount paid brought forward, ...$27.02
1913. To Cash paid Expenses to Johnstown for Printing Reports 3 trips, ... 9.75
1913. To Cash paid Postage on Reports Johnstown 60 Reports 4c. 2.40
1913. To Cash paid Pittsburg Photo and Engraving Co., ... 9.25
1913. To Cash paid Lillian Shanks Stenography Reports, ... 17.00
1913. To Cash paid Elsie Berkey and help on Reports, ... 5.25
1913. To Cash paid Ira E. Briggs, Reporting Proceedings, ... 100.50
1913. To Cash paid Somerset Herald Letters & Circulars Assmts,.. 5.50
1913. To Cash paid Johnstown Leader Printing Reports etc., ... 135.65
1913. To Cash paid C. H. Fisher & Sons Stationery, ... 4.35
1913. To Cash paid Wrapping reports for shipment, ... 2.00
1913. To Cash paid Expenses Meeting of Executive Com. Pitts'gh 10.50
1913. To Cash paid Postage on Reports for Somerset, ... 4.68
1913. To Cash paid Program Committee Expenses, Phila. 21.25
1913. To Cash paid Telephone, Telegraph and Night letter, ... 13.50
1913. To Cash paid Anna Lape Type Writing, ... 6.00
1913. To Cash paid Somerset Herald, Announcements, Postal Cards, Reports, Programs, ... 32.50
1913. To Cash paid Corrected and Additional Programs, ... 8.00
1913. To Cash paid Secretarys' Expenses as per 50.00
1913. To Cash paid Treasurer Colborn Salary 25.00
1913. To Cash paid Express on Reports, Programs and to Phila. .. 1.25
1913. To Cash paid Postage on Programs, Announcements and letter, ... 23.84
1913. To Cash paid floral Tribute for Dr. Scrodes. 15.00

Total amount paid by Treasurer, as per receipts, ...$530.19
Total amount received by Treasurer, ...$607.89
Total amount paid by Treasurer, ... 530.19

Balance in hands of Treasurer, ...$77.70
Paid since making up Report, ... 5.50
$72.20

The above expenditures were necessary, Authorized and approved by me. Oct. 14th. 1913.

J. M. MURDOCK
President of the Association.

We the undersigned committee, appointed to audit the amount of the Treasurer for the year ending October 15th, 1912. Respectfully report that we have performed that duty and find the same to be correct and true as stated. Balance in hand of Treasurer at last auditing was $27.89, and that the Treasurer has collected during the year the sum $565.00, making a total received by the Treasurer of $607.89. The Treasurer has expended and paid out, as per his receipts, the sum of 535.69, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $72.20.

The expenses of the Association have been less this year than many former years, the receipts are very much less on account of many of the Districts not paying their assessments for the reason that in some of the Districts, the County Auditors have surcharged the Directors for this amount: with all this the Association is to be congratulated by the financial showing made by the Treasurer. We would recommend the same assessment be levied this year as in the past. All of which is respectively submitted.

J. M. Mc. ROBB,
C. W. FUNK, Auditing Committee

Col. Gould I would ask the Members of the Association to talk with the Members of the Legislature from their Districts and inform them in relation to this Association. There should be a thousand dollars appropriated every year to carry on the work of this Association. In that case we can get experts with us, and can pay their expenses and it will not be necessary to call upon the counties and organizations to pay into the treasury, as we have to now.

Mr. Dugan: I would suggest that a committee on legislation be appointed, to map out what legislation is desired, and have the Members from the different counties take up the matter of legislation along the lines that they suggest.

President Murdock: There will be another Meeting of the As soation before the Legislature is again in session.

The following Paper "What is charity" prepared by Miss Mary L. Cresson Sec'y Children's Aid Society, Norristown, was here read by Mr. Colborn, (in the absence of Miss Cresson.)

Mr. Colborn: This is the first year the Childrens' Aid Society of Montgomery County have met with us. We are glad to welcome them.

WHAT IS CHARITY.

By Miss Mary L. Cresson.

St Paul says, "If I speak with the tongue of men and of Angels and have not Charity I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, and we all know why. We have all felt the brazenness of words without emotion, the hollowness of eloquence behind which lies not love. It is a very easy thing to toss a copper to a beggar on the street; it is generally an easier thing than not to do it. We purchase relief from the sympathetic feelings roused by the spectacle of misery at the coppers cost. It is to cheap for us and too dear for the beggar. if we really love him we would do more for him or less.

He that would be great among you, said Christ, "let him serve." He that would be happy, let him remember that there is but one way. It is more blessed, it is more happy, to give than to receive.

The subject of what is Charity? is such an exhaustive one it is hard to know just where to begin. The Bible says that Charity means love, and does not that express it too clearly to all of you? for without love there is no Charity. How many of us in putting a Matron or Superintendent at the head of an Institution, (for those less fortunate than ourselves) think if they are lovable and kind, they manage the finances perfectly, and also keep the inmates in place, but no love in their hearts for them is this Charity? Others give largely to this and that, and do it without love to ease their conscience, still others go, and lecture to these poor unfortunates, in silk and satin dresses to tell them how to live and to eat, and yet these very lecturers may own some of these tumble down houses, not fit for any one to live in. This is no Charity. Would it not be better, to fix up good homes, get them good work, and pay them wages so they could live?

That would be having love in our hearts. All Institutions do excellent work, and we cannot do without them but so much is required of the applicant and so many questions asked that any one very sensitive cannot go through the ordeal. The Associated Charities do much good trying to get work for the people. But there is a class of people, those that cannot ask, that suffer most, and it is this class that is hard to reach. Oh my good people, let us look for them, and give them a helping hand, and do as St. Paul says, "Let love be in your hearts today, so nothing you can do can fail, and this charity.

Have you ever noticed how much of Christs life was spent in

doing kind things. In merely doing kind things, you will find that He spent a great portion of his time simply in making people happy. The greatest thing a man can do for his Heavenly Father is to be kind to some of his children. How much the world needs it. Where love is, God is. Lavish it upon the poor.

We shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing therefore we can do or any kindness we can show to any human being let it be done now. Let us not defer it, or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again.

"In Faith and Hope the world will disagree, But all mankinds concern is Charity!"

MARY LEEDOM CRESSON, Sec. C. A. S. Monty, Co., Pa.

Mr Edwin D. Solenberger, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 419 S. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., here addressed the Convention as follows:

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PHILA.

The report of the Children's Aid Society for the year 1912 shows that we had 1621 children in care at the opening of the year, and that we received 547 during the year, making the whole number in care 2168. During the course of the year, we passed from care 372 children; some were returned to parents and relatives, others were returned on orders of Juvenile Courts and Poor Boards, while some became of age, and others were adopted, and 13 of the number died. We also placed a few of the children who required special care or attention in institutions. This left us with 1796 for whom we were responsible on January 1, 1913.

These children were received by us from 23 different Poor Boards, 14 different County Juvenile Courts, from various societies, hospitals, institutions, and direct from parents and relatives.

To carry out the purposes of the Society, it is necessary each year to find a large number of suitable homes where children can be placed with or without payment of board, according to circumstances. During 1912, as in previous years, we found that good homes can be secured in sufficient numbers. The chief limitation upon the Society is the lack of adequate resources to meet the necessary expenses. By regular reports from school teachers and ministers of churches, by correspondence, and particularly by systematic visitation, supervision is exercised over the children previously placed. While visiting children in country districts, our agents also inspect homes offered for children and in various ways promote the work of the Society. During 1912 agents of the Society, in connection with this work, made 6348 visits to children previously placed and made 1153 inspections and visits to look up homes offered for children.

The Society has continued with increasing success its boarding out work by placing children in private families until free homes are available. At the close of the year 626 children were actually boarding in carefully selected private families where we pay a moderate sum for board, furnish clothing, and pay medical expenses. As questions are sometimes asked in regard to boarding out children, it may be well to state briefly the conditions and circumstances under which we board children for longer or shorter periods:

First—These who have relatives living who may or should claim them at some future date, as for instance, children of widows or widowers, or children who are temporarily assigned to the care of the Society by the Juvenile Courts with an order on the father to contribute toward the support of his child.

Second—Sickly or unattractive children or those having markedly bad inheritances which may predispose them to certain physical or mental diseases.

Third—Wayward and untrained children. These may usually be placed later in free homes, but must be carefully supervised and trained for some months or years, according to the circumstances of the case, and this can often be done in a boarding home, from which the child may readily be removed if its progress is not satisfactory.

Fourth—There are a number of children coming into the care of the Society that are too young to earn their own way if placed in families, but too old to be desirable for adoption. These children must almost invariably be boarded a few years until they are old enough to be at least partially self-supporting.

Fifth—More boys than girls come into the care of the Society, but a majority of the families applying for children want girls rather than boys. We often find it necessary, therefore, to board normal, healthy boys for a time until satisfactory free homes can be found for them.

In the so-called free homes the Society places normal children over whom it has full jurisdiction, such as orphans, deserted children, and foundling babies. Such children are taken by foster-parents to be raised as members of the family, with or without adoption according to circumstances.

The older boys and girls of working age who come into the care of the Society are placed in carefully selected homes where they share the family life and recieve small wages. Such children are not indentured or "bound out" by the Society, but carefully considered individual agreements are made with the caretakers to safeguard the welfare of the child. These working boys and girls are under the supervision of our agents, who make every effort to guide them safely through the period of adolescence until they become fixed in good habits and capable of self-support.

Whether a child is boarded, or put in a free home, or placed in a family where he receives wages, the original cost of finding and inspecting such homes, of fitting out the child and of taking him to his new home, is nearly identica., and the cost of supervision is about the same with the three classes. In placing out a child the society reserves the right to remove it from the caretaker or foster-parents if the welfare of the child requires it.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge again our indebtedness to the various Poor Districts from whom we have received children. Their increasing interest and co-operation in the various districts is exceedingly valuable and helpful. The Society stands ready to answer any questions and to correspond with any of the Poor boards in regard to the care of children.

Following Solenberger's Report C. A. S. of Penn.

Mrs. Anderson (Pittsburg) I will be afraid you will begin to say of me as a man said to his wife, "My dear, are you talking again, or yet." I am talking again. I want to speak of our Industrial Home for boys in Allegheny county: The beautiful farm, and everything around it appeals to me, when we get a boy we don't know what to do with we call up the superintensent at the farm and he takes the boy, and they have done most of the work of that farm.

Mrs. Comfort (Philadelphia) I would like to know how that farm is supported:

Mrs. Anderson: They get State aid. It is mainly a private charity, but receiving some State aid. We find it a great help to our boys, for they are always better when they come away. When the superintendent of the farm has a boy he doesn't know what to do with he calls up the Childrens' Aid Society and asks if we will help him find a home for the boy, which we very gladly do. We try to go hand in hand in everything that is half fair.

Mr. Boyer (Lebanon) I would ask how many of those present ever

visit those who apply for help: In our county I found that those people were hardly ever visited. We had a lot of frauds. Out of twenty-five we called on in one day we found ten frauds. I think we should find out about these people.

Mr. Miller (Pittsburg) A Director who doesn't do that isn't fit to be a director. But we couldn't visit all of our cases, in our county.

Mr. Smith (Erie) In Erie County we don't intend to give any outside relief without knowing what we are doing. When I was President of the Board people would come and tell of their circumstances, and want some relief, but they didn't get any just at that time. I would put them off until I could learn the conditions. I remember a lady from South Erie came to me and said, "I think we ought to have some help." That her husband didn't have steady work. I says if you will come in tomorrow I will tell you. She says "why can't you tell me now." I says I am goin to know all the circumstances, before I promise you anything. She says "what do you want to find out?" I says I shall go into your neighborhood and go to some of the good families there and find out your financial condition. I will not tell them you applied for help. Then I will go to the nearest grocery store and find out your standing there and then to the nearest butcher shop and find whether or not you pay your bills. And she says "Oh, I don't want anything of you." I says all right, and that was the end of that case.

Mr. Dugan: We have about 130.000 people. No relief is granted until a commitment paper is filled in and no relief has ever been granted to anyone until the circumstances and conditions have been thoroughly investigated. We have had occasion to cut off orders from people who have been drawing out-door relief, because they insisted on purchasing lace curtains and things of that kind. Our Directors make a tour of the County at least three times each year.

Delegate from Lackawanna County: We have people of all nationalities. We feel that it is our duty, when an application is made for relief, to grant it, and investigate it afterwards. We have learned that while investigating a case the applicant may be hungry or without a place to sleep. If we find the applicant is worthy we continue to grant relief.

Member from Fayette County: We do the same thing. We give five or ten dollars and after papers are made out we go and investigate. We don't propose to have anyone in Fayette County go hungry. We have a man in the Home who used to be Assistant Superintendent in one of the biggest mines in our county. It would be a disgrace to let such men go hungry. I think we should give some aid, every time, and then investigate.

Mr Mackin: I would like to ask the gentlemen from Fayette what are the ordinary orders for out-door relief in his county:

Mr. Dugan (Fayette) we Give from ten to twenty dollars, as a rule.

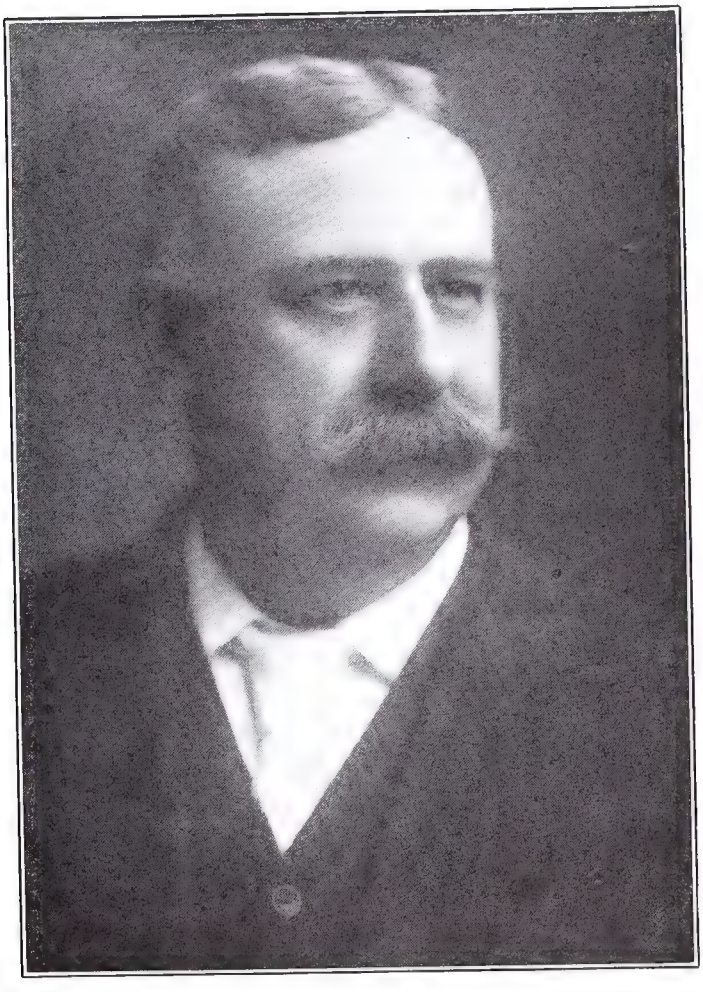
Mr. J. McB. Roob of Allegheny here presented the following Report and Memorial on the death of Dr. Srodes, which was read to the Convention by Mr. Colborn:

IN MEMORIAM.

Dr. James Lewis Srodes.

WHEREAS, This Association has received the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. James Lewis Srodes, who died on the 26th of September 1913.

AND WHEREAS, In the death of Dr. Srodes this Association has lost a valued and loyal supporter, the Community a good and honored citizen, the Medical Society an eminent and trusted physician, his family a loving and intelligent husband and father.



DR. JAMES LEWIS SRODES
Died Sept. 27, 1913.

AND WHEREAS, This Association desires to record its testimony of the worth and value of Dr. Srodes as a member, and as far as may perpetuate his memory and worth.

THEREFORE be it Resolved. That the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, hereby express their sorrow in the death of Doctor James Lewis Scrodes, late Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, at Woodville. That Dr. Scrodes was a physician of eminent ability and great skill, his long experience in caring for the insane will make the vacancy caused by his death difficult to fill.

That his life was one of usefulness and dedicated to the upbuilding of his fellow man, wherever he was the sunlight of good cheer and the wholesomeness of genuine friendship was there. His loyalty and wise counsels at the Annual Meetings of this Association will be sadly missed, and has endeared him in the hearts of the members, who will long cherish his memory.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be printed in the Report of the proceedings of this Convention, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. McROBB
L. C. COLBORN
E. P. GOULD

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LIFE OF DR. JAMES LEWIS SRODES.

JAMES LEWIS SRODES was a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He received his early education at the Common Schools of Allegheny County and at Woodlawn Academy, Beaver County. He then attended the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa. where he graduated with honors. Afterwards he received a course of classical training at Adriam College, Michigan. Afterwards attended the Medical Department of the University of Western Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1887.

He was a member of the National Guards of Pennsylvania for ten years and was surgeon of Battery B. during the Spanish War.

He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of 1899-1900. He practiced medicine in Wilkinsburg for nine years. Was Physician in chief in charge of the Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane at Woodville from 1902 until 1911, when he was elected Superintendent of same and so continued until the date of his death. He was elected and served as President of Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania for the year 1907, and presided at the Convention at Meadville.

Mr. A. S. Miller of Pittsburg read the following memorial and sketch of the life of Dr. Scrodes:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO JAMES LEWIS SRODES DECEASED,

On the Twenty-sixth day of September, 1913, the beloved Superintendent of the Allegheny County Home and Hospital for the Insane, at the age of Fifty-one, in the prime of life, and as his sun had climbed to its high meridan, heard the sunset gun warning that his day's work was done; the task dropped from his hand unfinished and like a tired child, he fell asleep.

James Lewis Srodes was a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, receiving his early education at the common schools, and at Woodlawn Academy, then he attended the State Normal School at

Indiana, Penna., where he graduated with honors. Afterwards he received a course of training at Adrian College, Michigan, and then attended the Medical Department of the University of Western Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1887. He was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for ten years, and was surgeon of Battery B. during the Spanish War. He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the Session of 1899-1900. He was surgeon-in-chief in charge of the Allegheny County Home and Hospital for the Insane at Woodville, Pennsylvania, from 1902 until 1911, when he was elected Superintendent of the same, and so remained until the date of his death.

It is fitting and proper that the Directors of the Institution with which he was connected give expression to the virtues of him who departed this life, and to turn our thoughts to the life beyond.

It is consoling to have a vivid realization of a continuation hereafter of association and friendship with those whom we know and love—these thoughts and busy hopes urge us on to nobler and higher ideals.

Dr. Srodes was a man of more than ordinary endowment and qualifications; he was a man among a thousand for the work in which he was engaged. He was a specialist in nervous and mental diseases and an Alienist of high rank, and was so recognized by the medical profession throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and among his co-workers in the broad field of Charity.

He was a man of Honor, the spirit of honor moved his conduct with the purpose of sincerity and integrity, which characterized his life.

He was Sincere. High moral convictions and integrity of purpose dominated his actions. He measured his life by that higher and nobler conception of humanity that is true, real and genuine.

He was a man of Kindly Heart and stability of purpose, and the elements of character which command the respect and confidence of every man who admires integrity.

He was a man of Practical Efficiencey—that is, a man of usefulness. He gave sedulous attention to the improvement and the growing wants of the splendid Institution known as the Allegheny County Home and Hospital for the Insane, never neglecting an opportunity to add to its beauty and its usefulness, as well as to the individual comfort and happiness of its inmates—a few poor, the unfortunates, the suffering, gathered out of the great army of humanity.

Dr. Srodes was beloved of every employee in the Institution, as well as by the inmates. It has been said—"He is the most worthy who doeth well, and brings sunshine into the lives of others." Everyone who heard the universal expression of sorrow, and the touching words spoken regarding him by the employees on the day of his funeral, was convinced that he had brought sunshine into the lives of them all.

Dr. Srodes had naturally a happy abundance of wit and humor and an admirable faculty for telling a story which he used to enforce some truth. In his home life "beauty walked hand in hand with duty." He was ever an indulgent father and a faithful husband. The music of home was sweet to him; he had a happy home.

Dr. Srodes possessed a rare kindliness of heart and broad humanity and his view of life was always charitable and optimistic. It was a joy to his heart to help his fellow men. He was a tender and kind hearted man. His genialty, his kindly spirit, his devotion to the duties of his responsible position and his recitude of purpose, will ever be a source of inspiration.

Dr. Srode was a Christian. He believed profoundly in God. Underlying all his actions was his christian faith. He served in that

spirit and was courageous in all his sufferings because he believed that "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed" hereafter, and looking out through the misty future, we hope to see the day when we shall meet again this friend who has departed to a better world than this. He was beloved in his life and his memory will be cherished by those who knew him.

He had lain down to rise no more on this earth. From the shifting scenes in the panorama of life he has passed forever; but the work he performed, and the example he left, will remain as an inspiration to his friends and especially to those who were associated with him in his labors among the dependents and defectives. When all is said and done, it still remains that the most any man can do is to do his duty as God gives him the power to see it, so it can be said of James Lewis Srodes, that he did the most any man can do, and when "Twilight and evening call" came to him, he answered the summons without a tremor or a fear, and calmly laid his feeble and wasted body down to rest; "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Today the kindly voice, which so often welcomed us as often as he met us, is hushed in death. The eyes, which beamed pleasure upon us, are closed forever. The hands, which clasped ours with friendly grasp, are folded across his breast. The heart, which beat responsive to every appeal for human sympathy, is stilled. To such complexion must we all come at last.

We rejoice that we knew him, we mourn because in this life we shall see his face no more, nor soon shall look upon his like again.

We followed his mortal remains out through the beautiful Chartiers Cemetery, along its winding avenues under the spreading elms and oaks, to the open grave banked with roses and lillies and asters, and we lowered him to his final resting place fragrant with the odor of sweetest flowers of the waning summer time, in the hope and belief that some time we shall meet him in the land "Where death shall be no more, neither shall there be any mourning, nor crying, nor pain any more, for the first things are passed away."

Finally, as we consider the many sided character of our friend, his great executive ability in the Institution where he did his life's best work, his skill as an expert in the field of insanity, his kindliness of manner, and his large heartedness, we are moved to say, that the language of Marc Anthony as he looked upon the dead body of Brutus on the battle field of Phillippi applies with far more appropriateness to James Lewis Srodes than to Brutus;

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Mr. Smith (Erie) moves that the resolutions on the death of Dr. Srodes be adopted as read, and a copy of the same forwarded to the family of Dr. Srodes.

The motion is agreed to.

Mr. Colborn: Out of respect to the memory of Dr. Srodes I move that the Convention now adjourn.

The motion of Mr. Colborn was agreed to and the Convention was adjourned.

LUNCHEON.

At one o'clock on Wednesday October 15th the delegates met at Wannamaker's store upon invitation of the Board of Directors of the Childrens' Aid Society of Philadelphia and for a half hour were entertained by an organ recital upon the great organ installed in the

Egyptiom music room, which was most thoroughly enjoyed. They were then conducted to the French Banquet room, where a fine luncheon was served.

Following the luncheon the following exercises were held. At the request of the President of the Childrens' Aid Society, Dr. Joseph S. Neff, director of the Department of Health and Charities of Philadelphia presided. Before introducing the speakers Dr. Neff spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. JOSEPH S. NEFF. DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Wednesday, October 15, 1913)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In opening this luncheon and Session of the Convention, made possible by the hospitality of our hosts, the Children's Aid Society, it is fitting for me, as the Executive Head of the Department of Public Health and Charities, the successor to the Overseers of the Poor, under whose care the dependent children of Philadelphia are, officially express the obligation of the City to the Children's Aid Society, and pay public tribute to it for its thorough co-operation, without which the Department would be sadly handicapped.

The Act of Assembly authorizes the Department to provide homes for our dependent children, and make it mandatory that they shall be visited at fixed intervals of time. With only one Children's agent in the Department, our organization would be unable to cope with the problem. The Children's Aid Society acts under the law as the agent of the Department, and of the 503 Children at present in our care, 358, or 70 per cent, have been placed by the Society, and are being supervised by it. Of this number, 217 are in free homes, and 128 are in homes for which we pay board at the rate of $2.00 per week; 13 are with wet nurses, for whom we are paying from $2.50 to $4.50 per week. One hundred and forty-five children placed directly by the Department are visited by the employees of the Children's Aid Society, and reports are made at regular intervals. All detail work is done by them, and without cost to the City.

The Children's Aid Society, in addition to caring for normal children in ordinary country homes, has done some exceptional work for us in the way of placing delicate children whose physical or mental condition makes it impossible to send them to an ordinary institution. For instance, the Society is willing to take children from the Hospital, who still need some medical care, which can be given by the family doctor in the home, or to find caretakers who will build up anemic children. The efficiency of some of these country caretakers is illustrated by the progress of "Little Lydia." This child was brought to the Philadelphia General Hospital at the age of two years, and, because she was defective, was kept in that institution until she reached the age of six years. Although constantly with other children in the Hospital, and in attendance at the Hospital School, she never learned to talk. Lydia has now been in the country for little more than a year, and in that time has learned to talk quite well considering her former backwardness and the fact that she is feeble-minded. This demonstrates what one interested country-woman can do for a child.

The most remarkable work of the society in caring for children is done by the Department of Wet Nurses. A study was made of those placed by them during the fourteenth month period from March 1, 1912 (when they organized this department) to April 30, 1913. Of 21 foundlings placed with wet-nurses, only 2 died;—one baby, after six months care, contracted pneumonia and died, and the other was sent to the wet-nurse in such a precarious condition that he only lived two days;—a remarkably low mortality when we realize that 19 per cent of the total mortality of the country is in children under



THE HANDSOME FRENCH BANQUETING ROOM IN THE BEAUTIFUL STORE OF WANNAMAKER'S

Where the Members were so royally entertained at Luncheon as the Guests of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1913.

one year of age. Of the 5,000 deaths last year in Philadelphia during the first year of life, 38 per cent died during the first month, and 56 per cent under three months. The greatest mortality, as you know, is among foundlings, especially in institutions, where we have had a mortality rate as high as 90 per cent. The condition of the other 19 children when taken by the Children's Aid Society to be placed with wet-nurses was as follows:—7 foundlings were in a very precarious condition, 11 were far below normal in nutrition and development, and only 3 could be said to be in good condition. The report of last spring showed that these 19 children were all normal in weight, and development; 5 had been removed from wet-nurses and were in ordinary boarding homes in the country, while 5 had been placed with families for adoption. The remaining 9 were still with their original wet-nurses.

Address by Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh.

Chairman Neff here introduced Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Supt. of Public Schools, Philadelphia, who was received with applause

Mr. Chairman: I learned this morning, for the first time, that I was on this program, and for the first time saw the subject to which I am asked to respond: therefore I have no prepared speech—unless you allow Dr. Neff's speech to be substituted for mine.

The first thought that entered my mind as I looked over this group of people was this; what specific interest have these people in education, as a function of society? Their business is to look after the poor and see that they are properly cared for: yet it is true every man and woman in this world who has the care of a child or a group of children is directly, and educationally responsible to society. We have the fundamental doctrine that the safety of our institutions and the progress of society is conditioned upon the education of the masses. Therefore the one fundamental question to which we must address ourselves is the problem of making education universal in America: By doing that we not only lessen crime and pauperism, but we add to the happiness of the individual and the stability of the government.

In many of our County Homes in Pennsylvania there are groups of children under the care of the commissioners of the poor: Let me ask you to see to it, as a solemn obligation upon you, that everyone of those children shall receive as fine an education as it is possible for you give to that child. You can do nothing that will be more far-reaching in its effects than to educate these children.

I am asked to point out the effect of education upon pauperism. I don't know the effect, but I do know this: I think you will all understand my point: The great bulk of the people who are knocking at your doors for care and assistance are those who did not receive an education, or the right kind of an education. If they had been properly educated the probabilities are they would not be asking for alms at the hands of the Commonwealth.

We should address ourselves seriously to the task of making it impossible for any child to grow up in Pennsylvania without becoming educated to the degree of self-support and self-respect.

It has been found, in another State where the matter has been investigated, that 92 per cent of these people had not learned to read and write: 8 per cent could read and write, and that 8 per cent of the population in that State committed 88 per cent of the crime and the 92 per cent, of the lettered citizens of that State committed but 12 per cent of the crime.

I am not saying that pauperism and crime go together: but I am pointing out, in a broad way, that if you want a self-reliant and self-supporting society you must see to it that every unit in that society shall be properly educated.

I believe that the next step that this State and City must take

must be such a reorganization of its school activities as to guarantee to society that the outgrowth of the school shall be a trained person capable of earning his bread in the community: which means some device in the educational machinery by which we can guarantee to society not merely educated people, but effectively educated people. There is a great difference in knowing a thing in a bookish way and in a way that counts, in the industrial and moral world. A great many of the community are nice people to put in a band-box and feed with a spoon, but perfectly useless to society, I want you to help us, as we will help you, to so recast the work that when the pupils leave school they will be self-supporting and useful members of society.

There is another phase to this: Much of the work of this world is done by people who are straining every bit of their energy to do their work. What they lack is that little margin of ability beyond the needs of the day, which makes it possible for them to husband their resources and enjoy their work. When a man must rise in the early morning and toil until the evening hour he goes back to his home weary and tired, and there is little joy or comfort to those with whom he lives.

I would like to put into your minds the thought that the training of our young people should be in the line of earning their bread, but to be happy: You ought to throw around every child in the Commonwealth the opportunity to be happy in his work. It is our business to supervise the happiness of our people with the same care we now supervise their labor. When we do that we will resolve a lot of this pauperism into joyous service. Applause.

Dr. Neff: We will now be addressed by Mrs. Edward S. Lindsey of Warren:

MRS. EDWARD S. LINDSEY'S ADDRESS

Mrs. Lindsey: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In the first place I repudiate the idea that I could give an address, as I could not make an address. I have grown sensitive to speaking in public. The other day I received an invitation to hear Helen Kellar speak, and these lines occurred "We thought it would be of peculiar interest, Mrs. Lindsey for you to see what has been accomplished by a silent woman." (Laughter)

I think you would be very glad if you could add what Mr. Snuggins did to the announcement of a birth in his family: "Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Snuggins a son: this completes our sixteenth child." (Laughter)

This completes my sixteenth speech, and I will not be guilty of another.

I have the great honor and pleasure of representing the Ladies Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. The work is entirely conducted by voluntary service. You will realize what that means when you understand that the soldiers in our ranks are all busy housewives and mothers—and some of them are suffragettes and have to take care of their husbands (Laughter)

We have taken care of 6686 children. Last year we had 64 adoptions. We have no hesitancy, as the boys say in throwing bouquets at our Society.

I want to speak of one thing that I think isn't generally understood: that is that before we take the children we make every effort to keep the family together. A large part of our work consists in helping mothers keep their own children, and in this we have been very successful. In one case we kept three little Italian children for six months, and then returned them to their father, and that home is re-made. I don't think we could be said to specialize: We run the most informal bureau, in the most unblushing way. I was called down once for putting in an advertisement that my husband didn't approve of, because I said "Wanted: By E. S. Lindsey, a Home for bright colored babies." (Laughter)

In our work I want to pay tribute to the splendid support we receive from our Directors of the Poor. I don't think it would be possible to accomplish the work we do accomplish in the rural districts if it were not for the co-operation of our Directors. I think we can be of great benefit to the Directors of the Poor. It seems to me that if the Directors have to buy two yards of material to make a pair of breeches for Johnny and the ladies can get it out of a yard and a eighth it is some saving to the County.

I don't think any of our ladies desire to dictate to the County officers how they shall take care of their dependent children, only to co-operate with them in every way for the betterment of the child.

I have known children to be placed by this long-suffering organization, in six different homes; but we never lose faith that somewhere there is a home waiting to which that life can respond and where it will grow into part of the family: It is the last alternative before we place any child in any sort of an institution. We keep on until the child has found a mother and the mother has found a child that she can love.

All this work falls upon a woman who perhaps begins her day with many home cares to look after; is probably due to speak at the Womens' Club, or is due to make some remarks at a suffrage Meeting. and then the telephone rings, and in a moment it rings again, and you hear Mrs. so and so hasn't any groceries and asking if you can't give her relief right away: and when you get to the front door you may find twins in a basket, awaiting your disposition: These are a few of the matters that come before us in this work, which the ladies are doing so well and which are bringing such excellent results in the care of these helpless children. Applause.

The chairman here introduced Mrs. Louis C. Madeira, of Philadelphia who addressed the Meeting as follows:

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Louis C. Madeira, Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Children's Aid Society, I am very glad to extend to all those present our hearty welcome and appreciation that you were able to accept our invitation to this luncheon.

Since the Children's Aid Society was established in Philadelphia in 1882, the movement has extended throughout the entire State. The Children's Aid Soceity of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1889 and includes twenty-three counties in the western part of the State, having headquarters in Pittsburg. The main office of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania was incorporated territory includes most of the counties in eastern and central Pennsylvania. There are also a number of County Societies, having their own headquarters but co-operating or affiliated with either the Pittsburg or Philadelphia offices, according to location.

The delegates to this 39th annual meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor may be interested to know that in 1882 at the 8th annual meeting, the Board of Directors of the new Children's Aid Society presented plans for their work and received an endorsement.

You may be interested in the statement of the purpose and methods of the society taken from the first annual report published in 1883.

"The Children's Aid Society is an attempt to knit together in one concerted system the various plans for child-caring, both of our City and State. It simplifies the entire work by keeping in one centre information concerning every institution—hospital, home or asylum—their rules of admission, their capacity and present condition. And for cases for which no institution provides, it makes provision.

"We are trying to accomplish four things; 1st to keep in our office information concerning every child-caring institution of the city, and a list of private family homes both in the city and the surrounding country, where children can be received and cared for, so that we may know at any time and in any case of child-need just what can be done. 2nd. To use existing institutions and create no new one. 3rd. To scatter children into private homes and small institutions rather than to congregate them into large ones. 4th. To put the support of a child upon its legal guardians, whenever possible."

The new Society immediately began to take an active interest in the welfare of children who found their way into various almshouses in the State and it was active in securing an enactment by the Legislature of 1882 of an "Act to Prohibit the Receiving and Detaining of Children in Almshouses and to Provide for the Care of such Children." This law, with which you are doubtless all familiar, was signed by Governor Pattison, and went into effect on January 1, 1884.

In November, 1883, several weeks before the law about the removal of children from the almshouses went into effect, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania issued the following letter to the Directors of the Poor of the various counties.

"The Directors of this Society beg leave respectfully to communicate with you concerning the children who must be removed from the almshouse under the provision of the new law which goes into effect January 1, 1884. By this law, all children between 2 and 16 years old, not crippled or idiotic, must be provided for in one of three ways:—

1. They may be placed in respectable private families.
2. They may be placed in some child-caring institution.
3. Industrial schools and homes may be created by any county, or by any two or more counties acting together.

The Convention of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania which met in October last (1882 in Somerset, Pa.,) after long deliberation, passed two resolutions. 1. Disapproving the building of separate almshouses or industrial homes for children. 2. Recommending the placing of children in respectable families rather than in institutions of any kind. At this session, as in 1882, the Convention heard and endorsed the plan of the Children's Aid Society, for placing children in families. A similar plan has long been carried out in New York and in Massachusetts with great success.

The Children's Aid Society hereby offers and proposes to act as the agent of your Board in providing for the care and custody of all the children who are to be removed from your almshouse, and of all children of the same description who may hereafter become a charge to your county.

Our plan is to secure boarding-places for these children in carefully selected families, generally in country neighborhoods, to visit them frequently, and to look after their welfare. We should make no use of orphan asylums, or other institutions except for temporary shelter while seeking for permanent homes; excepting also such sick children as could best be cared for in hospitals. In approved cases, children could be given for adoption; but in few cases should we indenture them to service. As fast as children become self-supporting, or can be incorporated into the families, they would cease to be a public charge.

Recognizing the fact that the law commits these children to your keeping, we should hold ourselves responsible to you, and should at all times be ready to report and keep you duly informed as to the whereabouts and conditions of every child.

As your county is made chargeable by law with the support of these children, we should depend on you for the appropriation of what-

ever sum you might deem fair and reasonable for the payment of their board. Seeking only the good of these unfortunates children, we offer the services of our Society and of its agent, free of charge.

The Children's Aid Society, being duly chartered is wholly, devoted to the care of destitute children. By paying a moderate sum for their board, we have no difficulty in finding places for them in respectable families; and we believe it possible to secure such a home for every one of the children who are to be removed from the almshouses, and that this is the surest way to remove them from the disgrace and peril of pauperism."

To-day, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania has in its care Children committed to it from 23 different Poor Boards and from 14 Juvenile Courts. We also have children from many public and private institutions and those received direct from parents, making the whole number in our care over 1800 children. To look after these children last year our visitors made 1153 calls in various parts of eastern Pennsylvania to inspect homes offered for children, and paid 6,348 visits in various sections of our wide territory to look after the welfare of children previously placed. These statistics give only a mere hint as to the widespread activities of the Society at the present time. So far as its resources will permit, the Children's Aid Society is willing to continue to extend its co-operation with the Directors of the Poor in caring for homeless and neglected children. To this end, the Society is also ready to co-operate with County Children's Aid Societies and other charitable organizations throughout its territory in eastern or central Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Madeira's remarks were received with applause.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of Committee on Lunacy, read the following interesting Paper, which was received with applause.

REMARKS BY DR. FRANK WOODBURY, SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE ON LUNACY

The Insane: Increase, Care, Housing, Relief.

The topic assigned me in this symposium—"The Insane: Increase, Housing, Care and Relief"—is somewhat comprehensive for a ten minute talk—and one of them has already gone, so I must be as brief as possible.

The first sub-division, the question as to the increase of the insane, I can dismiss by saying that I do not believe that there has been during the last few years any extraordinary increase in the total nuber of the insane. The number under treatment in our hospitals including private institutions is about 17,500, who have been committed as insane. During the last ten or twelve years, there has been a regular increase of about 500 per year. I therefore very much doubt the statement that there is any alarming increase in insanity among civilized communities, which the newspapers and monthly magizines seem so fond of asserting.

In fact, when we speak of the statistics of insanity, we usually refer to the tabulated admissions into institutions, and the total number under institutional treatment at a certain time. But manifestly this is more related to the available capacity than to the actual number of existing cases in the community.

It has been remarked in the 1904 report by the United States Census Bureau, that the greatest increase reported came from those States in which additional accomdation had been recently provided, and was therefore more of an indication of increased institutional provision than it was of any increase in insanity.

Concerning the "housing" of the insane, it is well to bear in mind

that the fact that a man is insane is not of itself sufficient warrant under the Lunacy Law of 1883, for committing the patient to a hospital for the insane. The physicians' certificate must not only give the fact that the patient is believed to be insane, but also that the "disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment."

As regards the "care," he shall receive, it must be subject to the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy and satisfactory to the Board of Public Charities. Of course competent medical attention is an essential requirement; the welfare of the patient is of primary consideration. He receives also hygienic care, including proper diet, a comfortable bed, and out-door exercise. He is encouraged to perform work or light employment, suited to his ability, and amusements are added to brighten his existence. His friends are urged to visit him and correspondence is encouraged, by providing him with paper and postage stamps. Letters may be written monthly to the Committee on Lunacy, and personal interviews, or special investigations are frequently given in response to letters from patients.

Now with regard to relief. From what has already been said, it is evident that everything that is believed to be possible to be done to relieve the unfortunate condition of the insane patient, is now being done in Pennsylvania.

At the last session of the Legislature, appropriations were made for the ensuing two years, for the relief of the insane, amounting to $5,683,343. If we add to this the amount appropriated for the Feeble-minded $1,921,465 we have a total of $7,604,808 which Pennsylvania will spend in 1913 and 1914 for the relief of the mental defective and insane, and which is about one dollar per capita of the population of our Commonwealth.

As regards the quality of custodial care given to the insane in our State hospitals, and as a rule in the smaller County hospitals, it is equal to the highest standard anywhere. You will be glad to hear that our indigent insane are humanely and generously provided for.

I can assure you that mechanical restraint in Pennsylvania has greatly declined of recent years. It is carefully supervised, and attendants are forbidden to use it unless ordered by a physician, and a regular report of the cases under restraint is made each month to the Committee on Lunacy. You will be glad to learn also that at least one of our large State hospitals mechanical restraint has been entirely abandoned, within the past year.

But you will ask me what about the rusty shackles, and rattling chains, the fiendish acts of barbarity, and other tales of horrors to make the flesh creep, that we read about occasionally in the newspapers? I can only say that these stories come within the category of "important if true."

The Committee when first organized some thirty years ago discovered some evils such as were pointed out by Dorothy Dix in her report to the Legislature in 1845, but they were abolished at the time, and do not exist at the present time in Pennsylvania. Our institutions for the insane are open to visitors, and there are no dark rooms or padded cells. Any one who observes any abuse of patients, can report it to the Committee and such complaints will always be courteously received and promptly investigated.

Chairman Neff:

We will now hear from the czar of the Association: Mr Colborn:

Mr. Colborn: The proceedings today have been very interesting, and I think everyone has enjoyed them. After partaking of this luncheon, or this banquet, I feel like a man I heard of: He was a

drunkard and was abusive to his family, but he told them he was going to reform: He told them one night that he had been a good man that day and that he had done thus and so, and his son said "Pap, there is one thing you gorgot" and the father said "what is that" and the boy says" licking mam."

After being so royally entertained this afternoon I cannot refrain from asking that a vote of thanks be given to the Board of Directors of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, by rising vote.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, by rising vote.

Mr. Colborn resuming: I cannot resist the temptation of giving you a bit of the history of our Association, and as next year is our 40th Aniversary in asking that we have a great celebration in honor of the event.

OUR FORTIETH ANIVERSARY AND HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION

Aniversaries, are among the pleasant things of life. This grand Old City will ever be remembered, as often as the Aniversary of the birth of Liberty, is Celebrated, Bethany, Calavey, and Philadelphia, are the places, that the greatest events occurred, that have ever been recorded in the Annals of History, The Birth of a Savior, The Sacrifice for the Redemption of the World, and Liberty and Freedom to a great Nation, and as often as the Anniversaries of these great events occur the people rejoice, and Thanksgiving and greatful praises rendered to an Alwise and Loving Father, by a redeemed and liberated people. Many events have taken place and each succeeding Anniversary is Celebrated, each Country, Each State, and each County have some event to Celebrate as the aniversary recurs, some great, and many worthy to perpetuate the memory of the event, perhaps our own beloved Country have more great events, worthy of Celebrating their Aniversaries, than any other, among the numerous events that have taken place within the past half Century, and within the boarders of Our Commonwealth, was the organizing of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, an organization that has accomplished more good, been the means of bringing about more reforms, have secured more Legislation in the interest of, and in the care of the Poor, Unfortunate and afflicted Citizens of the State, than any other organization, such an Association has had no equals, or none superior. Such an Association we are here holding its 39th Annual Convention, extolling its virtures, and rejoicing over the great good it has been the means of accomplishing.

In the Fall of 1875, through the effort of R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home a number of Gentlemen connected with the various Alms-house of Allegheny County, gathered together and agreed upon the forming of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Board of Public Charities; at this meeting there were R. D. Mc Gonnigle, John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, S. J. Wainwright, and Dr. Luther Bakewell Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, the deplorable condition of the Alms-Houses and the Hospitals for the Insane, throughout the State, were discussed.

It was agreed that a call be made for a Convention to be held in the City of Altoona on the 19th, of January 1876, at which meeting ten Counties of the States were represented, on the 19th, of Sept. of the same year the Second meeting was held in the City of Lancaster, after which Annual meetings or Conventions were held in the Second week of Oct. down to the present. The Conventions of the Association were held in the following places,Lock Haven 1877, Pittsburg 1878, Scranton 1879, Harrisburg 1880, Erie 1881, Somerset 1882, Philadelphia 1883,

Greesburg 1884, Philadelphia 1885, Scranton in 1886, Gettysburg 1887, Uniontown 1888, Altoona 1889, Lancaster 1890, Reading 1891, Erie 1892, Williamsport 1893, York 1894, Philadelphia 1895, Pittsburg 1896, Scranton 1897, Harrisburg 1898, Erie 1899, Wilkes Barre 1900, Altoona 1901. Somerset 1902, Lancaster 1903, Gettysburg 1904, Washington 1905, Warren 1906, Meadville 1907, West Chester 1908, Bradford 1909, Williamsport 1910, Indiana 1911, Erie 1912, Philadelphia 1913.

Erie and Philadelphia, the extreme points of the State have had this Convention meet four times, they are favorite places for holding these Conventions. These two Cities situated as they are in the extreme North west and South east of Pennsylvania, reminds me of the story I heard in your City in regard to a young man applying for a divorce he was from this city and his wife from San Francisco, he would go any place to live west of Philadelphia, and she declared she would not live no place East of San Francisco, the Judge hearing the case declared emphatically that this was no ground for a divorce, when the young man replied that this was all the ground between them.

While the Association has held its Conventions three times in Lancaster and Altoona, twice in Scranton, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Somerset and Pittsburg, the Conventions have increased in numbers and interest each year, and more places are asking for the Association to hold the Convention at other places than before.

The name of the Association you will observe was styled, Association of Directors of the Poor and Board of Public Charities." At the Convention held at York in 1894, the name was changed to Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, this was done after due consideration, and selection of the name from quite a number proposed, this Association has always recognized the Board of Public Charities as the Head and Authority of the Charities of the State, they have always been loyal supporters of this Association, and have looked to them for the solution of many intriquet questions, another reason that the name was changed, that it might embrace all Charitable organizations of the State, the Association of Directors of the Poor, and the Association of the Charities of Pennsylvania, does this not cover every phase of Charitable work, the Almshouse is the basis of all our Charitable work, and Institution, through the Almshouse all other Societies and Institutions have come into existence, after our human laws were passed releaving the Almshouses from the care of the Insane, Idiotic, Feeble-minded, Hospitals, for these have been built, wherein the insane are cared for and treated our Feeble minded schools built for these, while following in the wakes have come our Deaf and Dumb and Blind schools not of necessity for the children of the rich, but for the poor, one half, yes. Three fourths of the Insane, Idiotic and Feeble-minded wards of the State in our State Institutions are there through the human efforts of the Directors of the Poor. Through this Association, the law of 1883 was passed prohibiting children between the ages of 2 and 16 years from being detained at the County Homes, and through this the Children's Aid Societies were organized to care for the children that came to the Directors of the Poor, I have neither the time nor the desire to follow this any farther, suffice to say that this Association has been equal to all emergencies in solving the intriquet questions that have presented themselves in the care of the Poor and unfortunate citizens and working out a wise solution of them.

The Tramp question, the Poor Law of 77, the removal of Children from the Poor House by the Act of 1883, the reduction of the cost of care of the Insane in our State Hospitals, the County care of the Insane by the Act of 1897, the establishing of the Chronic Insane Hospital. The Feeble-minded schools, the Hospital, the Epileptics, Inebriates, and incurrables, have all been first advocated before this Association

and urged by Resolution of the Members, for the establishing of these.

In this work, the Association has been loyally supported by our very efficient Board of Public Charities, our interests are mutual, as often times the information and advice received from them were helpful to many. Let me quote from what was said by a gentleman largely interested in Charitable work and who has a world wide reputation in one of the Conventions at Altoona.

"The members of your Association, who assemble from year to year are better fitted to work out social problems and devise ways and means for the relief of the dependent classes, than any other, for the reason you are persons who are thrown every day with the dependent classes, they know their needs, and do not have to take what somebody else says, should be done to better their condition, they know themselves what is required to be done because they see it in their every day work."

The Physician and Surgeon only becomes Skillful, from practice and experience, it is the experienced man or woman that has devoted years of their lives to the care of the unfortunate that enable them to do their work better than the unexperienced.

The Board of Public Charities, rely upon the knowledge and experience of their Secretaries for their information, in regard to the condition of the unfortunate in our Charitable Institutions, Dr. Orth, Dr. Luther, Dr. Witherall, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Woodburg, Physician, eminent in their professions, with long experience in caring for and studying the various phases of insanity, while no better authority could be had on the condition and needs of the Poor and the management and equipment of our Almshouse, than the late Cadwallder Biddle and the present efficient secretary Mr. Bromley Wharton, while throughout the State we have men at the head of the various Institutions of the State, whose services are beyond estimate, by reason of their long experience in their work, may I name a few, Dr. Mitchell of Warren, Dr. Hutchinson of Dixmont, Dr. Srodes of Woodville, Dr. Murdock of Polk, Dr. Somer of Holidaysburg, Dr. Orth of Harrisburg, Dr. Meridith of Danville, Dr. Richordson of Norristown, Dr. Hill of Werneesville, Dr. Carey of Penhurt, Dr. Barr of Elwyn, Prof. McAlony of Pittsburg, Prof. Burt of Edgewood, Dr. Maybury of Retreat, Miss Garrett of Philadelphia, Miss Falcknor of Darlington, Mr. Niebecker of Glen Mills, Mr. Penn of Morganza and T. B. Patton of Huntingdon. Mr. Lee of Woodville, Mr. Darr of Greensburg, Mr. Gray of Edensburg, Mr. Bridenbaugh of Hollidaysburg, Mr. Grube of Lancaster, Mr. Makin of Retreat, Mr. Behmer of Scranton Mr. Davis of Chester, Mr. Bohler of Philadelphia, and a score of others all at the head of Charitable Institutions of the state, and all members of this Association, who at various times have given us the benefit of their experience in valuable papers and Address which have been printed in our reports, and which are now sought for as the best Authority on the subject and solution of many questions. All of whom have filled the various places as superintendents with credit and have brought the Institutions up to a high state of proficiency and all practical and experienced men. In addition to these, we have a host of noble and enthusiastic women, who are faithful and untiring in their work in caring for the children, women who give their time and best energies to better the condition of the orphan and destitute children. Women who have given life and dignity ot this association, and have contributed the best articles, filled with earnest pleadings, wise suggestions and means of caring for the Children, among these are Mrs. E. A. Puncheon, the mother of the Children's Aid work of Phila. Mrs. Madirea of Philadelphia, Mrs. Griffith of Easton, Mrs. Walton of Kenneth Square, Mrs. Sellers of Swarthmore, Mrs. Lindsey of Warren, Mrs. Willard of Indiana, Mrs. Reed of Erie, Mrs. Anderson of Pittsburg, Mrs. LeMoyne of Wash-

ington, Mrs. Melvin of Bradford, together with our genial friend and co-worker in the Children's work, Mr. Edward D. Solenberger the efficient Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia all faithful and earnest workers and loyal supporters of this Association, such in brief, is the history of the Association, its origin, its object, what has accomplished, its achievements, and a few of its supporters, the Directors of the Poor are among our most representative Citizens giving their time and talents to the ametioration of the condition of the unfortunate fellow Citizens. All therefore can be proud of this Association, the great and good work it has accomplished, the reforms it has brought about the abuses it has corrected and wise laws it has been the means of having enacted. The work of this Association is like Charity itself, it blesses them that give as well as them that receive.

Then indeed can we say without successful contradiction, that perhaps one of the great events of our state has been the organization of the Association, Pennsylvania ranking first in her Charities among her sister States. The reports of the proceedings of our Conventions are always in great demands and are sent to most all states and countries.

Next year will be the 40th, Aniversary of the Association and it has been suggested by many of the members, that it be celebrated in a manner worthy of the Organization, and that proper steps be taken to carry out the same next year at such place the members may select for holding the next Convention.

Dr. Neff: This closes our Meeting, with the exception of some announcements by the President.

Dr. Murdock: There will be no Meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities, this evening, but the Associated Charities and Corrections has a very interesting program, and will be glad to see you. I thank the Children's Aid Society for the magnificent manner in which they have entertained us here

On Thursday morning October 17th the delegates were conveyed by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Elwyn, where after being conducted through the great institution there for the care of the feeble-minded, under the able direction of Dr. Barr, they assembled in the music room of the institution, where the following exercises were had:

Meeting called to order by President Murdock:

Prayer by Rev. Peck:

Oh God our heavenly Father, we praise Thee for the gifts and the joys that are ours. For the privilege of coming to this place to learn what Thou hast put into the minds of men to do for their fellow men. As we gather this morning to think of the practical things of life may the blessings of Almighty God rest upon us and help us. Bless us as we go from here to take up our daily tasks. We ask all this in the name of Him who came from heaven to teach men to serve others, and to serve their Father in heaven. Amen.

Mr. Scott announced that somebody had lost their teeth, and that they could have them by applying at the Office. (Laughter)

Mrs. Thomas Parks of Downington here read the following Paper which was received with applause.

PARLOR FURNITURE NEEDED.

The editors of The Quarterly have been asked by the House Committee to mention the need of some furniture suitable for our parlor—the room of which a picture is shown above. In this room

our Thursday evening meetings are held. The ladies say, "We do not wish upholstered furniture." Our House Committee consists of Mrs. Yerkes, Mrs. Watters and Mrs. Rambo, and if our friends, who wish to help in supplying this need will send word to these ladies, they will be pleased to answer any questions. Our phone number is Diamond 46-45. If writing, please address "The House Committee," 1736 North Twenty-second Street.

CARE OF THE MORALLY DEFICIENT YOUNG WOMAN

This is surely a difficult subject to be dealt with by one whose sheltered life has given her no personal experience. It is as old as time, for Solomon warns those who are wise against the "strange woman," whose feet go down to death, her steps take hold on hell. He considers reform a hopeless task, for he furthermore says, "None that go unto her return again, neither take they hold of the paths of life." But cannot we take comfort in the words of the Master, who said to the woman taken in Sin, when here guilty accusers dropped off one by one, and He alone was left,—"Neither do I condemn, thee, go and sin no more."

Seeking to find a real live suggestion to offer to you today, visits have been paid to four active social workers in Phila. Institutions. For after all these Earnest Christian souls are the most efficient agents in the care of these immoral girls. They can get close to them, gain their confidence and lead them partly one step at a time to a better life. The personal touch is necessary, and the declaration and assurance that here at last is one who understands and has pity. Each case requires different treatment, and must be dealt with individually.

While talking with the Superintendent of a Rescue Home the telephone rang, and the discussion which took place was repeated to me, as it referred to a case in point. A girls' time was up in the Home after the arrival of her child, her place was needed, she was strong physically, but morally so weak, that it was only a question of a few months when she would again be seeking shelter. Where could she go?

Our Philadelphia City of Charities has open doors for the Magdalen, for the orphan, for the sick and afflicted of every description, but there is no haven for an unfortunate girl. In her hours of shame and suffering she may earnestly wish to lead a better life, but the tempter is ready with fair promises, and money to again drag her down. Or it may be she yields willingly to be easy means of obtaining freedom and fine clothes that the young so naturally crave.

What is sorely needed is a Womens' Industrial Home, a State Institution, where in healthful country surroundings, with openings for useful and profitable employment, a woman can earn a living for herself and child. There she could be sufficiently guarded to be safe, and yet free enough to be self-respecting, and she could be placed on trial, when, after many years it may be, she could stand the test of living elsewhere.

An ideal Home of this kind should be far above the ordinary "County Home." There should be departments where skilled instructors could offer a variety of occupations to those who seek help.

Unfortunately the women who fall are by no means necessarily from the uneducated classes. One young girl, a stenographer earning $40 a month dropped out. A Normal School graduate was just able to receive her diploma and that very day sought shelter for the summer. In the fall she took the school which she had previously secured in the spring, purposely selecting one some distance from home! How about the moral standard of that school?

Can you not imagine a Home where the unfortunate school teacher could pursue her calling, in coming for the children of other mothers, who as stenographer's seamstress, or house servants had each found the occupation best suited to her, all under the same roof and the same watchful care.

It is the liveling influence in Institutions that is so galling to those reared differently, and a more hopeful outlook should be at the command of those women who are fitted to earn more than their ignorant sisters.

Miss Muloch says:—"A woman's redemption lies in her own hands. No human power could have degraded her against her will; no human power can help her in degradation unless by her will. No help from without can rescue her, unless she wishes to save herself." And it is plainly our duty to so surround such a one that her will and her wishes may be directed aright.

We hear much now of the environment of the child, and we know full well how it will reflect the very tones and looks as well as the words and deeds of those around it. We must needs remember that the Morally Deficient are but children in the ability to safeguard their lives. Many are not immoral, they are unmoral, and have absolutely no sense of right and wrong, from the mere fact that their surroundings from infancy have been devoid of any influence that could help them to discriminate. It is sickening with what avidty the wretched Society novel, with the three-cornered plot,—one woman and two men, or two women and one man, is eargerly devoured by the growing young people of the day, or in fact let it said to their shame by their Parents. The author weaves a fascinating story that lures the reader to condone if not to seek a like experience.

There is much talk on Eugenics to weed out all that should never have existed, but let us go back to the foundation of this wrong thinking and wrong doing. Not until every pure-minded Mother in the land can take her girl, or her boy, aside, and tell him the secret of life, will the sacredness of Motherhood be established. Many and many a betrayed girl has wailed out in the depths of her distress, "Why did you not tell me?" "If you knew my danger, 'Why did you not warn me?' "

When the little stranger comes to the home, and the other children ask the inevitable questions, tell them naturally and reverently, laying aside all mystery. Do not fabricate stories that in time you cannot sustain. What could be a more sacred thought to an affectionate child than to know that for months he had been carried close to his Mother's heart before she could look into his face. This must be a secret with Mother, not to be spoken of lightly, one of the "bedtime stories" when the little peoples hearts are so open to impressions. Once having gained the childs' interest and confidence as he grows older, other truths can be plainly spoken of, that may Safeguard him in the time of temptation, and the world will be better for one more Save Noble life.

MRS. THOS. E. PARKE., Downingtown, Pa.,

President Murdock: We will be glad to hear from anyone present, particularly on the question of the care of the morally deficient young woman.

Mrs. Anderson (Pittsburg) If an unfortunate girl comes to us we take her, and keep her until the girl is strong enough to go back into the world. It is always their home: we never turn them out. They are taught sewing, and the care of the children: We have in our Home old ladies who are not eligible to other Homes, and they take care of the girls, and the girls take care of them. We have had the delight of returning to England a girl who was unfortunate

and who thought she never could return home. We sent her back home with her child, to be taken back as a part of society. (Applause)

A voice:

Some of you may know of the work of the Children's Aid Society in caring for the mother and the child. Our work is three-fold, caring for the ordinary child, and the care of the nursing child, and the care of the mother with her child. In connection with the Children's Bureau they are often turned over to our Society for the care of the mother and the child. The girl is taken away from her friends in the city who would probably lead her astray. She is preferably placed in the country, on a farm. That applies to the class we are considering now, the delinquent girl—the child-mother: The same Department takes up cases of other women, but I am speaking of this class of unmarried girls, with their child. We have placed, in the last year, some three or four hundred women—It runs about one case a day.

Talk by Mrs. Wilhelmine E. Key, State Worker in Eugenics.

Mr. Presindent, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to make a plea for the careful study of the morally deficient girl. There is no one of us, I am sure, who does not cordially concur in the sentiments of the paper just read, nor who would not commend all these agencies which seek to give needed help to the wayward girl before she shall find herself too far on the paths which "go down to death." Among these agencies there is, certainly none more powerful for her reclamation than the sympathy and the unfailing friendship of a good woman.

While it is true that very many of our wayward girls may be saved if taken in time, there remains a type of girl who needs not so much blind faith that somehow she will come out all right, as as a clear vision of her shortcomings and possibilities. I once heard a prominent worker for girls say: "Every girl is as pure and good as every other girl, it is your fault and mine if she does not remain so." That seems a beautiful principle to work upon but serious students of the problem are dissenting from that view. They are coming to believe that it has many times led indirectly to the downfall of girls who might otherwise have been saved to useful and happy lives. It is your fault and mine if every girl is not given her opportunity to grow into useful and beautiful womanhood, but it is becoming increasingly clear that all girls cannot do this under similar circumstances.

In the Industrial School for Girls in Massachusetts it was my privilege to know many of these girls well, and to be closely associated with the fine women who are devoting their lives to their reclamation. The regime of this school is excellent, but study of the records extending over many years shows that between thirty and forty per cent persist in their immoral lives, or if they marry and lead what appears to be a respectable life, in many cases the State has their children to train for them. They were given religious training while at the school, taught housekeeping and many useful arts, provided with friends and a home where it was easy to be good, and yet, over and over again they have had to be returned to the Institution, having failed in their promises and even corrupted innocent members of the families sheltering them. Often they frankly avow their intention of leading an immoral life as soon as they reach twenty one, and are no longer the wards of the State.

All the means at our command will not train this type to morality and efficiency. There is some inherited weakness there, which inevitably leads to error,—some inborn defect which makes it impossible

to respond perfectly to good influences. This defect is not always the same. The teacher of sewing or physical training at these schools will tell you that many of them seem incapable of sustained effort; Of those who try hard and apparently succeed, many forget as the normal girl does not forget. I have known a girl to come into the sewing room and make a beautiful hem or buttonhole, so nearly perfect you couldn't find fault with it if you tried. The next day she comes to that room, looks at the scissors and cloth and thread, as if to say "Where have I seen those things before?" and the most painstaking effort of her teacher for a whole morning will bring no result. In the gymnasium, they may give an exercise to perfection one day; the next, they go "all to pieces over it." They are thus incapable of forming those useful habits which are so large a factor in right living. Many of them if you talk seriously with them, will impress you with the beauty of their ideals and the nobility of their purposes. They can recite heroic sentiments and Scripture passages without number, but all this appears to be powerless to affect their conduct, in the face of even a slight temptation.

When the heredity of these girls is investigated, it is found that they belong to strains of the human family whose intelligence and moral strength are far below the average. Such families show much alcoholism, criminality, nervous disease, and often actual imbecility. The waywardness of these girls, their incorrigibility and lack of sex control are all expressions of inherited nervous defect which should be appreciated at its true value before too much effort is expended to make them over into something they can never become.

There is another phase of this question which is peculiarly serious. We now know that if a girl who lacks sex control marries a man of even normal control, half of their children will have her defect. If she marries a man like herself it is highly probable that all of her children will lack sex control. We certainly do not want to increase that element of our population.

Probation Officers and Superintendents of our institutions are welcoming progress along this line. Said a zealous Probation Officer to me: "I was expected to work a miracle every day. Now we know why I could not, and can direct our energies along lines more certain to bring results." So this study will not check our enthusiastic effort, but serves simply to give it direction toward greater efficiency. Let us then employ our sympathy with discrimination, a discrimination based on scientific study, which shall find in an appropriate institution the means for the development of the best gifts of this unfortunate type. She will never find them if left to herself. In place of the humiliation, the suffering, the unspeakable evils of which she is sure to become a part, let us there give her the conditions for a useful and contented life, and above all, a life which shall insure the cutting off of her kind. It is the wise and humane course so far as her welfare is concerned, and the only one that will serve the highest interests of the State.

Mrs. McKee of Polk, Pa., addressed the Meeting as follows:

It has been my privilege for a year to work very largely with morally-deficient girls. I want to comment on the agencies that are working with the morally-deficient girl: who are taking her in time and saving her from the downward path. A great many of the girls you can save, if they are taken in time. In Massachusetts I think the Reports show that 60 or 70 per cent are saved. I think many could be saved if the proper agency was at hand to warn and guide the girl, before it is too late.

There are thirty or forty per cent of girls, who have had everything possible done for them, and who have been placed again and again in homes, and given moral and religious instruction, who, neverthe-

less have persisted in their early ways. I was interested in this matter and I studied the girls, and studied their make-up. Sometimes a girl has beautiful ideas, but when the temptation presents itself all her ideals are cast to the winds, and she forgets so completely. They talk so beautifully to you, but when they come to put their ideals into effect their minds is a blank. Other girls make a great effort, but in spite of that there is that within them that bears them on to destruction.

I think we are in need of scientific study of the morally-deficient girl. I have heard superintendents of Homes of Refuge say "I have given the girl a chance, over and over again: why don't she respond." I am in a measure consoled after I have put a tremendous amount of effort in a case, and it seems to me that we must recognize the situation of those who are not endowed with the mind to take care of themselves. Homes should be provided for them where they can work and be immeasurably happier than they ever can be out in the world facing temptation, by themselves.

We know that that class of girls, if they have children at least one half of the children will be of the same type as the mothers, and we don't want that element to increase. We know that if we take girls of that class who are sexually active, even if they marry, especially men of that same type, we are going to get five or six children of that same type in the next generation.

The Agencies that are working along this line are saving many such girls, and I think the matter should be studied more carefully. (Applause)

Mrs. McKee's remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Smith: (Chester)

I am impressed with the fact that many of our morally-deficient young women are mentally defective. I see but one help for such and that is their care in Homes: I am glad that the Legislature has made an appropriation for such Homes. Such girls usually produce large families, and a class of their own kind. I think we have devoted too much time to bettering the condition of our unfortunate. It is right and proper, but I think we have progressed well towards the mark of perfection in that line. Let us give more attention to the prevention of the production of this mental-deficient class We must do it. As long as that is permiettd to go on that class will increase, and I don't see that the State can provide more advantages for them if we don't reduce the numbers. (Applause)

President Murdock: I would like to hear from Mr. Clark of Lebanon, on the question of the tramp:

Mr. Clark: Our County Home had what they called a "Bum" shanty, and it was a bum shanty. We harbored men in that shanty some six years and some three years. They were not subject to the Rules of the Home. I couldn't stand that condition and so I went to fighting it. I took some photographs of the chicken coop and then of the "bum" shanty, and showed how much more care was taken of the chickens than of the bums.

These fellows would go away, and bring their friends back: We burned the "bum" shanty down, and now we are facing the question what shall we do with these fellows? We have no place for them. I said to the commissioners we ought to have some place to shelter them or they would go out and disturb the farmers and make trouble. I says to them we are in some way responsible for them: the farmers don't make them: the miller don't make them, they come from the saloons. (Applause)

I says we are responsible for these men, as officers of the county and we should take care of them.

I would like to know what to do with them. I think a Work-

house would frighten most of them away from our County: they don't like work: and I think that is the solution of the problem.

President Murdock: I had the privilege of visiting a Home in Mercer that was a real Home: I see the Superintendent here I will ask Mr. White to tell us about it.

Mr. White: This problem of taking care of the tramp is a a question that I think we have solved in Mercer County. We are located about a mile and a half from the town and it had been the custom for years to send all the tramps to the County Home. The jail over there used to have a contract with the town and they were paid about a quarter a day for the keep of the tramp. They done away with that and began to drive them to the County Home: it became a burden: I took it up with our Board and recommended a regular tramp-house: not such as this gentleman who spoke burned down, but a sanitary tramp-house: The tramps come to us, as late as 12 o'clock at night: they are cold and wet, and hungry. When I had the plans drawn for this little Home for Weary Willie I had a bath room and a place he could wash: We had inch plank cut and put up on chains, one above another, so they can be fumigated, and it is close to the engine-room and we steam it at times: We try to keep it sanitary.

I think that is the solution of the tramp problem in the rural counties. They can wash up and get themselves into sanitary condition and dry their clothes. They are all fed in this place: We delegate someone to look after the feeding of them: we give them bread and butter and coffee. We only allow them to stay one night, or from Saturday night to Monday morning. (Applause)

A voice: How many do you have?

Mr. White: We vary, from one to twenty a night.

Dr. Pifert (Westmoreland) In Westmoreland the court ordinarily commits a tramp for thirty days to the County jail: When the thirty days are up they get another commitment: so we don't permit any tramps around the County Home.

Mr. White: That might be all right if you could judge between the habitual tramp and the unfortunate man. We have taken men out of the tramp-house and put them to work. I put one man to painting and he turned out to be the best painter I ever employed, and he left with a little money and turned out not to be a regular tramp.

Let the County officers meet this problem, and in the meantime let us take care of the tramp that comes to our door. (Applause)

President Murdock calls upon Mr. Beemer of Scranton:

Mr. Beemer: We have very little trouble at our institution. We are ten miles from the city. The last year or two a railroad near has been doing extensive work and we have had some tramps. If a tramp comes along I take him in and give him a good bath and something to eat, and send him on, and generally he doesn't come back. I say "where are you going, John" and he tells me, I says "have you money enough to pay your fare" and he says "no" and I give him money to pay his fare and tell him not to come back or I will put him in jail. They don't come back, as a general thing. We don't have more than one a month at our place.

President Murdock: We have the Committee on Resolutions to hear from, and some other business. I will call on the Committee on Resolutions to make their report:

Mr. Miller (Pittsburg, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submits the following Reports:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee submit the following Resolutions.

1st. Resolved that the thanks of the members are due and are hereby tendered to Mayor Blankenburg for the interest he manifested in the Association, for the use of his Reception room for holding their meeting, to the Officials of the Department of Health and Charities, for the words of welcome and to the City, and cheers to the members and their Cooperation in the work of the Association.

2. The thanks of the Association are tendered to the Superintendent and pupils of the school for the Blind at Overbrook for the beautiful Vocal Music rendered at the opening evening sessions of the Convention, which was so much appreciated by all.

Resolved that the Directors of the Poor do hereby urge upon all Directors to Co-operate with the Children's Aid Society, in the Care of the Children and we do herdeby most cheerfully commend their work and cooperation and pledge our hearty support in the work.

3. That the thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to the various Newspapers of the City for their generous space given for the reporting of the proceedings of the Convention.

4. That the thanks is due Hon. John Wanamaker for the beautiful Organ recital in the Egyptian Hall in his store. For the Courtesy shown the members while there for the excellent luncheon served, the arrangements for the picture of the members on the roof of his store.

5. The thanks are hereby tendered to the office members of the Children's Aid Society of Phila. for their interesting work in making the arrangements for our meeting, for the luncheon tendered the members at Wannamaker store, and the Cooperation of their Society with the Association and loyal support given them.

The thanks of the Convention are also tendered to Jas. P. Anderson Gen. Passenger Agent of the P. R. R. for special courtesy shown in arranging for special train for trip to Elwin and Glenn Mills.

6. The thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to Dr. Martin P. Barr Supt. and the Board of Trustees of the Elwin School for the Feeble minded children for the cordial reception given to the members of the Convention and the splendid luncheon following.

7. The thanks of the Committee are due to the officers of the Association for their untiring work in the Printing of the Proceedings, Announcements of the meeting and splendid Program of work for the convention.

Resolved that we do hereby Assure the efficient Board of Public Charities, and Committee on Lunacy, that they have our support and Cooperation, and in time thank them for their support given this Convention.

8. That the time is here, that this Association, which has been the means of accomplishing so much good for Humanity, that it enlarge its work, by having the same Incorporated under the Law of the State, and the officers of the Association are hereby directed to have the same done during the year, that the Association may become more prominent and useful in its work, under the Women of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Penna.

Mr. Machin: The last part of the Resolutions, as to incorporating—that don't want to be done in a hurry: or under the name mentioned, I don't think. I think we should get a name broad enough so it will leave no excuse for anyone working under the name of charity or corrections, from becoming Members of the Association.

Mr. Miller: We have until next year to consider that.

Mr. Colborn: The charities of Pennsylvania cover every phase of charitble work one can mention. Under the history of this Association the name "Directors of the Poor"—the almshouse is the best of all charities—and the very foundation of the charities of the

State: and connecting with that the "Associated Charities" of Pennsylvania, covers every phase of charitable work. We have a By-law defining the Membership of the Association: that takes in every worker in charity work. It reaches everything, under this name.

Mr. Mackin: It seems to me it would be a good thing to print our By-laws in connection with our Report. I move an amendment to the resolution by inserting the word "Corrections" after Charities, to make it read "The Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania." (The motion is agreed to)

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions is received and adopted.

President Murdock: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Miller, of Allegheny County, our next President.

Mr. Miller was received with applause and said:

I am not going to make a speech. I want to say I think this the greatest honor that has ever come to me. I am sincere when I say that. I believe these associations comprise the grandest organization in the world. It has done more for the help of the poor and unfortunate, therefore it is the grandest organization on earth.

I will say that as President I will do all I can. If there is anyone in the Association who has a subject they would like discussed next year write to Mr. Colborn or myself and we will put it on the programme. And when you are put on the programme we would like to have you speak or read a Paper. I am going to let you enjoy yourselves for a year and not make a speech until then. I would like to hear from Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott (Elwyn) As a trustee of this institution I welcome you all here. I am sorry that the time is so short for you all to see the grand and good work done here by Dr. Barr and his assistants. I have been asked questions by some of you: I say without hesitation, except from one source, and that is the head of an institution second to no institution of the kind—I mean Dr. Murdock—but I say that Dr. Barr and his assistants are doing the very best of work. (Applause)

The Convention was here adjourned, to take the train to visit the Girls House of Refuge at Darlington Pa.

Report of visit to House of Refuge for Girls.

The special train conveying the members of the "Convention of Poor Directors of the State" to Darlington—was met by hacks, carriages and etc—and driven one mile and half to "Sleighton Farm" Darlington, Chester Co., Pa., House of Refuge for Girls"—a beautiful site, all buildings white and arranged in avenues—A woman has the honor of being farmer of this well kept home. On arrival a hearty welcome awaited the party from Mrs. Martha F. Falconer the Supt. and her assistants.

The guests gathered in the "School Building" and were entertained by a group of colored girls,—singing "Old Plantation Songs," which were well rendered and greatly enjoyed. Mrs Falconer then explained the workings in each of these white buildings,—how they strive to lead them to higher thoughts and ideals.—To correct and inspire,—rather than to punish is the object of this band of great hearted women. All could proclaim—"My! what a refuge for the wayward ones." The company then divided into groups of ten and escorted by guides, to visit different buildings, then to meet on the ball ground to witness a game between two clubs of the girls.—Base-ball one of the chief sports, for health and amusement.

At 4 o'clock returned to the train awaiting the party—thence to Philadelphia.

The Convention here adjourned to meet in Carlisle next year.

L. C. Colborn, Esq.,
Somerset, Pa.

Dear Mr. Colborn:—I have just received by registered mail a package containing the gavel used at the recent convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia, Pa.

A silver band has been placed upon it, containing an engraved inscription commemorating the convention. I wish to thank you for your thoughtfulness in having it sent to me. I will prize it as a token of the honor of having served as President of an association in which I take great interest and pride.

Thanking the association and you, its able secretary, I am

Very Sincerely yours,
J. M. MURDOCK.

AT ELWYN

On the 16th day of Oct. 1913, the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Penna. by invitation went from Philadelphia out to inspect the Feeble Minded Institution at this place. Reporters only give facts and what is said, but never enter into details or describe what happens. We feel that on this occasion, this noble Institution, and the very cordial welcome extended to the members, the entertainment given, and the delightful luncheon served deserves more than passing comment.

The special train carrying more than 100 of the members arrived at Elwyn at 9:45 A. M. at the entrance to the grounds, we were met by the genial and very efficient Superintendent Dr. M. P. Rarr, who provided carriages and busses for the ladies, and older members to take us to the institution about one half mile distant. Headed by a Cornet Band made up entirely from the boys of the institution, we were escorted to the Campus, where we were again welcomed by Mr. Norris J. Scott, Hon. Thomas S. Butler, Dr. W. T. Sharpless and others. Trustees, Steward and Teacher of the Institution. We were treated to a Dress Parade drill by a Regiment of Soldiers, all boys of the School. The music was fine, and the marching by the boys would make most any company of the N. G. envious, after they entered, perhaps 40 girls dressed in fancy dress, headed by one in white carrying the Stars and Stripes marched in the field entertained the members by going through a number of fancy marches, and evolutions, and by dancing, The Folk Dance, such as "Westpholian Peasant Dance, Tyrolienne Dance, Polish Notion Dance and the Old French Duet Dance," these were rendered with grace ease and without error, by the girls. To say that these were enjoyed by the members would be mildly expressed, it was beautiful and the music was simply fine, and thoroughly enjoyed. The inspection of the buildings and the work the boys and girls were doing was a wonder and surprise to all.

Our meeting in the Chapel was spirited and interesting.

The luncheon was such that would satisfy the most fastidious epicurean, and be greatly praised in the most polished Circles. The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and Elwyn will long be remembered by the members as one of the pleasant features of the Philadelphia Convention.

One of the interesting events, was the meeting of two old School Chums, who were room-mates at the Normal College at West Chester more than 40 years ago, that of our Secretary, the Czar, as he was justly named by Dr. Neff in his talk at the Wanamaker luncheon, and the Hon. Thomas S. Butter, there greetings and affection applied to each other was affectionate interesting and touching to all. They were room-mates in 1871 & 1872 at the School.

APPENDIX

CONSTITUTION.

The following is the Constitution of the Association as amended from time to time by the members. See proceedings of meetings of 1877, 1882, 1886, 1900, 1901, and 1903 in regard to Meetings, Membership, Legislation, Committees, Name of Association, Delegates to National Conference, Secretary, and Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, and Honorary Secretary.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania."

Article 2. The members of this organization shall consist of the Directors, Guardians, and Overseers of the Poor of the several Poor Districts of the State, their Attorneys, Physicians, and Clerks and all who have at any time served as such; the Officers of the Almshouse in the State; the Governor and the heads of Departments and the Judges of the Courts; the members of the Board of Public Charities and Committee of Lunacy; Superintendents and Managers of the several Insane Hospitals; Training Schools for Feeble-minded Children; Trustees and Officers of Children's Home; Blind Schools, Deaf and Dumb, and Reformatory Schools; all officers and members of Children's Aid Societies, and all persons connected with Charitable and Benevolent Institutions or Associations.

Article 3. The object of the Association shall be that of investigating and considering all questions concerning pauperism and dependency, to devise means for the prevention of the same, and for the improvement and management of the Charitable Institutions; care and treatment of the insane; look after the care of all delinquent, poor, afflicted and feeble-minded, idiotic, deaf and dumb and blind, children; to suggest and recommend legislation relating thereto; to establish personal acquaintances between Directors of the Poor of the several Districts, Counties, and Institutions, and so far as possible, for the comparison of their different systems of management and observation and visitation of Almshouses and Institutions.

Article 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, seven Vice Presidents, a secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually and hold their respective officers until their successors are elected and have signified their acceptance of the office, the Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person.

Article 5. Their several duties shall be such as usually pertain to those official positions, and they shall be governed by such parliamentary rules as are usually recognized.

6. The Association shall hold annual meetings on the second or third week in October of each year, and at such place as may be agreed upon by the members at the regular meeting.

Article 7. In addition to the officers named in Article 4, the President is empowered to appoint at the opening of each annual meeting a committee of seven to select officers for the ensuing year, subject to approval of the Association; an Auditing Committee of three, a committee of seven to select a place for holding of the next annual Convention, and a committee of seven on Legislation; a committee of seven on Resolutions. The President elect at each meeting, in addition to the named committees shall appoint a committee of five persons, one of whom shall be the Secretary, who shall prepare the program

for the meetings and notify the members of the assignment of duty on the program, and in addition thereto, with the consent of the Executive Committee, invite such persons from within or without the State to make addresses on such topics as may be of interest to the Association, said committee to serve during his term.

Article 8. The President shall have power and is authorized to appoint two members of the Association as delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The President shall be an Ex Officia Delegate with power of substitution. The expenses of said Delegates for attending said Conference shall be paid by the Association, not to exceed, however, One Hundred Dollars.

Article 9. The Committee on Legislation shall submit a report to the Convention, with a draft of such Legislation as may be necessary and the welfare of the Citizens demand, for the relief of incurable diseases, Tuberculosis, Wife desertion, Marriage and Divorce. For the establishing of Hospitals that may be required, and for such other Legislation as the Association may approve. Said Committee shall further see that proper bills are drawn, and placed in the hands of such members of the House and Senate to secure a speedy action. The President and Secretary of the Association shall be Ex Officio members of this Committee.

Article 10. The President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries shall constitute a Permanent Executive Committee to arrange business of the Association.

Article 11. The Treasurer shall pay out the funds of the Association on order of the President and Secretary. The Secretary shall receive Fifty Dollars for his expenses, and the Treasurer shall receive Twenty-five Dollars per year.

Article 12. The Treasurer shall submit his account at each meeting with the vouchers, which shall be audited by the Auditing Committee appointed for that purpose.

Article 13. The expenses necessary for the holding of each meeting shall be assessed on each Poor District, Institution, and Society, the amount as recommended by the Auditing Committee, and approved by the Association, which amounts shall be paid to the Treasurer.

Article 14. Any person interested in the work of the Association will be admitted as an honary member by a majority of the members present.

Article 15. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Repetition of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

In the Matters of Nos. 6248, 7087, 7122.

Staake, J.—On the 31st day of October, 1912, the petitions of the Society, by Roy Smith Wallace, its secretary, were presented to the Court setting forth Charles Halliday, a child of William Halliday and Alice, his wife, had been committed to the care of the Society on April 14, 1910, and on October 25, 1910, this court had made an order on William Halliday, the father, for $2.00 a week for the support of the child. It appeared later that the father, after complying with the order for several months, stopped payments, and the last heard from him he was in California. The mother, by reason of her habits, was unable to care for her child. The Society stated it was improbable that it would be able to secure a home for the boy Charles.

In the case No. 7122, the petition concerning Winnie Matthews, aged thirteen years, it appeared that her mother was living with a man named White; that the child Winnie and her sister Sadie, aged ten years, with the mother and the man White, all occupied one room; the mother and the man White drank heavily; the children were neglected and beaten; and it was feared the man White had improper relations with the child. The mother and White were in March, 1911, arrested, and the two children were committed to the Society. The child Sadie, since December, 1911, had been with her mother who was then in service; and the child Winnie, the subject of this petition, evidenced that she had been raped. After treatment in the Philadelphia Hospital, this child was placed by the Society in a boarding home, and with the exception of from July to October, 1911, during which period her board was paid by a woman who had interested herself in the case, the Society had borne the burden of her support. It was averred that the said child "is feeble-minded and should be in an institution, but that the said Society has been unable to secure her admission to any Institution, the home at Elwyn having refused to accept her owing to the experiences which she has undergone."

In each of these cases, the prayer of the petition was that the petitioner being informed and believing that "under section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1879 (P. L. 142) the proper persons to care for said child are the Guardians of the Poor of the County of Philadelphia," the petitioner therefore in each petition prayed that the Court should relieve the Society from the care and custody of the child and should commit the child to the Guardians of the Poor of the County of Philadelphia.

To each petition there was filed, on February 27, 1913, immediately prior to the formal hearing of the case, an answer by Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia. In each answer it was averred that the respondent, "Joseph S. Neff, is Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia. That by Ordinance of March 30, 1886 (P. 19,348) the powers and duties of the Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia County were transferred to the Department of Charities and Correction of the City of Philadelphia. That by Act of April 8, 1903 (P. L. 157) the Department of Charities and Correction was abolished and the said Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia was established in lieu thereof.

"That it would therefore appear that such of the powers and duties of the said Guardians of the Poor as had not been abrogated

by its absorption into the Department of Charities and Correction and thereafter by the abolition of the said Department and the establishment of the present Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, were now vested in the said Department of Public Health and Charities."

That the respondent "is therefore advised and believes that such commitments of children to the said Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia County, as were contemplated by the 12th Section of the Act of June 11, 1879 (P. L. 142) referred to in the petitions" before the Court "are now within the province of the said Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia."

In the case of the child Halliday, the respondent answered that he believed this child "is such a child as was contemplated by Section 12 of the said Act of 1879, to wit, a child deprived of the support of its parents or other person legally responsible for its maintenance," and suggested "that a commitment of the said Charles Halliday be made to the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia."

The court therefore adopts this suggestion and formally commits the said Charles Halliday to the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia.

In the case of the child Winnie Matthews, the respondent set up:

"That the said Department of Public Health and Charities is without power of means to accept the said child—because the said child is feeble-minded. Respondent is by virtue of the Act of June 13, 1883 (P. L. 111) forbidden to receive or retain in the almshouse maintained by said Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia any child between two and sixteen years for a longer term than sixty days, unless such child be 'an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service.' "

The answer further set up:

"The child—is not of any of the classes referred to in the fore-exceptions."

The answer directed to the Court's attention the fact that:

"Other than the said almshouse the said Department of Health and Charities possesses for its operations only the following Institutions: Philadelphia Hospital of Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia General Hospital for the Acute Sick, and The Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane; and that none of them is a proper place for the adequate care and supervision of feeble-minded children."

In the Halliday case, the recognition by the Department that such commitments of children to the Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia as were contemplated by the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1879 (P. L. 142) are now within the province of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, will relieve the petitioning Society from conditions, which heretofore have worked a great injustice. Instead of committing such children directly to the Department of Public Health and Charities, it has been the practice of the Court in many cases to commit the child primarily to the Society and then make an order either up on the parents of the child or upon the County Commissioners for the payment of the sum of $1.87. In many of these cases it appears the amount of the order either upon the parents or upon the county was not sufficient to pay the actual cost of the Board and support of the child by the Society either in a home obtained for the child or otherwise, so that the deficiency had to come from the treasury of the Society, thus making a great draught upon its revenues, when, as it is now conceded, the commitment should, in the first place, have been made directly to the Department of Public Health and Charities, which Department

would be responsible under the law for the care and support of such child.

Section 1 of the Act of 1879 speaks of the cruel treatment of children, the punishment for employing minors at certain vocations or retaining them in brothels, hiring them for purposes, etc.

Section 6 provides that whenever any person should before a magistrate make an oath or affirmation that he believes any child is being detained in any place or house, such magistrate should forthwith issue a warrant to a constable or any other authorized officer to enter such place or house and investigate the same and bring the child before the Magistrate for a hearing of the case.

Under Section 7 the Orphans' Court may appoint guardians and order payments of maintenance.

The Act also provides that a child may be returned to the custody of the parents if competent to care for the child. Humane societies may have persons commissioned to make arrests, and when minors are committed to the care of such societies, they may be adopted when deserted by parents—that is, when any proper person is desirous of adopting such child.

Then follows, in Section 12, the provisions already referred to covering the case of children: "Whenever the parents or proper guardian of any infant unable to support itself have been convicted of" the offences enumerated in the Act "or are dead or cannot be found, and there is no person legally responsible for the maintenance and support of said child, willing to assume such support or to be found within the county, any magistrate or court of record of the county in which said child may be found, may commit the child to the custody and care of the guardians of the poor of said County" providing that the Act should "not exempt any person from the duty of maintaining or supporting said child as is now imposed by law."

The admission of the responsibility of the Department will therefore very much simplify the practice in these cases as the child can. where the conditions require, be directly committed to the Department.

It may be desirable that some rules of practice should be made covering this particular subject matter, so as to determine whether the Court should act in individual cases upon the mere presentation of a petition by a Society or individual, setting forth affirmatively the conditions under Section 12 of the Act of 1879—whether such presentation would be sufficient to warrant the Court then and there making a decree—or should there,—upon the presentation of such a petition setting out the facts and that the infant is unable to suport itself, or that the parents of the infant are dead or cannot be found and that there is no one responsible for the duty of maintaining and supporting the child,—not be a formal hearing at which hearing all the averments of the petition should be evidenced to the satisfaction of the Court. That is, would the mere everment of the inability to find the parents of the child be sufficient without a definite averment and proof of the efforts which have been made to find the parent?

In default of a formal rule of practice on the subject, the Sitting Judge is of the opinion that any petition presented praying for a commitment to the Department of Public Health and Charities should contain specifically, in detail, the particular offence of which the parent or the parents of the child had been convicted—the place, Court and date of such conviction—a certificate from the Bureau of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths of the death of the parent, and in the case of an averment that the parents cannot be found, a statement of the last known place of residence of such parents and what efforts had been made and by whom to ascertain the present whereabouts of such parents. There should also be an affirmative statement based upon actual investigation that there is not some

other person than the parents legally responsible for the maintenance and support of such child.

On the hearing of these petitions, counsel representing the Society stated: "Only in very exceptional cases will the Society desire to make such petitions."

In the case of Winnie Matthews, the answer of the Department is that it "is without power of means to accept the said child" because she is feeble-minded; that by the Act of June 13, 1883, (P. L. 111) the Department is "forbidden to receive or retain in the almshouse—any child between two and sixteen years for a longer term than sixty days unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service.' "

It is conceded by the Department, as already shown, that where the case is "clear-cut one of dependency" and the child is such child as is contemplated by the Act of June 11, 1879, there can be no question of the liability of the Department for the care and support of such child; but in the case of a feeble-minded child, it is claimed there is something more than the mere element of dependency; "the Department is unable to accept the child because, under the law the institutions with which it has been provided are not such institutions as should take a feeble-minded child within their jurisdiction."

Section 12 of the Act of 1879 refers to "any infant unable to support itself" and would necessarily therefore include not only the infant who by reason of tender years—and the law controlling such infant under working age—is unable to support itself; but would apparently necessarily also include any infant "unable to support itself" by reason of mental deficiency, such as feeble-mindedness of such character as would prevent the child being taught any vocation whatever, which would provide a means of support for such child.

The Act of June 13, 1883, as already stated, makes an exception in favor of any child between two and sixteen years who is "an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service" being retained in the almshouse for a longer term than sixty days. It may well be inquired if a child is so feeble-minded as to be incapable of being taught a means of support, if such child is not, indeed "disabled" in the same sentence with the words "unteachable idiot" may well include a child of mental disability.

The child in the present case is conceded to be an infant "unable to support itself" who, if she was not feeble-minded, would, as in the case of the Halliday child, be committed to the care of the Department; and if such a child can be so committed for the reason of its inability to support itself" by reason of its being feeble-minded and thus mentally disabled, one having a still more potent right to the care and protection of the Department?

The Act of June 13, 1883, in the judgement of the Court would include not only "an unteachable idiot" but a feeble-minded child so disabled as to render it incapable of labor and service and consequently "unable to support itself."

We are next met with the objection that the Department of Public Health and Charities is "without power of means to accept the said child—because the said child is feeble-minded." The Director is undoubtedly stating an undeniable fact, but the question before the Court is not necessarily controlled by the present inability of the Department to provide for such a child; and unless it is positively shown that the County of Philadelphia is without power or means to provide a place for the acceptance of such a child, we are of the opinion that there is no satisfactory excuse for the failure to perform the duty imposed upon the Department by the provisions

minded children to insane asylums, the Court cannot close its eyes to the fact that in the third petition concerning a child "Adolphus," filed with the two petitions now before the Court, it was stated that the child, one feeble-minded, aged three years, had been committed by the Judge sitting in the Juvenile Court to the Insane Asylum at Norristown; that the authorities of the Asylum had refused to accept the child; and that the refusal was sustained by the Judge who was at that time sitting in the Juvenile Court. (Incidentally, it may be stated that in that case the Society was expending $18.00 per month for this child and receiving from the County Commissioners $1.87 per week towards the expense of his support.)

At the hearing of the present case, it was stated there were some 2,600 insane cases in the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, and there was absolutely no room in the present buildings for feeble-minded children; indeed, there might be danger in placing such feeble-minded children in the same institution with the adult insane—danger not only of possible actual bodily harm, but of injury both to the insane, as well as the feeble-minded by the presence and contact of feeble-minded children with those who are absolutely insane.

Notwithstanding all of these difficulties, which undoubtedly confront the head of the Department, the Court is constrained to conclude that the absence of present power or means to care for such feeble-minded children is not a sufficient answer, to excuse the Department from the obligation imposed upon it by the clear provisions of the law. In times of great public calamity, when unexpected emergencies arise, we all know that where no provisions exists, the necessity of the existing conditions demands, commands and receives immediate and extraordinary attention upon the part of the authorities. During the exigencies of the Civil War it may be remembered that in our City warehouses and factories were speedily transformed into hospitals for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded volunteers, who were sent from the field into our City. Temporary structures were erected in our suburbs for like care and treatment. As this opinion is being written, our newspapers are filled with accounts of the extraordinary efforts, which are being made for the care of the sufferers from floods and tornadoes in the West. We then ask ourselves, as citizens, if we have been living up to the full measure of our responsibilities, either as citizens or as legislators in failing to give to the Department of Public Health and Charities, the power and means of providing for all of those who, by the letter and the spirit of the law, have a claim upon the organized community for care and support. Volumes have been written upon the care, treatment and control of those mentally affected, from the high, middle and low-grade "morons," capable of doing some work, institutional, routine, or light work, to the absolutely "unteachable idiot" and the undoubtedly insane. We have had presented to us in the public press, the necessity—for the protection of society,—especially in the case of mentally deficient girls, of provisions for custodial life and perpetual guardianship of the feeble-minded and imbecile children, as well as adults. It is more than regrettable, that while the duty of such provision has been generally recognized and conceded, there has been such a deplorable lack of performance of such duty.

In the present case, the law, in the opinion of the Court, compels the entry of an order committing the child Winnie to the care of the Department of Public Health and Charities as an infant "unable to support itself;" as a child so feeble-minded as to require its being placed in an institution, and therefore as a child so disabled, as to render it incapable of labor or service sufficient to support itself, and therefore such a child as under the conditions set forth in the petition of the Society, requires the custody and care of the Guardians of the

of the Act of 1879. The energetic, intelligent, hard-working and sympathetic head of the Department, has the sympathy of the Court and of the Community, but this is no answer to the demand that an existing legal obligation shall be performed. As a physician of experience and one interested in social work of every character, the Director may "most decidedly object to the commitment of an indigent or incorrigible, insane, feeble-minded child into an unsuitable institution like the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane." The position of the Department is, under existing conditions, a decidedly unpleasant one, with the Elwyn institution crowded to the full extent of its capacity, the Spring City Institution, with no immediate provision for girl children with the State Department of Charities protesting against the placing of such children in the hospitals for insane adults in Philadelphia or at Norristown. The task of the Director of the Department is, indeed a difficult one.

Aside from the probable illegality of such commitment of feeble-Poor of the County now represented by the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia.

Counsel will prepare a proper order or decree in the premises and submit the same to the Court.

REPORT OR CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY

In recounting the progress and work of our Aid Society each year we find a greater part of it must remain unchronicled as it is preventive in its character and cannot be reduced to statistics.

At this date under our supervision there are 164 County-wards—120 in free homes—44 in boarding homes. Within the year 20 children have been added to our number. In all our efforts, to uplift these dependents, our worthy "Board of Directors" of the poor and officials of the "Home" have extended their generous support and encouragement. The prime thought of absorbing into happy home life the children who are taken into care by the "Society" is kept very closely in view and the wisdom of this plan of action no longer a question.

We trust in the faithful performance of this sisterhood of service, the results will be far-reaching and we hopefully and prayerfully press forward—"Without halting—without rest, lifting better up to best."—

LYDIA B. WALTON, Sec.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Of Allegheny County Home, Almshouse, for Allegheny County Poor District. for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	369
No. admitted during year	530
Total No. in Home and received during year	899
No. died, discharged and eloped	509
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	390
Average No. in Almshouse, during year	384

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes			$68,407.58
Cost of Buildings and improvements		$32,902.47	
Cost of Out-door Relief		44,766.87	
Cost of other Outside Expenses including Sinking Fund	$37,104	$41,849.83	$119,519.17
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse,			187,926.75
Average weekly cost per capita			3.417
Total Almshouse, Expenses			187,926.75

Total receipts other than County 8,133.20
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse..... 179,793.55

Improvements—Bought New Farm 60 acres, Drilling Gas Well,. Remodeling Hospital, Building of Reservoir and Road, Equipment for Pumphouse, Tunnel and Laundry; Small Boiler and Furniture.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa; Director, Andrew S. Miller, Bellevue, Pa; Director, William Bennett, Braddock, Pa; Director J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa; City Office, Jail Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa;

Location—Allegheny County. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of Acres 330. Value of Buildings, $663,005.63.

Value of Acres, $110,287. 72 including Coal Land.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males—Females—Total—

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, none.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—A separate report furnished by the Department for Insane, the Allegheny County Hospital for Insane.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, WOODVILLE, PA.

Report of Allegheny County Hospital for the Insane, Woodville, Pa. Allegheny County Poor District, for the year ending December 30th, 1912.

No. of Inmates at close of last Year. 752
No. Admitted during the Year. 333
Total Number in Home, and received during the Year 1085
No. Died, Discharged and Eloped. 278
No. Remaining at close of Year December 30th, 1912. 807
Average number in Hospital during the Year. 734

EXPENSES.

Total Amount Expended for all purposes.$126,907.55
Cost of Improvements. 4,311.05
Total cost of Maintenance of Hospital. 131,218.60
Average weekly cost per Capita. 3.55
Total receipts other than County. 781,85.45
Total cost to County for Maintenance of Hospital. 530,33.15

Board of Directors, and Postoffice Adress—James McB. Robb, Oakdale, Pa; Director, Andrew S. Miller, Bellevue, Pa; Director, William Bennett, Braddock, Pa; Director, J. Lewis Srodes, Superintendent, Woodville, Pa; City Office, Jail Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa;

Value of Buildings. 560,678.30

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Amount of Aid received from the State. 53,294.57

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Report of Bedford County Almshouse, for the Bedford County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year 30
No. admitted during year 53
Total No. in Home and received during year 83
No. died, discharged and eloped 17
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 66
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 52

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$15,438.03
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 300.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,212.77	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	910.37	$ 5,423.14
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		10,014.89
Average weekly cost per capita		1.86
Total Almshouse Expenses		10,314.89
Total receipts other than County		550.16
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		14,887.87

Improvements—New Tramp House.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—George A. Hillegass, Director, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, Bedford R. F. D. No. 3, Pa.; Samuel S. Baker, Director, Everett R. F. D. No. 1, Pa.; D. W. Beam, Treas. Bedford, Pa.; Samuel I. Brumbaugh, Director, Saxton R. F. D. No. 1, Pa.; Dr. A. C. Wolf, Physician, Wolfsburg, Pa.; Harry C. James, Attorney and Clerk, Bedford, Pa.

Location—Bedford Township; Postoffice, Bedford R. F. D. No. 3.

Number of Acres, 210; Value of Buildings, $75,000.00

Values of Acres, $9,000.00

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 38, Females 30, Total 68.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 4.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—Number supported in private families 2, Homes 2, Feeble-minded at Polk, 11, No. relieved at Hospitals 3, at Deaf and Dumb institution, Edgewood 3.

Sanitary condition of Almshouse was much improved, painted, papered and carpeted. Land well limed and improved.

BERKS COUNTY.

Report of Berks County Almshouse, Institution or Hospital for the year ending Dec. 30, 1912.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	314
No. admitted during year	370
Total No. in Home and received during year	
No. died, discharged and eloped	340
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	344
Average No. in Almshouse	277

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$68,934.92
Cost of Buildings, Improvements including farm	$450,000.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,865.29	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	17,211.78	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		43,823.64
Average weekly cost per capita		2.69
Total Almshouse, repairs, and etc.		45,857.85
Total receipts other than County		4,894.18
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		64,040.74

Improvements—New poultry house $700, Dough mixer, $476, Sawing 4 acres timber for building purposes, Repairing exterior of main barn, wagon and grain shed, winter stable, pig-sty, butcher house and refrigerator, creamery and bake house, Lot of inside painting and varnishing,, Four new baggage room, New hose cart, and 500 feet

best fire hose and new fire plugs, Entire new and modern toilet and washing system $10,453.00, A new 200 H. P. boiler $4,171.00 for heating and etc.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Pres. Joel H. Krick, 401 Schul Ave., Reading, Pa.; D. B. Hill, Gouglersville, Reinhold's R. F. D. No. 1, Pa.; D. M. Herbein, Fleetwood, Henry E. Kauffman, House Agt. and Oscar H. Bush, Clerk.

Location—Berks Co., Postoffice, Shillington, Pa.

Number of Acres 514, Value of Buildings, $250,000.00

Values of Acres, $200,000

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 24, Females 21, Total 45.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, none.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

At Phila. and Chester Almshouse Insane dept. Total 13.

Remarks—We are also caring for the following:—at Polk, Pa., 5, at Elwyn, Pa., 15, at Overbrook, Pa., 1, at Children's Aid, 14, at Reading Home for Friendless Children, Spring City, Pa., 48, at St. Catherine's Orphan and etc, 4. Total cost $7,723.52.

BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., REPORT FOR 1912.

Net revenue,	$38,341.11
Net cost of maintenance,	38,041.88
Net gain for 1912,	299.23
Average weekly per capita cost of maintenance	$2.94 9 - 10
Average number of patients cared for during 1912 was	248
Number of patients in Hospital January 1, 1912	225
Number of patients on parole, January 1, 1912	10
Number of patients admitted during 1912	127
Number of patients died during 1912	36
Number of patients discharged restored or improved	65
Number of patients on parole December 31, 1912	9
Number of patients remaining in Hospital December 31, 1912	251

During 1912, our male working patients did a total of 12,046½ days (of 8 hours each) work.

In the Sewing Room:

In the Sewing Room:—3891 pieces of clothing, linen, etc. was marked, 9497 pieces were mended, 475 new pieces were made, 9911 hours of work was done by the patients.

Permanent Improvements:—A concrete block gateway at main entrance 510 feet of road 18 feet wide, macadamized. A vegetable storage cave 28 x 48 x 8½ feet, built entirely of concrete in the side of the hill at the rear of the buildings. A garbage and ash house 8 x 16 x 10 feet and a garage and tool house 22 x 36 feet and one and one-half stories high—all made of concrete block made by patients.

The cost of these new structures, if built by contract would have been not less than $5,350.00. The cost to the Hospital was $2,405.55. All windows and doors in all of the buildings of the Institution were screened against flies and mosquitoes.

We are now building a bakery 36 x 50 feet the first floor to be used as the bake shop, completely equipped. The second floor for flour storage, enabling us to buy at the bottom of the market, a thing heretofore impossible. The building is made of concrete blocks and asbestos shingle roof and will be practically "fire proof" and rat proof.

H. J. SOMMER Superintendent.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Report of Crawford Co., Almshouse or for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	101
No. admitted during year	65
Total No. in Home and received during year	166
No. died, discharged and eloped	66
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	101
Average No. in Almshouse during year	100

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$14,755.57
Cost of Buildings and Improvements		
Cost of Out-door Relief	$7,114.27	
Cost of other Outside Expenses		
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		14,755.57
Average weekly cost per capita		2.85
Total receipts other than County		15,030.54
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		14,755.57

Improvements

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. C. Wasson, Meadville, Pa.; A. E. Lilley, Blomingvalley, Pa.; Geo. C. Reitze, Meadville, Pa.;

Location—Saegertown, Postoffice, Saegertown.

Number of Acres 230, value of Buildings, $75,000.00, value of Acres, $18,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	110
No. admitted during year	75
Total No. in Home and received during year	185
No. died, discharged and eloped	58
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	127
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	118½

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$23,661.61
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$2,000.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,783.50	
Cost of other Outside Expenses		6,783.50
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		18,878.11
Average weekly cost per capita		2.93
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		18,878.11
Total receipts other than County		6,323.42
Total cost County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		17,064.20

Improvements—One and one-half stonebuilding erected, containing bakeshop, laundry and slaughter rooms, chickens house for farm.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—C. M. Funk, Waynesboro, Pa.; M. R. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. L. Brindle, R. R. No. 4, Mercersburg, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg, Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Numbers of Acres, 209, value of Buildings, $22,000, values of Acres, $20,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 17, Females 4, Total 21.

Harrisburg in State Hospitals—Males, 4, Females, 4, Total, 21.

Total number of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $3,654.28

Remarks—Here are counted, Harrisburg, Wernersville, Spring City, Polk and Elwyn.

In Harrisburg we have 4 Males—1 Female—Total 5.

GERMANTOWN POOR DISTRICT

Report of Germantown Almshouse, Institution or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	67
No. admitted during year	71
Total No. in Home and received during year	138
No. died, discharged and eloped	74
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	70
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	72

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$55,277.42
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 620.19	
Cost of Out-door Relief	10,758.32	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	18,370.33	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		15,692.08
Average weekly cost per capita		3.90
Total Almshouse		
Total receipts other than County		3,720.27
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		10,366.32

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Chas C. Russel, President, Chestnut Hill; W. H. Confer, Secretary, Germantown; Pringle Borthwick, Treasurer, Chestnut Hill.

Location—R. Henhouse St., Postoffice, Germantown.

Number of Acres, 6, value of buildings, $50,000.00, value of Acres, $100,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 80, Females 56, Total 136.

Total Number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 68.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—We are in a healthy and flourishing condition.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse, for the year ending Dec. 30th, 1912.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	34
No. admitted during year	33
Total No. in Home and received during year	67
No. died, discharged and eloped	30
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	37
Average No. in Almshouse, during year	38

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes	$13,011.70

Cost of Buildings and Improvements		
Cost of Out-door Relief	$3,748.69	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,498.44—	9,247.31
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,764.39
Average weekly cost per capita		1.86
Total Almshouse expenses		3,764.39
Total receipts other than County		472.48
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		12,590.00

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Directors, J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; James R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shirleysburg, Pa.; Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley, Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 200, value of Buildings, $15,000.00, values of Acres, $10,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 13, Females, 23, Total, 36.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 38.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, nothing.

CENTRAL POOR DISTRICT.

Report of the Central Poor Dristrict Almshouse, Institution or Hospital for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of inmates at close of last year	328
No. admitted during year	387
Total No. in Home and received during year	715
No. died, discharged and eloped	390
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	325
Average No. in Almshouse	300

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$66,990.85
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$32,370.07	
Cost of Out-door Relief	48,148.32	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse,		34,620.85
Average weekly cost per capita		2.18
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		34,620.85
Total receipts other than County		372.60
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		34,248.25

Improvements—Completion of addition to male building at a total cost including furnishing $113,078.25.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—President, Maurice Gaerteur, Wilkes Barre; Treasurer Hon. S. W. Davenport, Plymouth; Sec. J. L. Reilly, Ashley; Geo. H. Butler, Esq., Dorranceton; A. P. Childs, Alden Station; Geo. M. Mall, Plains; C. W. Laycock, Kingston; Hon. Geo. K. Brown, Wilkes Barre; Supt. Hospital for Insane, Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Retreat; Supt. Home Dept. D. A. Machin, Retreat;

Location—Retreat, Postoffice, Retreat, Luzerne Co.,

Number of Acres, 142, value of Buildings, $780,896.72, values of Acres, $7,400.00

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males—Females, 2, Total 2.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse and Hospital, composed of parts of Luzerne and Carbon Countys Poor District for the year ending March 31, 1913.

No. of Inmates at close of last year, March 31, 1912	199
No. admitted during year	153
Total No. in Home and received during year	352
No. died, discharged and eloped	152
No. remaining at close of year, March 31, 1913	200
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	200

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$72,530.72
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	6,127.92	
Cost of Outdoor Relief	19,077.58	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	47,325.22	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		19,584.68
Average weekly cost per capita		1.88
Total Almshouse and Hospital Expenses		19,584.68
Total receipts other than County		3,261.99
Total cost to County for maintenance of almshouse, Institution or Hospital		

Improvements—New Double Brick House for Employees.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—S. L. West, Treasurer; J. M. Stauffer, Treasurer; B. F. Davis, Director; G. T. Wells, Director; W. H. Gibson, Director; F. A. Harris, Secretary.

Location—Laurarytown, Pa., Postoffice, Rockport, Pa.

Number of Acres, 844, value of Buildings, $89,250.00, values of Acres, $12,198.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 133, Females, 79, Total 212.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 200.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report Scranton Poor District "Hillside Home" Asylum and Almshouse for the year ending 1912, George W. Beemer, Supt., Situate nine miles from Scranton, Pa. Report for 1912.

No. of Inmates at close of year 1911	625
No. admitted during the year	309
No. in "Home" and received during the year	934
No. discharged or died during the year	287
No. remaining at close of year 1912	662
Average number in Hospital and Almshouse during year	657

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$191.318
Cost of new Buildings and Improvements	10.095
Expended for out-door relief	31.162
Cost of other outside expenses	19.698
Cost of maintaining Almhouse and Hospital, including salaries	93.848
Average Weekly cost per capita	2.93

Improvements—New Dairy Barn with capacity for 100 cows; Latest improved Sewage Disposal plant, approved by State Board of Health.

No. of Acres farm lands 560, valued at $52,000, value of Buildings $708,325.

Received from State for Care of Insane, under County Care Act, $45,902.

Directors—Willard Matthews, President, Frederick Fuller, T. J. Kelly, Frank J. Dickert, John M. Harris, P. J. Murphy, Dr. W. A. Paine C. R. Acker, Secretary, John F. Scragg, Solicitor.

Postoffice Address of all the above is Scranton, Pa.

PITTSTON CITY,

Report of Pittston City, Pittston and Jenkins Twps. Almshouse, or for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	109
No. admitted at close of last year	87
Total No. in Home and received during year	196
No. died, discharged and eloped	64
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	132
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	108

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$57,732.78
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 2,031.73	
Cost of out-door relief	9,069.11	
Cost of other out-side expenses	23,377.71	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		25,409.44
Average weekly cost per capita		2.34
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		
Total receipts other than County		9,097.74
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		32,941.64

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Pres. Jos. C. Read, Pittston, Pa.; Secy., C. W. Smiles, Pittston, Pa.; Treas., John G. Gorman, Inkerman, Pa.; John D. Davis, Avoca, Pa.; John Price, Taylor, Pa.

Location—Ranson, Pa.,Postoffice, Pittston, Pa.

Number of Acres, 267, value of Buildings, $50,000.00, value of Acres, $10,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 82, Females, 47, Total 129.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, none.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—Since last report we have refurnished home with one hundred and eleven new modern beds, costing $800.00, new creamery and several minor improvements, also installing a trained nurse.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Aimshouse, and Hospital for the Insane, for the Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No. of Inmatees at close of last year	91	86	177
No. admitted during year and returned	30	90	120
Total No. in Home and received during year	121	86	297
No. died, discharged and eloped	18	86	104.
No. remaining at close of year, 30th Dec. 1912	103	90	193
Average No. in Almhouse, and Hospital during year	97	79	176

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$42,342.60
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 485.35	
Cost of out-side relief	12,892.56	
Cost of other out-side expenses	4,967.55—	18,345.46
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		23,997.14
Average weekly cost per capita Gross Amount.		2.54
Receipts Deducted.		1.15
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses and Buildings and Improvements		24,482.49
Total receipts other than County		14,015.67
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital.		10,466.62

Improvements—Painting of exterior of Almshouse and Hospital, wiring of barns and out-buildings and placing Electric lights in same, and installing Electric Motor, for power, for Institution.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Adress—J. L. Merchant, Pres., Sharpsville, Pa.; W. H. Mallorie, Sec. Jamestown, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Grove City, Pa.; T. C. White, Supt. Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. T. C. White, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. C. Cochran, Atty., Mercer, Pa.; and M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.;

Location—One and one half miles North of Mercer, Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres, 208, value of Buildings, $135,000.00, value of acres, $18,000.00.

We are now caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 10, Females, 20, Total, 30.

Total number of patients in Almsshouse and Hospital, 193.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $9,956.96.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the City of Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 31st December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	5,667
No. admitted during year	15,003
Total No. in Home and received during year	20,670
No. died, discharged and eloped	14,857
No. remaining at close of year, 31st December, 1912	5,813
Average No. in Almhouse and Hospital during year	5,541

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$1,546,013.29
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$402,483.62	
Cost of other outside expenses	44,397.53—	446,881.15
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		1,099,132.14
Average weekly cost per capita		3.79
Total Almshouse and Hospital expenses		1,546,013.29
Total receipts other than County		291,818.42
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse,Institution or Hospital		1,254,013.29

Improvements—During the past year the changes and Improvements include:—A new Water-tower, with a 100,000 gallon tank, almost completed; A new two-story brick Isolation Hospital Ward; A new Incinerating plant; Double-decked porch entire length of Women's Tubercular Building; One-story addition to the Garage; A large congregate bath-room in the Female Wards of the Insane Department; Floors tiled,

and new toilet fixtures placed in a number of the toilets and bathrooms; Two new Iron fire-proof stairways erected in the General Hospital; Re-surfacing and painting the interior and exterior of many of the buildings at 34th and Pine streets; The opening of the re-modeled Mansion at the Brown Farm, near Torresdale as a home for the Female Indigent; Erection at Byberry of two new Buildings; one for the Female Tubercular Insane, and the other as a Dormitory for working female Insane Patients; Also a New Kitchen.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director, Room 584, City Hall; Alexander M. Wilson, Assistant Director; Daniel W. Seltzer, Supt. Bureau of Charities; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent.

Location—34th and Pine Sts. Phila. Pa., Postoffice, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of acres about 22.

We are caring for a number of the Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 1275, Female, 1132, Total, 2407.

Total number of patients in Almshouse and Hospital 5,813.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, not any.

Remarks—Temporary Hospital for children continued during summer months at Race St. Pier. The picnics for the Insane during the summer months and the entertainments during the winter months, also the bi-monthly concert at the City Farms at Byberry for the Insane Patients were continued with success. At the Byberry Farms, we have 348 Insane Patients. Work still continues on the Institution at Byberry for Feeble-minded women.

ROXBOROUGH PHILA.

Report of Roxborough Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	34
No. admitted during year	
Total No. in Home and received during year	
No. died, discharged and eloped	6
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	28
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	31

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 5,167.83
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 97.63	
Cost of out-door relief	550.45	
Cost of other outside expenses	605.03—	1,253.11
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		4,214.72
Average weekly cost per capita		2.55
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses		5,467.83
Total receipts other than County		870.31
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse		4,597.52

Improvements—Repairs to Barn and out buildings.

Board of Directors and officers and Postoffice address—Pres. B. W. Hagy, 520 Hermdaye St.; Treas. H. A. Markley, Manatawnee Road; Secy. N. L. Jones, 4302 Cresson St

Location—Roxborough, Postoffice, Roxborough.

Number of Acres, 40, value of Buildings, $14,000.00, value of Acres, $32,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 8, Females, 10, Total 18.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 28.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Report of Schuylkill County Almshouse, or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1912:

No. of Inmates at close of last year		579
No. admitted during year		527
Total No. in Home and received during year		
No. died, discharged and eloped		474
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912		560
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year		581
Total amount expended for all purposes		$124,943.95
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 1,339.05	
Cost of out-door relief	25,307.98	
Cost of other outside expenses	22,311.11—	47,619.09
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		$75,985.81
Average weekly cost per capita		1.65
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses		
Total receipts other than County		3,513.00
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		124,943.95.

Improvements—The County has erected a building for Insane patients at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, this building is for the purpose of taking care of all the County Insane patients.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Adress—H. H. Brownmiller, Orwinsburg, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Giraidville, Pa. Ames Spaneake, Pine Grove, Pa.; (Steward) M. S. Albright (Clerk) Thos. Peel.

Location—Manheim Twp., Postoffice, Schuyl Haven Pa.

Number of Acres, 187, value of Acres, 70.00

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males, 46, Females, 59, Total, 105.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 597.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

EVERY Poor District Childrens Aid Society and Charitable Institution in the State should be represented at our Fortieth Anniversary at Carlisle, Pa. in 1914.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



HELD AT

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1914

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CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

October 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1914

The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.

1914



A Group of the Members of the Convention at Carlisle, Pa., taken at the Indian School in front of Dining Hall, October 7, 1914.

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ORGANIZATION

FOR 1915.

PRESIDENT.

D. A. MACKIN Retreat

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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JNO. H. FLAHERTY Pittsburgh

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R. D. WOLFF Greensburg

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J. H. MEYERS Huntingdon
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HON. J. D. FALLER Cumberland
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COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

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JOHN D. FALLON Carlisle
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COMMITTEES—Continued

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D. A. MACKIN Retreat

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

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C. W. SMILES Pittston
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L. C. COLBORN Somerset



MR. D. A. MACKIN.

Superintendent of County Home, Central Poor District, Luzerne County and President of the Association.

Fortieth Annual Convention
OF THE
Association of
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Held at Carlisle, Pennsylvania
October 5th to 8th, 1914

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania convened in the Court House at Carlisle, Pa., on Monday evening at 7:30, when a half hour was spent in greeting the members and citizens of Carlisle, after which the meeting was called to order by the President, Andrew S. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Devotional Exercises were conducted by Rev. A. N. Hagerty, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle, who read the 13th Chapter of Ephesians, and offered prayer as follows:

Almighty and ever blessed God, we come to Thee at the beginning of the sessions of this Association, which has for its purpose the great mission upon which our Lord has sent us his people, and we seek Thy blessing, Thy direction in all its affairs by right and by truth, through both Thy Love and Thy help. Oh, Lord, we pray for the work of this Association, which has so long ministered in Thy name to the help of the people of our Commonwealth, and we pray that its ministry may be continued and multiplied, that its friends may gather about it until it shall accomplish the great work year by year which Thou hast intended it to do.

Our Father, we ask Thee that the evil in our Commonwealth that produce the conditions requiring this great Organization may be abated. We pray, Almighty God, for the destruction of the powers of evil, the great curse of drink that it may be put away, the great curse of sin in all forms, that comes upon our state and upon our land, and upon the world, as the result of this great evil. We pray, Oh, Lord, that Thy people in this state may arise in their might to do away with all forms of iniquity, and that this may be a Commonwealth in which Thy name will be honored and glorified and in which Thy people may be able to live in prosperity, in quietness and peace, in contentment and comfort.

Lord, as we bow before Thee, we would this moment remember the nations that are at war. We lift our hearts again to Thee, Oh, God, that Thou wilt stretch forth Thy hand that Thou wilt quiet the passions, the bitterness and the malice of the men, that peace may come. We lift our hearts to Thee, dear Lord, situated as we are in this blessed land of peace and plenty, for those who have been deprived of all the comforts of life and this night are wandering in poverty and weariness and suffering and death. God be merciful unto the men who are in authority and power, that this great war, this awful tragedy may cease.

Come, Lord, and abide with us all and accept us in Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

At this time Hon. Francis J. Torrence approached the platform and asked permission to interrupt the session for a moment and made the following presentation remarks:

Mr. President, may I interrupt these proceedings a few minutes? I would like to say first, to all those who are interested in this work, and I presume all of you are, that it is a pleasant duty to be here, after attending these meetings for over twenty years, to see with us the faces of the Commissioners of the various Counties, and Directors of the Poor; of those interested in charitable work, year after year, until now this Fortieth Anniversary of the existence of this Association.

Mr. President, to you I present in behalf of your Association, the use of this gavel, which has been prepared for this occasion with the hope that your successor in office will conduct himself in the affairs of the Association as honorably, as successfully and as pleasantly as you have yourself. (Applause.)

President Miller responded to the presentation of the gavel in a very able manner as follows:

I thank the Association through your Mr. Torrence for this delicate reminder bestowed (for temporary use) on your helpless and inoffensive victim.

I like to know the history of men and things, and not long ago I had occasion to look up the origin and history of the gavel. This innocent looking instrument, which you see, in its early days was not used to call to order such splendid assemblages as this. The gavel was originally no aristocrat. It is of Pagan origin. It has been the weapon of cannibals and head-hunters, and typefied the law of the jungle. Introduced into civilization in early times, it has an ancient and distinguish ancestory. It was carried among the trappings of the gallant Knights errant of the days of Chivalry.

In the Crusades many an infidel's head was cracked under its righteous stroke. In later times it was often most effective as a drugless anesthetic for obstreperous prisoners. A tap on the head with it usually compelled obedience

The Gavel for official occasions dates back to Roman times. It was used when Cateline addressed the Roman Senate, and requested the Honorable Senators to gather up their togas and lend him their ears.

In the early English Parliaments the gavel was a very ornate instrument. It was bound in bands of gold and beautifully chased. It was carried before officials and laid on the table of a legislative body as a symbol of authority when the House was in session. But the ornate gavel of medieval times has gone to the curio corner, with the Roman spear, the cross bow, the spinning wheel and the split skirt, and we have now the chaste and simple exponent of the presiding officer.

Is not this gavel a fitting symbol of the work of this Association, and especially that department of it which comes under the care of the work of the Children's Aid Societies and kindred organizations?

This wood is ebony, dark as night. It was taken out of the depths of a dense forest in Africa, where the sunlight never pentrates, or out of the jungles of the Soudan, where pythons kiss and creep and noxious vapers poison the air, and all the surroundings are deadly. It was brought out into the sunlight, cut and chiseled and polished, bound with bands of silver, and fashioned into the beautiful instrument which you see before you.

You ladies go into darkened homes and take the children, with evil environments, of ill starred birth or tainted heredity, with no star of hope to shine into their young lives, you bring them into the sunshine of love and affection, care for them, educate them and put happiness into their lives, bind them with the silver cords of love, polish them into the similitude of a palace, and build them as stones into the great temple of human endeavor and usefulness. Eternity alone will reveal the far-



HON. W. F. SADDLER.

President Judge of the Courts of Cumberland County, Penna., who in a very gracious manner welcomed the members to the City of Carlisle, and delivered a very able address on Probation and First Offenders and added much to the interest of the Convention and entertainment of the members.

reaching benificent influences which will flow from your work of faith and labor of love. I thank the Association again for this artistic gavel.

Applause.

Music was rendered by the Misses Lena Wenger and Eugenia Mapes, and Messrs. Chas. A. Goodyear, who sang "The Miller's Wooing," by Faning, very beautifully.

Greetings and Freedom of the City were to have been given by Peter S. Morris, Mayor of Carlisle, but in his absence, John D. Faller, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, bade the Association welcome in the following words:

JOHN D. FALLER'S GREETING.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am not the Mayor of the City and I regret to announce that because of a slight indisposition on the part of Mr. Morris, our Mayor, he will not be with you tonight. He has asked me to extend to you his official greetings. and to say that you are more than welcome to Carlisle.

I might add that this ceremony on the part of the Mayor is commonly called extending or giving the keys of the City. Carlisle has no keys, it needs none. When you come into Carlisle on our railroad, they bring you up the principal street and land you in the heart of the town, the very act seems to say, Here is our town, help yourselves.

The Mayor thinks that there will be no trouble with any of your getting out of the town, but in case any of you shoud get into difficulty with the police, to put it in the common terms, "get pinched" call him up, he said any hour of the day or night, and he will gladly be on hand to see that you are promptly released. (Applause.)

President Miller next introudced Hon. W. F. Sadler, Judge of the Cumberland County Courts, of Carlisle, who delivered the Address of Welcome.

Address of Welcome by Hon. W. F. Sadler. Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am gratified to have the opportunity to welcome to our town those who have been delegated to attend this Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the Commonwealth.

Our citizens are pleased, and feel complimented that this ancient borough was chosen as the place for your convocation, and for them, I assure you that every hospitality within their power will be extended with alacrity. The keys of the municipality are placed in your hands; its homes are open to you for rest and refreshment, and all our inhabitants hope that your visit may be a pleasant one, as well as a profitable one for the causes you represent.

It is by comparison of experience and suggestions that progress is made in all departments of life. In those altruistic in character, as well as in business lines.

We can all rejoice that we have been permitted to live in this 20th century of the Christian era. That we are surrounded by influences and institutions and active organizations which have for their aims, the care of the worthy poor, the unfortunate, those who are feeble in body and mind, as well as concern for the youth. The generations who

are soon to take the places of the mature of today and who will compose the community of the future and upon whom the weal or woe of the nation, hereafter will depend.

We no longer permit our worthy fellows to perish by the wayside or act on the presumption that they are criminals and so treat them; nor the penniless widow and children to perish for want of sustenance; no longer chain the insane member of a family in the garret as was not infrequently done in this county in the former times even as late as in my own day and generation.

We live in a human age, one in which mankind are more keenly realizing their common brotherhood than in any era of the world's history and one in which the example set by the Great Master nearly two thousand years ago, in healing the leper and the victims of other diseases, and ailments, is being followed as never hitherto and when his injunctions to his disciples to go out into the world on errands of mercy to the inhabitants of the earth is having its influence on the conduct of all worthy men and women of this day and generation.

And I here may be pardoned for the suggestion, that it has been wisely said that "Charity begins at Home," and while I would not say anything or do anything to promote selfishness in our people or from which the same might be inferred yet for years I have not been oblivious of the fact that while there may not have been too great concern about the social, moral and religious welfare of those who reside beyond our borders, yet observation and experience have deeply impressed me with the fact that too little attention has been paid to those of our land; to those immediately about us. The command of the Master to "Go and preach the Gospel to all Nations" was not intended and should not be regarded as a command and must not be regarded even as an implication that we should be indifferent to those residing in the neighborhoods and nations where we dwell.

I therefore beg of these organizations and this audience generally that when efforts are made to secure betterment and relief, and benevolence is dispensed, to have first concern for those who live in the boroughs, wards and townships in which you reside; that the native population should have first regard—as our own households should have preference to that of our neighbors. That we should not forget that there are more homicides committed in the United States in proportion to its population than in any other civilized or semi-civilized nation on the globe, while other crimes against persons and property are by no means on the decrease. Indeed, I fear that if an investigation were had, that, in many cases, conditions will be found to be no better than they are in Tokio or Hong Kong.

Now while it is not only laudable to make such provision as is done by poor boards and charitable associations and the benevolently disposed is most praiseworthy, yet the duty is as high to employ all reasonable effort to limit the number in our own midst, who will require such aid and relief, to the greatest extent possible.

This involves the care, supervision and training and treatment of our own youth.

We live in a period where much is written and spoken about the coversation of our natural resources. Thoughtful men and women have come to realize the grave importance of limiting and is preventing as far as possible the waste of our natural resources. Timber and coal have lately and probably first engaged serious public attention in this respect. We are told that deposits of coal, (this necessity for our comfort and largely so for manufacturing operations), is not inexhaustible and that, while it will last for these purposes for some generations

to come, yet the supply is not unlimited and cannot be everlasting and that as an increased amount annually mined, that eventually the supply will be so reduced, that its cost will be well nigh prohibitive to those who would heat their houses and generate power therewith.

That our wooded territory is rapidly becoming deforrested; the supply of needed timber is rapidly diminishing, while incidentally the hills made barren are seriously affecting the supply of moisture and the fall of rain necessary for successful agricultural operations.

We also should not fail to take heed that we have a national resource, not only of important concern, but more important than those referred to, that if not wholly disregarded, has not claimed in our opinion, that serious concern which its importance demands.

We want to make provision that the continuance of the supply of men and women, of the character of those of their descendants we have as a nation obtained unexampled prosperity, opportunities and enviable happiness of its inhabitants, and who have demonstrated that, a goveernment by those who are governed, is the form best suited to promote the happiness and welfare of all the inhabitants.

The several states, realizing that if they would have citizens capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities as free citizens, they must provide means for their education, and as a result the common school systems were established in all of them so that poverty should be no hindrance to the acquirement of elemental knowledge, and to those whose unselfish labors and untiring zeal made this possible, no praise is too great for bestowal.

When this was provided, it was believed and declared by many that the state had discharged its full duty to our youth. In my boyhood days, when the school system of Pennsylvania was comparatively new, I then read and heard it stated that crime would be practically eliminated thereby. Statistics were compiled showing that those confined in prisons were illiterate to the extent at least 75 or 80 per cent, and it was insisted that if men were all educated, violations of our criminal codes would be a neglible number.

But the experience of three quarters of a century has taught us otherwise, and demonstrated that the mere acquisition of the knowledge taught at our public schools alone does not of itself insure universal moral conduct or good citizenship. Our recollection calls to mind the fact that many of the sturdy men and women of our early worthy settlers could neither read nor write. It too common that more is expected from a change in our laws than is ever realized.

So, when one professes to having discovered a panacea for all human ills, be they physical or social, while the adoption of his remedy or plans may work some benefit and often result in vast improvement, yet it seldom fulfils expectations. While progress invokes the adoption of novelties it does not follow that there should be a neglect or an abandonment of those well tried schemes which have in the past worked for the benefit of our social organization.

Men are apt to generalize on too slender a basis of facts or experience.

A most worthy man called on me some days ago and said that a jurist of one of the counties of this state had certified that 75 per cent. of all crimes were due to the use of intoxicating drinks and asked me if I would give a similar statement. I told him that no one could be much more deeply impressed with the ruin and suffering wrought by intoxicating drinks than myself and that I was willing to use every effort in my power by vote or otherwise to wipe out the evil of in-

temperance, but that such a statement made to him, I feared was hasty or ill-considered. That in our county we had just tried a man for homicide; that during the last twenty-five years three others had been convicted and executed for the like offense, and two others tried, both of whom deserved conviction, and that in not one of these cases was the party intoxicated when the fatal wounds were inflicted by them nor had the use of whiskey anything to do with the commission of the offenses. That we have at present a considerable number of men in the penitentiary sent from this county, more than a score, and that a very large proportion of them were not under the influence of liquor when the offenses were committed for which they are imprisoned, and not in a single case where the crime was a very heinous one! The lately published statement signed by a large proportion of the inmates of that institution that they were there because of the use of whiskey, ought to be taken with great allowance and needs other verification before acceptance.

The bank robber, the safe breaker, the counterfeiter and many others do not, as a rule, commit such offenses while intoxicated. I have no disposition to minimize the evils of rum, but while the prohibition of the use of intoxicants will, I am sure, limit crime it will not abolish it altogether. It will be only one laudable step to insure human betterment! So, in fitting children for manhood and womanhood, you need more than a common school education. Their environment must have concern, their mentality reckoned with, temptations removed or limited, a cherry word or helping hand extended, as well as care.

We should keep in mind that some children will go wrong in spite of the best training and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate!

What is demanded is the employment of every agency, moral, religious and social, which will tend to the proper training and education of our youth if we would insure that the generation following us may not only be worthy, but as a whole be composed of citizens who will be an improvement on the present one, and the burdens on poor boards and charitable organizations lessened.

I have been requested to say a word about the system of parole for those who commit breaches of our criminal statutes.

Paroles in this state may be made of those confined in our penitentiaries upon the recommendation of the Inspectors of these Institutions, and also by the district courts! With the legislation providing for the latter I am in hearty accord and my experience in our own court has impressed me with its wisdom.

No one who has lived an observant life; no one who has watched sin and crime and punishment, but must have come to realize the enormous amount of misbehavior that is the result of men's ignorance and want of mental scope, heredity, environment, temptation and the impulsiveness of youth. These should have due consideration. First offences surely may well be intelligently inquired into by the lower courts, who try offenders and who are usually residents of the same neighborhood. We have in this town a number who have been probated for first offences and who have never since been guilty or even charged again with criminal offences. If put under the care and supervision of a probation officer, to whom they must make report, reform can be expected in my opinion in a large percentage of cases, not all, but in many. This policy is not a novel one. The Christ, you will remember, said to the erring woman, "Go and sin no more," rather than deliver her over for punishment.

This is in my opinion more to be hoped for and expected from the paroling of first offenders, especially if guilty of minor misdemeanors and felonies, by the said district courts, than in cases of those confined in penitentiaries who have been sentenced for heinous offences, often old and habitual criminals and of whose career those who grant paroles have little if any knowledge.

We have not as yet devised any system for the treatment of crime that seems effectual to generally deter its commission or ensure the reform of offenders, but I feel justified in asserting that as a rule no youth should be sent to prison for his first offence and be subjected to the demoralizing association and influence by which he will be necessarily surrounded, unless it clearly appears to the court that he is a degenerate whose character will not likely be modified by influence, good or bad.

Indeed in England, the country which always has been foremost in devising and rendering effective measures and movements, for the welfare of the race have lately introduced into parliament a statute forbidding the sentencing to prison of anyone under the age of twenty-one years.

Now while the common school, prohibition laws, reformatories and parole systems are all beneficial in reducing the need for poor houses and assistance from charitable organizations, yet other organized efforts and influence must be devised and brought into requisition if ideal social conditions are ever to be realized. We must not depend too much upon legal enactments to enforce morality or to assure good citizenship.

In conclusion we would earnestly urge the co-operation and continuation of all agencies which have for their aim the relief and care of the distressed, the impoverished, the old and the feeble in body and mind and the mitigation of the ills and misfortunes of our fellow men and women and make efforts to surround them with such conditions as will give them comfort and happiness, and also join in contributing efforts to grow a sturdy and worthy citizenship from the young. In this service of doing good you will deserve and win the approbation of the humane and patriotic for all time to come. Our nation cannot be too paternal in its solicitude and care for its youth.

The address of Judge Sadler was received with applause.

Mrs. Reed B. Teitrick, of Carlisle was then introduced by the President. Mrs. Teitrick gave the Address of Welcome to the Ladies and Children's Aid Societies, which was as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. REED B. TEITRICK.

"This part of the evening's exercises is called on the official program "Welcome to the Ladies' and Children's Aid Societies." Ladies, I wish to believe that the gentlemen who arranged this program were actuated not merely by a feeling of courtesy in providing a special welcome to the ladies, but I would rather believe and would rather impress you with the feeling that they recognize that this is a phase of work wherein women are pre-eminently useful and a sphere outside the home in which no one could wish to restrict her. From the broad platform of social service men and women reach down together to sustain the weak an to lift the unfortunate to a firmer footing. The hand that rocks the cradle most often ministers unto the infirm and desolate and the Madonna heart most often beats in pity and love for suffering little ones.

Social sympathy and service form the keynote of our age. The era of selfishness and ease is passing. Men no longer take pride in shutting themselves off from their fellow men to live either in fasting or feasting. The sentiment of **social obligation** is becoming so strong that we cannot enjoy our banquets so peacefully when we know that others live on the refuse from garbage or gnaw crusts and starve. Stately mansions **lose** some of their attractiveness when we know of so many who are crowded into dark disease-breeding hovels and tenements. Lives of leisure do not appeal so strongly to men and women since they shudder at the horrors of the sweat shop and hear the wail of wasted childhood forced to toil for food.

Christ's followers are using more widely than ever before as their text for daily living, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister." Of the thousands and thousands of Christians who pray every day, Thy kingdom come, on earth as it is in heaven," an increasing number are suiting their lives and work to that petition. So it should be for God does not hire laborers, he expects his sons and daughters to do his work.

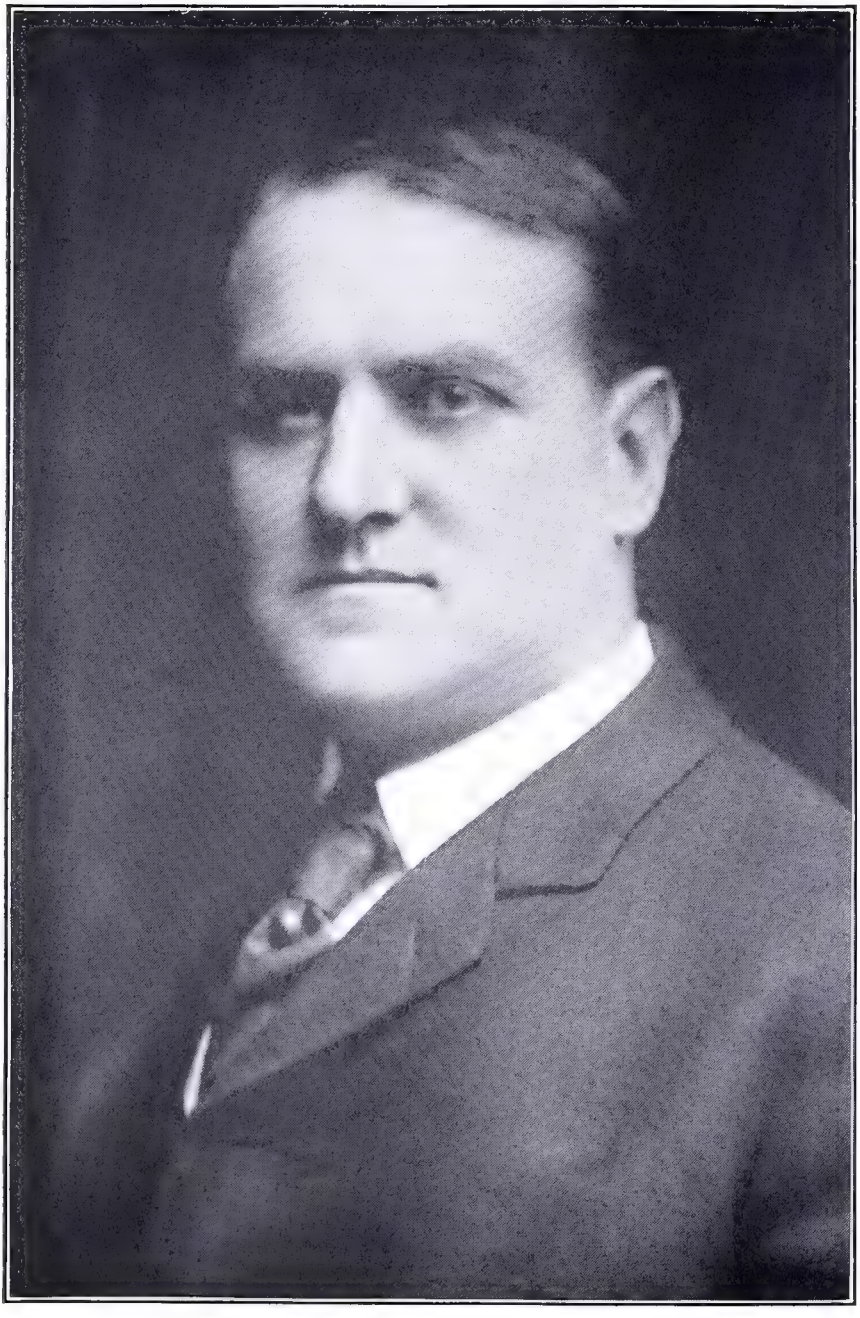
Men are recognizing by their manner of living as never before that "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself." Yesterday witnessed the impressive sight of a whole nation bowed in prayer for peace among their warring brothers.

We in welcoming you, and you in welcoming each other to this conference are stirred by the sentiment of human helpfulness which is common to all engaged in philanthropic work. Earnest living, personal sacrifice and mutual service weld **social** workers most closely together. Just as houses are of many styles of architecture but the prevading spirit of all home is love, so although the forms of social service are many and varied, through all must sound the universal note of sympathy.

A conference such as yours to be most useful should yield help in at least three definite directions. (1) In giving working details for more efficient administration, (2) in forming practical plans for enlarging the scope of **preventive** charity, (3) in giving clearer vision and greater inspiration to all who take part therein.

Let us keep clearly before us the truth that there are two kinds of charity, (1) remedial, such as alms-giving pure and simple; (2) preventive, such as providing work. The former, while often absolutely necessary, may in some cases be injurious, while the latter is always beneficial. Just as we are now asking of the medical profession to **keep** us in **health** as well as **cure** our bodily ills, so the world is demanding of philanthropy to employ preventive measures as well as to **dispense** charity. I am strongly led to present this view to you ladies tonight because of the certainty that there will be much work this winter calling for the help of clear-thinking, efficient sympathetic women. Business depression if it continues throughout the winter can but cause unusual suffering. The **present** situation on account of **enforced** idleness is already serious but it threatens before the winter is over to become tragic.

The improvident poor whom we have always with us must be saved from suffering as in other winters. But the great problem is how to sustain and direct without loss of self-respect, the many **thrifty** families who see with despair their small savings melting away while they prosecute a fruitless search for work. To furnish relief to these worthy people without pauperizing them and to preserve their integrity and independence **work** must be distributed rather than **alms.** It seems that no effort should be spared by the authorities of the state



HON. JOHN K. TENER.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who extended to the members the greetings of the State and in a very delightful and entertaining manner gave a Blast of Cheer to the Members.

and of the different municipalities to carry on at this time all reasonable work on public parks, roads and buildings in order to provide employment for some of these needy ones.

This situation demands careful consideration for it calls for efficient management as well as for much practical **personal** work.

Efficiency is the watchword of present day progress, and it is no more needed in the industrial world than in **social** work. While believing heartily in efficiency methods in social work, I wish to urge also the need for **personal** interest and service. For——

"Tis the personal touch in this world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine;
That means much more to the fainting heart
Than shelter or bread or wine
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er
And bread lasts but for a day
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice,
Live on in the heart always.

Thinking of those women who have been friends and protectors of the poor in all ages, thinking of those devoted women who during our own great Civil war nursed and comforted friend and foe, thinking of the noble women who are now ministering amid death and ruin across the seas, thinking of the great band of devoted women in many lands who are continually giving of themselves and their possessions to earth's unfortunate ones, Carlisle cordially welcomes the women who have come to take part in this Conference on Charities.

Mrs. Teitrick's address was received with applause.

President Miller: We are honored now by having present with us The Honorable John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, who will speak to us at this time.

Governor Tener was received with great applause.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR TENER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Naturally I am very much interested in the object and purpose of this meeting, and I find a distinct pleasure and a very agreeable duty in coming here tonight to participate with you, even in a small way, in your considerations, in all that you are doing tonight and through this conference for the poor. Naturally the problem of the care of our poor is ever with us. The State has its obligations and the individual has his obligations, or hers, and the societies, theirs, and to the same end. I was particularly taken with the point the last speaker made of the potentialities of giving—how to give, what to give, and how much more you give when you give opportunity than when you give the money or the bread, which lasts just for the day, and I know that you men and you women who are considering, and who are administering practically to the Board in a practical way, you are serving offices that you today have the very best knowledge and the very best viewpoints of the whole situation

It was my very great pleasure during the past sessions of Legislature, both that of 1911 and 1913, to meet in my official capacity and in a most pleasant way, many of your members, here in Harrisburg, interested as you were in your several forms of charities and in the administration of your work, whatever it might be, and I endeavored with each visitation to ascertain just what was in the mind of those

who were interested and who came soliciting. I am glad to say that I found in nearly all of them a real, practical, genuine, well thought-out viewpoint on just what they wanted, and what they wanted to do. With some others, I found but vacant theories and idealisms that never could be attained. I found some who thought they could go into the poor districts, and by shorter hours and by different environment, that little girl would be dressed in a fine dress, and with her curly hair, she would be out in the sunshine and she would be happy, little realizing the enormous work to be done before those ideals could be attained.

If the past four years have meant anything in the affairs of this state they have meant a forward movement for the betterment of every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania, and especially with regard to our dependants, criminal, insane, the poor, the indigent, the sick in body as well as in mind, and to that end advanced steps, great advanced steps and much progress has been made. Perhaps the most noticeable one, not to you, but generally speaking, to our citizenship, is the new idea of caring for our criminals. Those who are sent to the penitentiary—thieves, those who kill, etc.,—today, instead of housing them between four walls with little light and sunshine, and little occupation, many of them, and preparation is being made for all, that they be out in the open under the sky, in the sunshine, working with their hands at honest toil, so that when night comes they are honestly, physically tired, and it was, following my duty as I found it, I visited the new Western Penitentiary only recently and there interrogated some of the prisoners, and while they really did not say, 'this is the life,' still they said 'if we must be in jail, here is the place to be, because when we get out of here we will be able to work, and we know how to do it.' And so, they go out of our splendid institutions strong, physically, and ready to take up the real work. I claim that that is one hundred, yes, a thousand times better than to sit with them and talk with them and have them read tracts and books and all that sort of thing. Today they can go out and roam those thousands of acres that we have there, they can till the soil, harvest the crops, prune the trees, and gather the fruits and when they leave, if they still feel like hiding their heads from society, they can go to the foot or a mountain, and with the money they earn in a penitentiary, take up some of the land and cultivate it, and the crops they gather and the fruits they raise will be just as sweet as those garnered and raised by any Christian.

So, I am delighted, indeed, to note this great interest in what is being done by the State, because you are an arm of the State Government, as it works through you into the most remote sections of the State. I am glad to know that we have now on our books some legislative laws which will provide for the care of the feeble-minded, the women of child-bearing age, and this past session we have been particularly attentive to the appeals brought us. Provision is also made for the erection of an Industrial Home for Girls, something the State has never had before. Then there is a great mission, the centre of such work as you are doing, and where all that can be said on the problem that you are considering here can be centered in that connection, for its recommendation to the next Legislature, and I refer to the one which is to consider the broad subject of Our Dependants —whether or not the State in itself or through the municipality, the community and the county shall take care of the indigent and the insane. The problem is a great one. I feel that since the state is contributing to the education of every boy and girl in the state, giving them

the free use of text books, and so on, and under this great school code we have today not only the best schools, but the very best school system in all of the United States. I feel, also, that a higher education should be offered to every boy and girl, free, if they demand it, and if they ask for it. The great question is—to what extent should the state commit itself, and to what extent is the expectation of the citizenship of the state to the care and maintenance of our poor and our insane? It is quite a problem, and I sincerely trust that the recommendation brought in by the Commission will meet the hearty approval of all of you.

But there is that definite idea now, not the idealism and theorizing, that I spoke of, because that is all past and gone, and the State of Pennsylvania is down to the facts. Those working in these interests are finding out what to do, and committing themselves to the doing of it, and providing for the maintenance of these people, and I hope that your society will be as successful with the incoming Governor and the incoming Legislature as you have been with the present one, because I feel in going out of office not a single conscientious scruple in having denied the Board of Public Charities or any society connected therewith, anything in my power, which would tend to further the accomplishment of their aims. I have rested my faith absolutely in the splendid State Board of Charities. (Applause.) They gave of their time, their brains, and their patience, to the consideration of every problem that came before us — every state institution, every semi-state institution—and while the prodigal legislators, believing that they could some way appropriate and pay out almost twice the revenue of the state, gave to the semi-state institutions and others more than $21,000,000.00. In order that the appropriation might not exceed the revenue, it was necessary, therefore, for the executor to pare them down within the revenue, and in doing so, it was necessary to take more than $5,000,000.00 from the appropriation to the charities, and just to show the feeling I had for our Board of Charities; I realized that they, having gone into every subject, every proposition, and every item, knew much more than I did about it, the ultimate result was that when the sum was added up the appropriation came within $27,000 of the appropriation recommended by this splendid Board of Charities. I know of no greater tribute to an administrative board than that, and I would like to take this occasion, since I may not have another, to thank them for the splendid service they have always rendered, and are rendering now, and voice the belief that our charities are better served in the hands of a Board of Charities rather than a Department of Charities.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to be here tonight.

Governor Tener's address was received with great applause.

President Miller: We thank the Governor for taking his time, (I know he is a very busy man) in coming over here tonight. I know he has always been a friend of this Association and every Association for the betterment of humanity.

Archie Ruggles, of Carlisle, very delightfully entertained the audience with a Tenor Solo entitled "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

L. C. Colborn: I want to announce that Governor Tener, who has so generously and graciously come here and given this Association this

blast of cheer and encouragement, is required to leave to go back to Harrisburg, and it was announced on this program that he would hold a Reception, together with Judge Sadler and others, to meet the citizens of Carlisle, and shake hands with the Governor. Now the Governor would be pleased to meet any or all of the members of this Association, and I would suggest before he goes that we have a recess before we continue our program, of about five minutes, that we may all have the pleasure of greeting Governor Tener before he departs from us.

I make this as a motion.

The motion was seconded and a recess was ordered, but on account of the Governor's being in consultation with the Board just at this moment, the next speaker was called, and the recess was deferred until the end of Mr. Colborn's address, which follows:

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
CARLISLE, PENNA., L. C. COLBORN.

Mr. Mayor, Judge Sadler, Governor Tener, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, we return our most grateful and sincere thanks to you, Mr. Mayor, for the greetings you have extended to us from your city, to you, Judge Sadler, for the very cordial welcome and hospitality extended us on behalf of your citizens, as well as the very wise and interesting solution and suggestions in regard to those who are first overtaken in crime, and to you, Governor Tener, for the blast of cheer from the grand old Commonwealth. Brethren of this Association, I feel that we are most singularly honored on this occasion in being so cordially, hospitably and royally received, greeted by the chief officer of the City, the President Judge of the County and Chief Executive of the State, representing the Ministerial, the Judicial and Executive Departments of the State. Should we be found guilty of committing any trespass or any high crime or misdemeanor, by the Mayor, we can appeal to His Honor, Judge Sadler, and after being weighed in the balance and found wanting, and are denied a Probationary sentence, we can petition His Excellency, Governor Tener, to extend to us Executive Clemency and grant a pardon to us.

I trust however there will be no occasion for the exercise of either the Ministerial, Judicial or Executive enforcement of the law upon us, while we sojourn in your city. Yea, we would not be true to the Association we represent if we were not grateful for this generous welcome.

We could, with much propriety, cease our labors, without hearing more and feel repaid for coming, for the nice things said, and words of wisdom uttered, which will be food for investigation and practice for days to come. This very cordial and generous welcome reminds me of a very amusing occurrence that happened in my home town which expresses in a measure our gratitude to you. Messrs. Cook & Beerits were very successful grocerymen in Somerset, both genial, pleasant and successful. A Mr. Brubaker, a farmer, and what we would term a Pennsylvania Dutchman, was a patron of the store. On one occasion, he came to the store when Mr. Beerits was in, and after the salutations of the day, weather, crops, etc., were gone through, Mr. Beerits asked: "Well, Levi, vas willen so hoben?" Levi replied, "Harry, eich will hoben for finfth cent worth segar." Mr. Beerits, as his custom was, went to the cigar case, took out nearly a box of cigars and set them down for Mr. Brubaker to select three from. When Mr.

Brubaker saw him set the box down, his eyes fairly danced, when he laid down his nickel, and exclaimed "yei! Yei! so fell for finfth cent," and appropriated the box of cigars. The joke was so good that Mr. Beerits never demurred.

In this instance, I feel as we have received so much for so little return. I was not to make this response, and so informed Mr. Miller, our worthy President, and Mr. Solenberger, our Assistant Secretary, and asked them to suggest some one to do this. They both wrote me that it was agreed by all that I would have to respond to the address of welcome. Well, I feel that neither of them are Washingtons, and lack that one virtue. It reminds me of an incident that happened when, as Henry Houck says, I kept school. There was a good old Deacon living in our town who brought up his children as the divine book authorized him—"in the fear and admonition of the Lord." His son escaped a task in school by telling what was not exactly the truth. It came to his father's ears and he took his son to task about it, and asked him what a lie was. When he replied, "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble," so Mr. Miller and Solenberger found it when they charged me with this duty. I will admit it is a very pleasant duty, and as my genial friend, Mr. Thuerer, in Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, in response to my telling him that I thought this would be the largest and most interesting of any convention we have ever held, replied "that the best was good enough for him." From the number present, the interest I see manifested in their faces, my prediction of the 40th Anniversary of the Association will be fully verified, and Mr. Thuerer fully satisfied.

Now, that you have extended to us such a royal welcome, described to us the merits, advantages and interesting historical sketch of your city, as well as hurling at us chunks of useful information, and wise suggestions which will enrich us all, let me tell you in turn, what we represent, who we are, and what we are here for: Officially, we represent the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, and literally, we represent every phase of Charitable work in the Commonwealth as well as the correction and training work of the defectives and delinquents who have become wards of the State by reason of being physically defective in mind or body and unable to care for themselves, and degenerates who require training.

We are here from all parts of the Commonwealth. There is scarcely a county that is not represented by some one, some who have been engaged in some phase of the work of the charities of the State for years. We are here in the interest of humanity, fulfilling the divine injunction to care for the poor, and to provide ways and means of more perfectly carrying out the divine command, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and love our neighbor as ourselves, and forever proclaim that we are, "our brother's keeper." This Association was organized in 1875, in the City of Pittsburg and the first Convention was held in the City of Altoona in the same year. We are now convened to hold our 40th Convention. The good she has accomplished cannot be estimated.

The finely equipped Almshouses throughout the State, our splendid and magnificient institutions for the caring of our afflicted and the training of our delinquents has been the work of this Association. Every law enacted by our Legislature in the interest of the poor and afflicted citizens, are monuments of wisdom, love and philanthropy of the State to her dependent, afflicted and delinquent wards—all of which had their inception advocacy and support in this Association.

May I recall a few of the more important of these laws.

FIRST: The law prohibiting children to remain in our Almshouses

SECOND: The establishing of the hospital at Wernersville for the chronic insane.

THIRD: The establishing of the feeble minded institution at Polk.

FOURTH: The County care Act, permitting counties to care for their chronic and quiet insane.

These are but a few, yet the most important Acts of Assembly, which were the direct out growth of the Association. The history of these is most interesting indeed Time will not permit more than referring to them, yet I cannot refrain from speaking of one. Prior to 1882 our Almshouses were filled with children. In fact, it was the dumping ground for lazy and indolent parents to send their children to the poor house to be raised until a certain age The influence of the poor houses and the inmates in them was most bainful, on the minds of these children—it educated them to be paupers. Many of the paupers of today in our County Homes, are the children that were raised in the homes when young In our poor house, there were some 43 children at this time.

In 1882, this Association held its convention in Somerset There appeared at this convention a very sweet and dear little woman, an Angel of Mercy who who traveled from Philadelphia, Mrs. E. A. Punchion, whose sole mission was to get this Association interested in behalf of the children at the County Homes in the State. They took up the question and unanimously passed a resolution asking that an Act of Assembly be enacted prohibiting children to be retained in poor houses, and appointed a committee to see after this legislation. The result was that the Act of 25th May, 1883, was passed, and stands today as a memorial to Mrs. Punchion and a blessing to the children. Since then, our Childrens' Aid Societies have taken up the work of caring for the dependent children. Their work will be rehearsed to you during the convention. Therefore, I will refrain from saying anything in regard to their work, much as I would like to.

We are here holding our 40th Convention, the object and purpose is to devise ways to more perfectly ameliorate dependency, stop the increase of the mentally and physically afflicted, and release the ravages of diseases and provide a system that may ultimately wipe out much of the dependency of the State.

Charity in its broadest sense is defined as "That disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellowmen and to do them good, love, benevolence; good will." Wadsworth says "The charities that soothe, and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers." Buckwater says: "The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable." Truth, that imperial virtue upon which the foundation of the Christian world rests, and beyond this, Christ in his teachings places charity as first of all virtues, God is love, the very source of power, dominion and hope.

"Faith, Hope and Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity." I have defined these that we may have a deeper conception of what charity stands for, both from a temperal and spiritual standpoint. As we have asserted, our dear old Commonwealth stands first, of all her sister states in her Charities, for the care of the poor, afflicted, dependent and delinquent classes. Her magnificent and finely equipped institutions for these classes is a glory to her benevolence and love to them. Is this charity Up to the present, this has been a necessity, and we all point with pride to the splendid provisions the State has made for them and is doing for them, but we have reached an age in which a broader meaning of Charity is being interpreted and

which ultimately will be for the benefit of our fellow man and the race. We are fast realizing that charity is the product of injustice done the human race which make many the object of our care, help and protection. Our charities, of which we are justly proud of, only give temporary relief, but if we can work out a system to prevent pauperism, it will be better than caring for them. When we can work out a system of Christian justice, we will have solved the question. The Christian churches are discarding the idea of it being a doctrinal age. It is not a theological age, it is a practical age, in which the practical things of life are looked on through a Christian spirit. Never before in the history of the world have there been so many men taking part in the work of the Christian religion and churches as at the present, and their efforts are directed toward the benefitting of their fellow man, mainly through and by the teachings of Jesus, the Christ.

The causes of poverty results from, First: booze, disease and sickness, and in this class is included the feeble minded, idotic, insane, deaf and dumb. The other causes are industrial accidents, mismanagement, dishonesty and oppression of others.

The booze question is being fast eliminated, as one of the great causes. God grant that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants may be forever suppressed in our Country. State by State is ridding itself of this accursed evil. Our very efficient Board of Public Charities and Department of Health are making great inroads upon many of the diseases such as diptheria, hydrophobia, consumption, smallpox, and other dreaded diseases that impoverish our citizens, and had the law been passed that was recommended by this Association at Erie, in regards to Marriage Licenses, the transmittable diseases would be reduced. Ten years ago, through the efforts of this Association, a law was enacted empowering certain of the chronic insane, feeble minded and idiotic to be sexualized, which law was vetoed by the Governor. Had this law been approved, together with our present movement, to segregate certain classes would soon reduce these in our State. Had we a law requiring all employees to take out accidental insurance to safe guard their families against accident and death, much distress and poverty would be prevented. True, we have humane laws safe guarding the workman from accidents, from machinery, yet accidents do happen and employees are mamed, some killed and their families impoverished, and many become objects of charity. The greatest stain upon our boasted civilization and human laws, and that which will greatly reduce the future citizen to a feeble and stunted race of men, is child labor. While our Commonwealth is in advance of our sister states, in regard to laws regulating child labor, yet according to our best authority it is inadequate for the good of our future welfare. Hon. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of New York, says Child Labor tends to ignorance. Do we realize how many illiterate people there are in the United States. In America, there are more people who cannot read or write in any language than there are in any other constitutional country in the world. He says in Chicago and New York there is a much larger percentage of people from ten to fifteen years old who can neither read or write than there is in London, Paris, Berlin, Zurich or Copenhagen or Tokio. Richard K. Conant, Chairman of Massachusetts Child Labor Commission, says "Child Labor increases crime and immorality." Much of the labor on the streets, especially among boys, is night work. This turns night into day, boys into older men, and innocence into evil. Our civilization is developing evil faster than philanthrophy can remedy it. Parents should be paid enough so that they will not need to live by the labor of their children.

A Massachusetts manufacturer said "That child labor was the key

to dividends." This frank, even brutal, statement, expresses a definite economic fact. Why are women and chlidren in our industries? Simply to furnish cheap labor, cheap labor means a larger output; and that means larger dividends. 18.2 per cent of the children of this country between 10 and 15 years are at work for wages, so says Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, a most pitiable state of affairs in our enlightened and Christian country. Our Secretary of State Wm. Jennings Bryan, asserted in an address delivered at the Star Spangled celebration a few weeks ago at Baltimore, that the dynasty of Kings, Emperors and Crown Heads was passing never to be reestablished, and at the end of this struggle, universal peace would be established. He might have added with equal emphasis and justice, the multi-million heirs. And I predict that after this struggle there will be a bargain counter for second-class crowns.

Yesterday, by proclamation of our Chief Executive, President Wilson, the Christian people of our land assembled in their various places of worship to offer up supplications and prayer to the "All Wise Father" to restore peace between the warring countries of Europe, a most cruel and inexcusable conflict, beggaring and devastating not only the countries engaged, but the people as well, and in addition sacrificing thousands of lives, maiming as many more and leaving thousands of widows and orphans to the mercy and help of the people. God grant that the prayers may be heard and may be answered. While we in our own beloved country are at peace with the world and enjoying the richest blessings that could come to a people, yet we in our rejoicing and enjoyment of God's mercies and blessings, we should not forget the purpose we have assembled, and that we are our brother's keeper.

To you my fellow members and associates in the work of this Association, I have briefly touched upon a few, but the leading things that should have your careful consideration and action, and to you who have so graciously welcomed us to your City I have enumerated some of the duties that this Association represents and what we have convened for.

In this Association now holding its 40th Anniversary, let me say, in it we have a noble, marvelous, virtuous, merciful and charitable organization, representing every phase of the Charities of the State. An Association dedicated to the highest virtue, the greatest benevelence and the richest charity. An Association formed for the benefit of humanity, cemented with mercy and whose watchword is love for our afflicted Brothers, the doors of our Convention Hall are open to all, and a welcome is extended to all to enter and participate in the proceedings.

Again, in behalf of the members of the Association, I most sincerely thank you.

Mr. Colborn's address was received with applause.

The "Sextette from Lucia de Lammermoor" was rendered by The Misses Lena Wenger, Eugenia Mapes, and Messrs. Charles A. Goodyear, Archie Ruggles, Reed W. Mower and Hugh R. Miller, all of Carlisle. So great was the appreciation by the audience of this music that the singers was forced to repeat the Sextette.

President Miller: The next on the program is a Response from the Ladies, by Mrs. Mattie E. Sowers, of Ridgway, Pa. On account of Mrs. Sowers' inability to be present, Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, of Warren, will take her place.

Mrs. Lindsay was received with applause, and made the following introductory remarks:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I cannot understand why it is impossible for this Convention ever to escape my presence, but tonight you will recognize that I am not personally to blame. My good friend, Mrs. Sowers, asked me to represent her. It is quite honorable to have the reputation of being a minute woman. I want to call your attention to one fact in defense of Mrs. Sowers' paper: this paper lacks the charming personality and elegant grace of Mrs. Sowers. I am reminded here of a story of a Jew who was very anxious to have the picture of his son who had passed on to his happy resting place, and he went to a distinguished artist and requested him to paint a picture of his son The artist said to him, "it would be impossible for me to paint your little Yawcub without a picture." "Oh," said the Jew, "you painted the pictures of the apostles years after they were dead and gone, and you never saw them, you must paint my Yawcub." The artist consented and about five months later he called the loving father to see the result of his efforts. As the curtain was drawn to the side, the father looked for the lineaments of the beloved Yawcub and exclaimed, "My God, how my little Yawcub has changed."

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME, BY MRS. MATTIE E. SOWERS, RIDGWAY, PA.

(Read by Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, of Warren.)

Mr. President, Mrs. Teitrick, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We greatly rejoice that we have been permitted to enter your kindly, friendly gates to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of our existence as an organization; and I consider that the lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places on this evening, in the "Orchard of the Year," when fragrant, weighed boughs bend to the earth glowing with redolent, sun-kissed fruit; when ripened seeds shake in their pods; when Autumn gales sweep through the trees; when the year's work is done and drowsy Nature walking forth in gorgeous apparel, folds her weary hands, gazes upon her long labor, closes her tired eyes and cries, "All is well, Good Night."

I deem it an exceedingly high honor to stand in your splendid, distinguished presence and, in behalf of the women of The Associated Charities of Pennsylvania, to be privileged to respond to the most cordial welcome accorded by you, the ever hospitable citizens of this charming city, dear old historic Carlisle, so lovingly cradled in the purple heart of the beautiful Cumberland Valley and so tenderly sheltered by the moss-capped and leaf crowned mountains.

There is no greater grace than the grace of hospitality. It signifies the open door, the open hand and the open heart. It also implies, on this occasion, the most careful attention to every detail which will promote the highest interests of this convention assembled to plan for the future care, protection, uplift and reformation of unfortunate humanity and for the decrease and prevention of crime. Our every want and comfort has apparently been happily anticipated by your gracious committee.

We are glad, yes very glad, to be your guests. Your greetings, warm and sincere, have brought a heart-glow which creates a determination to work while here, and a resolution to strive, as we shall disperse to our dear homes in various sections of our beloved Keystone State, to more earnestly endeavor for the advancement of benighted and afflicted fellow-man.

May the inspiration received in your midst incite to increased and strenuous effort to raise an unfortunate Brotherhood from the lowlands of darkness and misery to the sunlit highlands of happiness and betterment.

Again we have gathered to bind the sheaves of a whitened harvest, to trace the furrows and scatter the seed for another gleaning.

The tiny seed which we shall drop will scarce be missed from our garner, but it will burst and grow and with the Master's smile will blossom for us and for others, casting its ambient fragrance adown the coming years.

May the deliberations of this meeting be productive of a rich fruition and may the sweet roses of success be strewn along our way until we shall convene again. In the Mountains of the Tyrol the women and children frequently call to their husbands, fathers and brothers who are at work in the forest. An answering call or cheer comes back from the distant woodland.

On the shores of the Adriatic, at Eventide, the wives and sweethearts of the fishermen descend to the beach and sing a vesper song. As they listen in the twilight, a response of sweet melody floats over the waves. Thus is it with us; a call of encouragement on the mounts of difficulty, or a burst of melody on the troubled sea of life, heartens the toiler and makes the work a joy.

Good efforts are never lost. This is illustrated in manifold ways in nature.

As an example we will take the River Jordan. A friend who has followed her tortuous course, winding down through the deep declivities and defiles of Samaria and Judea to the Dead Sea, speaks of the dismay with which he saw her deep waters lost in that stagnant basin. But this is not the end. A tropical Sun breathes over the dead River and distills the vapor, day by day. Winds from the Egyptian Desert sweep Northward and carry the water 100 miles to the Winter peaks of Lebanon and Hermon. The cold air of the heights congeals it into snow which the Spring warmth melts. Then the little brooks and rivulets go rippling through the mountains and singing on their journey to the River Jordan. The traveller says the Jordan refills her banks with the waters recovered from the Dead Sea.

Thus it is with human lives. Many of our best deeds and acts of loving service appear to be lost in the dreary morasses of indifference or opposition. But The Sun of Righteousness shines bright in the heavens, the winds of God blow free and strong.

What we cast upon the living waters shall, surely, after many days, return to us, and we and many shall be benefitted. May this 40th Annual Convention of The Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, prove to be one of the benignant winds of heaven wafting the tonic of clearer atmosphere into our own souls until myriads of restless human wayfarers, through us, shall be refreshed by the gentle zephyrs and shall be restored by the revivifying influences.

Somebody near you is struggling alone
Over life's Desert sand:
Faith, Hope and Courage together are gone;
Reach him a helping hand.
Turn on his darkness a beam of your light;
Kindle to guide him a beacon-fire bright;
Share his discouragement, sooth his affright,
Lovingly help him to stand.

Dear ones be busy for the time flieth fast
Soon it will all be gone:
Soon will our season of service be past;
Soon will our day be done.
Somebody near you needs now a kind word:
Someone needs help such as you can afford
Haste to assist in the name of the Lord,
There may be a soul to be won.

Dear friends of Carlisle, we thank you for your welcome, we thank you for the freedom of your delightful city, we thank you for the generous hospitality of its palatial homes and full content of profit and enjoyment.

We wish you God Speed in your noble undertakings and trust that we may be permitted to meet again.

God bless you all,
May each new sunlit morning
Love's gladness bring to glorify the day;
And when night comes, with stars the sky adorning,
May love's bright star shine on your heads always
God bless you all.

God bless you all,
May every cloud of sorrow
Be arched o'er with love's all radiant bow;
And if grief's tears rain on some dark tomorrow,
May love's sweet garden all the richer grow
God bless you all.

God bless you all.
O'er pathways seen or hidden,
May love's sure hand forever guide your way,
And when to separate ways our lives be bidden,
Our love be yours for ever and for aye
God bless you all.
(Applause)

The President's address was as follows, President Miller being greeted with applause.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania:

I thank you again for the high honor of being called to preside over such a splendid Organization as this, in this beautiful little City of happy homes, of contented and thrifty people, situated in this historic Valley, dwelling amidst the aesthetic surroundings that nature has spread all about, and enveloped in the classic atmosphere of Dickinson College and the Government Indian Industrial School.

I am sure that I voice the sense of this Association when I say we are glad to meet with the good people of this historic town. Fifty years ago, up and down this beautiful valley tramped the van guards of the mighty armies of Meade and Lee. These hills echoed to the sound of martial music as the tattered ensigns of a mighty host were flung to the breeze on the march northward, to meet in mortal combat among the peaceful wheatfields and ripening orchards of Gettysburg to decide by wage of battle once for all, whether this Nation or any Nation could long endure half slave and half free, and whether the feudalism of Medieval times was to be transplanted and set upon American soil.

I congraturate you, my friends, that tonight you are living in peace and contentment in this fair land of ours, under the aegis of the most glorious banner in the world. "In the blessed land of room enough beyond the ocean bars, where the air is full of sunshine and the flag is full of stars."

We are the greatest and most important Nation at peace in all hte world tonight, and the only one of the great Powers which does not lie down bleeding and suffering in the horrid wake of war's fearful carnage.

What means awful cataclysm that has come to pass in the old world since we met one year ago? I hear, borne across the ocean, louder than the surging billows, the roar of battle. Nation has arisen against Nation, and Kingdom aginst Kingdom, engaged in a mighty struggle to the death. I hear the cry of ten thousand Rachels weeping for their children, their splendid boys, who lie tonight stark and cold in the pale moonlight, on the blood sodden steppes of Russia, and all along the far flung battle line, in the sunlit valleys of fair France, on the vine covered slopes of historic Belgium, and on the blood red plains of Champaigne. What does it all mean? No finite mind can comprehend why this awful thing has come upon the world, or what the result of it all will be, but we still believe tht Christian civilization is not a failure and that good will result from it. I believe we will agree with Lincoln when he said in his second inaugural address, delivered during the darkest days of this Republic

> "As was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether,'"

and with that we leave the issue.

And so we are all glad tonight because we live in this most contented, prosperous and peaceful Nation in the world.

Friends, they say that we, that is this Association, is forty years old tonight. Forty years! Nearly two generations of men, and what mighty changes have taken place in the world in that time! There has been a great improvement all along the line of matters which concern this Association—matters which make for the betterment of mankind, the comfort of human life and the social uplift of the race. We are living today in an age of progress; an age of refinement and culture in which the humanities of life are far in advance of any past age. We have made great strides forwerd socially, intellectually, scientifically and ethically, in medicine and surgery, in hygenics, in our treatment of the poor and insane, and in the development of almost every line of human endeavor.

It is not my purpose tonight to speak upon any of the subjects embraced in the splendid program, which has been prepared by the Program Committee, because experts have been selected, who will enlighten us on the manifold phases of our work among the lowly and unfortunate. I propose rather to refer to a few of the advancements which have been made both in the Nation and State during the last forty years, tending to the mitigation of suffering and distress, the prevention and cure of disease, and the growth of the spirit of altruism and higher regard for the humanities of life.

And first of all, this Nation of ours has made more progress in the last forty years than any Nation in the world, in arts, in science, in commerce, in material wealth, in sterling manhood and womanhood, and in industrial enterprises. It leads the world in peace and prosperity, in liberty, in freedom of religious worship and in everything that makes a Nation great. In the fine sense of justice, in the con-

science of humanity, and in the things which make for lasting peace in the federations of the world, no Nation or Kingdom on earth has ever approached ours. She has put into practical application a new rule, the Golden Rule, in her dealing with other Nations, and set a pace for the world to follow.

It is not the advancement of our Country in material wealth and civic greatness, which concerns us as co-workers for the betterment of society, so much as her progress in National righteousness and the humanities of life.

Seventeen years ago, on a beautiful May morning in 1898, was enacted a drama which changed the status of this Nation in the eyes of the world. At 5:00 o'clock in the morning, as the grey dawn was lifting, Dewey's fleet steamed into Manila Harbor, and a dramatic scene of unequaled grandeur was witnessed. As in some colossal amphitheatre, encircled by the forts and surrounding hills, with the Nations of the world as spectators looking on in astonishment and wonder, the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in Southern waters by a half dozen of our battleships, without the loss of a single man, was witnessed. They saw the Spanish flag, the emblem of tryanny and oppression in that island, hauled down and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze in its place; and when two months later the remaining ships of the Spanish fleet were destroyed and Santiago surrendered, the world was filled with amazement and admiration, and the Republic of the United States, so long scorned by Europe as a Nation of money-getters and sordid adventurers, of ignorance, corrupt politicians and mercenaries—that Republic stood before the world, suddenly revealed in its strength, taking undisputed place in the first rank of Nations with a capacity for future influence in the whole world.

What gives the touch of divine grace and hope to our incomplete civilization is the universal sympathy that reaches out to help the weak, the defenseless and the oppressed. In that respect America stands pre-eminent and far beyond all other Nations. The annuls of history do not show that any Nation ever went to war, not for conquest or for the protection of home or native land, but for the sole purpose of chastising a tyrannical and intolerant Nation for oppressing and despoiling a weak and powerless neighbor, as in the case of our War with Spain; nor has the world ever read of the victorious, transporting to their homes their conquered foes as the United States did when she sent 17,500 Spanish troops, after they had surrendered, back to Spain. It has never come to pass in the history of the world, that any Nation demanded and received an enormous indemnity for wrongs committed by another Nation against her defenseless subjects, and afterwards returned the whole amount as a free gift, as did America when she returned to China fifty millions of dollars collected from her for barbarities committed against our missionaries and friends residing in that land.

And so the history of this Nation in the past forty years glows with the benign flame of practical philanthrophy, and in the red light that streams from the battlefields of Europe, where men lie tonight, America is shown to be the only great Power in all the world to which the warring Nations look as the final arbiter between them when the time comes. This Nation "founded on granite, domed by the sky, lit by the stars and bounded by the sea" is the one great Country in all the civilized world tonight that dwells in undisturbed peace and tranquility "with malice towards none and charity for all."

In no department of human endeavor has more progress been made in the last forty years than in medical science. Forty years ago the

cure of disease was the result aimed at, rather than its prevention. History shows that even during the periods of the most intense intellectual darkness there have always been some who have given their lives to the advancement of knowledge. A scientific discovery, which reduces the rate of sickness and death, or prevents disease and gives man a longer life and greater happiness, is of value to the race. There have been many noble examples of physicians, during the past forty years, who have deliberately sacrificed their lives and died martyrs in the investigation and discovery of specifics for the eradication of virulent diseases, to which I will refer later.

The practice of medicine and the remedies prescribed have changed in many respects in forty years.

Forty years ago, a doctor when he was called to visit a patient, at least in the rural districts, no matter what the trouble was, would almost invariably bleed him, that is, he would take real blood—they bleed you differently now. In case of fevers, although the patient was burning with thirst, he was not allowed water; that was dangerous; the windows were kept closed because the air, and especially night air, was liable to give him a chill. There have been a good many medical fads prevailing among the laity in years gone by. There was the "blood pressure" fad, and it was believed that afflicted people in divers ways; your father would never have taken to drinking if he had not had blood pressure, that was the reason your grandmother died after she had been kicked on the head by a cow when she was milking, and the curious thing about blood pressure was you might have it and not know it. You might think you were all right when you were all wrong, and all the time it was blood pressure that was doing it. Then afterwards they discovered that blood pressure was what was keeping the race alive and so that theory was exploded. Then after that came the "germ" fad. I heard of a woman who, one time when there was an epidemic in town, sent her children to school with cotton batting in their ears and nostrils in order to keep out the germs. Then there was the "sterilization" fad. They say that a lady almost drove her family to madness on account of it. She boiled everything from the baby's milk to her husband's collar buttons, and she even boiled the front door bell once because there was not telling what sort of hands might have grasped it.

The doctor has evolved with the times. Physicians and surgeons have played a big part in the evolution of civilization and so have become co-workers with God in the accomplishment of advancing the race towards physical, intellectual and moral perfection.

By the discoveries of Pasteur and Koch and a host of other physicians, the science of bacteriology has been developed and the whole science of preventative medicine as it stands today has been built, and as a result the last quarter of a century has been freer from epidemics than any century since the world began.

Within forty years cholera and yellow fever have been conquered; the campaign against tuberculosis has begun; an absolute specific has been discovered to stay the dread disease of diphtheria and rabies; sanitary engineering has been created; the use of anesthetics has within forty years enabled surgery to accomplish the heretofore impossible, and the discovery of the part that germs have played in the causation of disease has created a new science of medicine. Civilization has stripped for a life and death struggle with tuberculosis, yellow fever, hookworm, cancer and other plagues.

Since the beginning of history, human life has been destroyed like bubbles by diseases which might have been prevented by study and

experiments. Today this has changed. The fight against the death toll of disease and accidents is bounding forward miraculously. The American Museum of Safety awards numerous medals annually, one is awarded for "progress an achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the investigation of occupational diseases." A group of men prominent in widely different departments of human endeavor have banded together to form an "Institute for the Extension of Life."

Infectious diseases constitute a great bar to human happiness and progress. One of the most promising moves towards the emancipation of man from the bondage of the infectious diseases is the provision made within the last two or three years for instruction in the causation and prevention of these diseases to our children in the public schools (E. G. Michigan.) Medical men say that the failure of the French to build the Panama Canal was due to their inability to cope with the diseases of the tropics, are not to their skill as eugenics, and that it is doubtful if Goethels would have been more successful than De Lesseps if this Government had undertaken the task at the time the French attempted it. It was American medical skill and discoveries and the sacrifice of life by the medical profession, which made it possible to live in safety on that Isthmus. And I want to give my tribute to the Medical Martyrs, who laid down their lives in the jungles of Panama, and in Cuba. Col Goethals, with his army of diggers, went down to Panama, split in twain the sliding mountains, lifted the eternal tides, and sent the commerce to the world steaming through a new waterway; the dream of centuries realized. But a greater than Goethels was there. Doctor Gorgas, with his corps of scientific medical men, went before him—a forerunner in the wilderness — to prepare the way. These men lived amid the poison jungles, where venomous serpents hiss and creep; where clouds of poisonous insects pollute the summer air and sting the unwary victim to death; where the crumbling wrecks of De Lessep's failure lay sunk in the torrid sand and the steaming reek of fevered ages spread its pestilential breath on the air. There Gorgas and his band of heoric doctors labored, some of them slept in the jungles and allowed themselves to be stung by virulent mosquitoes to test the theory of carrying germs. One of their original number, Dr. Walter Reed, voluntarily permitted a mosquito, which had fed on a victim of yellow fever to sting him, and died in consequence, a willing sacrifice in the interests of medical science, as Dr. Jesse W. Lazear had done in Cuba. The survivors armed with the knowledge of germs which became theory the lives and death of these two men, wrought on until the poisoned mould was purged of deadly germs, the knell of yellow fever was tolled, and Panama became and is today, a healthful place of residence .

Friends, some day a monument will be erected to commemorate the wonderful achievement of Col. Goethels in directing the construction and completion of the wonderful Panama Canal; but side by side with it will stand another imperishable shaft, erected in grateful remembrance of the sacrifices of Dr. Gorgas and his co-laborers. This shaft will be crowned with a statue representing an angel of mercy with outspread wings, overshadowing the earth; and as the grey dawn breaks over the Eastern hills, and the long steamers of light from the rising sun slowly climb the sky crowning the angel with gold and enveloping the whole shaft in a crimson flame, you will see chiseled there the names of Dr. Walter Reed and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, and underneath you will read thereon inscribed these words—

"They lived unselfish lives;
They died for humanity; they died for us."

In the application of the sciences to the comfort and betterment of human life, there has been more advancement made in the past forty years than in any five hundred years in the world's history. Science is so knitting the world together that the peoples of the world are being made one family in trade, in travel, in study, and in the heart beats of human sympathy and helpfulness.

Forty years ago, Bell was experimenting with the telephone and Edison was bending his great mind to produce light by means of the subtile force of electricity. The fabled genii in the Arabian Nights is not half so wonderful as the invisible magician Electricity, which man has subdued and made captive in filaments of copper to do his bidding. Its practical application dates back less than forty years, about half that time, on an extensive scale. Already it operates the machinery of our factories and mills; drives trains of cars and automobiles; prints our tracts, newspapers, stamps and money; lights our streets, where forty years ago not even gas but carbon oil lamps were used (outside of the large cities;) it carries our voices from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by telephone, and carries power hundreds of miles. Walk down the streets of any great city at night and you will see sky scrapers jeweled in fire soaring up to dizzy heights, where thousands of electric lights twinkle out into the darkness like myriads of fire flies on a summer night. In the railway stations you will hear uncanny mechanical voices, sounding through the corridors, calling trains. By means of this mysterious agency the sick and the needy can be reached in a few minutes where twenty-five years ago it would have taken as many hours. Human life at sea is a thousand times safer than it was forty years ago. Marconi pursuing the elusive electric wave radiating through space, has brought into service the **wireless telegraph.** No living man is entitled to higher honor today than Gugliemo Marconi, but for him, the sea-washed skeletons of thousands of men, women and little children would be lying on the floor of the ocean tonight. The survivors of the Titantic, the Volturno, the Republic, the Colequid, and scores of others of ill starred vessels, attest the value of his discovery. Who would not rather live in history as Marconi, the Savior of human life, than as Napoleon or the blood stained rulers of Europe, the destroyers of life? Let me hang on the walls of your memory a picture of the inestimable value of the wireless to humanity.

The Steamer Titantic with a flutter of flags and the waving of joyous salutations, the greatest steamship the world had ever seen up to that time, steamed away seaward with 2,400 souls in trust. Never did prouder ship plow the crystal fathoms of the deep, a thing of destiny she seemed, man's highest achievement in ship architecture, the miracle of the sea, she rode the billows like a conqueror, flung the blue white furrows from her prow, left the populous and admiring world behind, and vanished, a trembling blur on the horizon, its drifting pennant of smoke its last farewell. Away to the North, in the wild, fierce fields of eternal ice and snow, a berg broke from its fellows, and kissed by sunbeams, fanned by South winds, wooed by gravity, it drifted silently, bannerless, pennantless, down, down into the path where great ships float, and the commerce of continents ebbs and flows; and this grey thing of the North, this white, ragged splinter from God's forests of crystal spars and peaks, this spectral, purposeless derelict, spawn of the furious North wind, met the windowed palace, the proud, bannered miracle of man's fashioning, met it abroad in Gods' vast night, smote it, and the proud achievement of man went down to the bottom of the sea, swallowed up in the remorseless sepul-

chur of the deep. But not all the precious cargo of human lives went down. The life boats were lowered and 1100 souls were set afloat on the bosom of the deep. The wireless spluttered and crackled as it sent out in to the darkness of the night the awful cry "S. O. S." That voiceless, elusive cry spedaway on the wings of the morning to "the uttermost parts of the sea," and just as the operator of the wireless on another steamer 300 miles away was closing his instrument for the night he caught the appealing cry of distress calling through the darkness "Save Our Souls." In an instant the vessel was turned about and headed in the direction of the cry of distress. The fire leaped from the red mouthed smokestacks, and the rolling volumes of smoke floated far behind like black plumes on the starlit breast of Night. Away she steamed like a mad racer through the darkness and just as the grey dawn was breaking, the survivors of the foundered vessel saw dimly through the midst the headlights of their savior. Nearer and nearer she came, with the glorious Stars and Stripes at her mast head flung out against the grey sky, and as she came and stood over them, they cried out "Glory to God in the highest, the old flag is over us, we are saved."

This partial resume of progress along the lines relating to the betterment of the race, would be incomplete if we made no mention of the encouraging progressive movements during the last forty years in combatting the evil influences of **Alcohol.** The Devil and his Cabinet never devised a more potent agency for debasing human life, and retarding all efforts to reform defectives and delinquents and minister to the minds and bodies diseased, than Alcohol. We all know too well that strong drink is the promoter of degeneration, both moral and physical. As we look at the condition existing in our Nation today regarding the effects of Alcohol in social life, we know that we are not yet living in "Paradise Regained," but if we look back over the past four decades we will see that marvelous progress has been made along the lines of temperance reform. During all that time the anti-alcoholic movement has been pushed forward with various experiments—high license, low license, total abstinence, district local option, State wide prohibition, and now there is a wave of reform sweeping through the Nation, championed by some of the leading Congressmen, asking for an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors within the United States. Within the past month the State of Virginia has "gone dry," making ten States now entirely under Prohibition. There are seventeen other States in which fifty per cent of the population are in dry territory, and four other States will vote on the subject of State wide prohibition this fall. Secretary Daniels has lately issued an executive order, abolishing all alcoholic liquors from every ship and station of the U. S. Navy, and the significance and extent of the change which has taken place in popular views regarding alcohol, as indicated by the sweeping order of the Secretary, can only be appreciated when one recalls the stories of Naval (and Army) experiences of past generations, when rum, brandy and whiskey formed part of the regular rations. We can only appreciate the difference between the present and forty years ago by comparing these conditions cited to those which existed then. Forty years ago almost every farmer purchased a jug of whiskey at the commencement of harvest time and passed a 'smile' round to all the hands and the man who didn't serve it was considered unsocial and stingy. Now, not one farmer in ten thousand indulges in the custom. It was not considered incompatible with high moral and social standing forty years ago to keep whiskey and wine upon the

sideboard of any family who chose to do so. They offered the 'creature comfort' to all visitors who called, and occasionally even the Minister himself took a 'snifter' to brace his nerves before he ascended the sacred desk. Forty years ago the custom of gentlemen making New Years calls on their friends prevailed universally, and at almost every house where they called, their fair friends set out wine with the result that otherwise temperate young men at the close of the day found themselves in a state of "inoctious desuetude." But a gradual change had been going on since those days, and the temperance sentiment has with every decade been slowly gaining ground. Like the fabled wheel of Sysephus, it has advanced nad receded in alternate waves of success or failure, but unlike that wheel, it has at each revolution made further advance and receded less. The progress which the anti-alcoholic movement has made in the last decade, as heretofore described, is one of the most cheerful and significant testimonials to the awakening social conscience of the Nation. It is the result of a sentiment, moral, social, scientific, religious and democratic. A most remarkable editorial under the title "The Handwriting on the Wall," appeared in the "National Liquor Dealer's Journal," written by a retiring saloon keeper. This article states, inter alia, "the most influential argument used against prohibition is that "it is not effective'; that prohibition does not prohibit. This is not basic or moral; the fact of failure to enforce, is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved. Ultimately, all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in that way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. * * * * * The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people and must be ready for trial. * * * * There are billions of property involved. * ** * * * but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the Alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all things."

I have dwelt at some length upon this subject of Alcohol because it is the strongest foe to our efforts in attempting to better the unfortunate about us, so every encouraging sign that its power is being circumscribed will be hailed with thankfulness. I close this topic with an extract from a late issue of the Medical Recorder, written by Col. L. Marvin Ross, Medical Corps, Eastern Department:

> "Following the general use of whiskey as a beverage fifty years ago, we find that many of the prominent families of the Country have become extinct. The progeny of such families became drunkards and died childless, or left children cursed with some form of degeneracy. It is only necessary to search the records of the noted families of both North and South to find that alcohol has been the underlying cause in the majority of those who have passed out of existence. The moral, mental and physical condition of children is largely dependent upon the health and character of their parents. It might be said, the fate of every child which enters the world is written on its forehead, because its fortune for good or bad it settled in advance by the character and habits of its parents. How far this determining influence may extend it is impossible to say, but certainly in many cases for generations."

In no department of humanitarian work has more progress been made in the last forty years than in the rescue and **saving of children.** The heart of mankind universally goes out to the cry of the lost child, whether it be lost in the darkness of the night, or in the depths of the forest, or in the heart of a great city. Instinctively, the better

angels of our Nature sweep the heart chords, and immediately every soul within sound or knowledge of the missing child turns out to find it and ceases not until it is brought home with rejoicings.

Joan of Arc as she tended her flocks in the valley of the Meuse heard angel voices calling her to rise from her humble task and deliver France from the encroachment and dominion of the English. Day after day she heard these celestial voices until she was convinced that it was the voice of God which was calling her, she harkened to that call, took charge of the Armies of France and led them to victory.

The Sacred Scriptures, referring to children, say:

"Their angels do always behold the face of my Father
Who is in heaven."

Tonight, my friends, ten thousand angel voices of little children are calling to you and to me to deliver them from the power and dominion of evil environments, ill starred birth, inherited vices, and the devil of heredity, and in the spirit of sweet charity to save them and give them a fighting chance in the race of life. Thousands of children in this fair land of plenty, for each of which there ought to be a home involving all the comfort and happiness that life affords, are drifting away towards a dark and precarious future.

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years.
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers
But that will not stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing towards the West—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly,
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In this Country of the free.

Forty years ago there was no such thing as childrens' courts, separate Juvenile Courts—then the young offenders were herded with the old and hardened criminals. Now in every city in the land these children are looked after by probation officers and kept under kind and moral influences. There were then no boys homes or girls homes, no public chilren's playgrounds. Now in every city there are from one to a dozen large parks or plots set apart where the poorest child can play with the well born, and romp together to their heart's content under God's blue sky and in the open, among the trees and flowers. Then there were no "fresh air farms" now, the poor children of the cities are taken for a two weeks' visit to the country, and to them this is heaven—Paradise regained. The good women of Pennsylvania have been confronted with the problem of children who toil and through their work and influence chiefly, laws have been passed protecting them from long hours, greatly improving their physical and moral condition, and as a result of their influence on public sentiment, there has been a considerable decline in the number of children employed at labor in Pennsylvania. There was no such thing as laws against child labor forty years ago—now ten of the twelve States, whose Legislatures meet this year, are to be the objects of effort by the National Child Labor Committee to further improve the laws relating to that subject. Forty years ago the few children's aid societies which were in existence aimed to put children into institutional homes rather than into private homes, but it has been found that institutional care

is inadequate to improve the condition of these unfortunate children, and therefore these societies undertake to remove them from the evil influence of their former surroundings into the sunshine of comfortable family homes, where Christian training will better prepare them for the duties of life. The star of hope for children lies in preventive methods. And so we say all honor to these noble women, who are courageously battling for the helpless and forsaken children in the spirit of sweet charity, and giving their very best to take them away from the shadows, lift them into the sunlight, and prepare them for the struggles they must meet along the highway of life. The Lord God will surely take account of the nameless heroines who pray and work amid the wreckage of human life for the Salvation of the young.

There are numberless other advancements along all lines of philanthropic and charitable work, such as this Association is engaged in, which could be enumerated. I have mentioned but a few of them by way of encouragement, for while we are a long way from perfection in our methods of charitable and humane work, yet comparing the present with the past we can see a vast improvement.

Our social progress in the last forty years has surpassed the dream of Seers, but in its wake have followed a multitude of problems hard to solve. Side by side with education still stalks ignorance; increased wealth has not eradicated the poverty that defies extinction; disease and pain tread in the footsteps of the fortunate well born; with unexampled lavishness the fast multiplying temples of religion and learning are being endowed through appalling voices of hunger, depravity and insanity echo in the darkness. When we consider that in this County there are not less than one half million cases of typhoid fever; that early 200,000 are dying of tuberculosis annually; that more than one-fifth of the children born to the civilized world die before they reach five years of age; we need no further argument than man's physical state is far from ideal.

The history of the past forty years glows with the divine flame of practical philanthrophy, not with alms giving alone, but in its efforts to prevent disease and other evils, by legislative and other feasible means. The stimulus given by the Churches to secular philanthrophies and by lay agencies in administering to the unfortunates is one of the cheering facts of the opening years of the twentieth century. Statistics are unable to reveal the unseen influence of this vast tidal wave of Good Samaritanism, which is gaining in its beneficent force. We can say with Patrick Henry—

> "We have no means of judging the future except by the past"

and so judging from the fact that the hospitals and the numberless agencies for ministering to the unfortunate reached their highest and best conditions in the latter quarter of the ninteenth century, we believe that the same agencies will perform this work better than they in the twentieth century.

Friends, let us be grateful that we are colaborers with our Creator in respect to the humanitarian efforts to help the lowly, and make the world a little brighter in the brief span of years we shall dwell here; and we are not without Divine encouragement and promise in so doing.

I hear coming across the waste of three thousand years the voice of the Seer of Israel, saying—

> "If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in darkness and thine obscurity be as the noonday; and Jehovah will guide thee continually."

A thousand years later as the grey eternal dawn was breaking and a new star of hope glowed in the Eastern sky, another voice spoke, and that voice is sounding through the world today saying to us—

> "I was hungry, and ye gave ME to eat; I was thirsty and ye gave ME drink; I was a stranger and ye took ME in; naked, and ye clothed ME; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me; * * * * * Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto ME."

Friends, let us live by the side of that great highway where the lowly, the unfortunate, the sick and the sorrowing travel in endless procession:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze a path
Where the highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to Man.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by:
The men who are good, and the men who are bad,
Just as good, and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorners' seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban:
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

I can see by my house by the side of the road,
By the great highway of life,
The men who pass in the arbor of hope,
And the men who are sick with the strife,
I turn not away from their smiles, or their tears;
Both, parts of an Infinite Plan,
But I'll live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon,
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers who moan
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like one who lives all alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by.
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong
Wise, foolish, so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

On account of the lateness of the hour it was moved and seconded

that the Committees be made up and read off on Tuesday morning, after which the meeting adjourned, until the following morning, at nine a. m.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller at nine o'clock a. m. as per adjournment.

Devotional Exercises were conducted by Rev. E. L. Coblentz, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Carlisle, Pa., who read for the scripture lesson the First Psalm, after which he offered the following prayer:

We bow in a deep sense of humility before Thee, Oh God, under the consciousness of the fact that in spite of the height of resources of this world, and treasures hidden and revealed, nevertheless a great portion of Thy people and our brothers and sisters are deprived of the necessity of life's training, falling deeper into sin, and turning from the development of that type of life which belongs to us as humankind. Insofar as this is a result of their own neglect, as a result of their own lack of capacity, in so far as this is a result of their own lack of energy and enthusiasm, we pray Thee that the great tide of education may sweep over their souls and awaken them to a send? of what is means to live in God's world and co-operate with God. We pray Thee, this hour, a prayer of gratitude that there is a compassion sweeping in the hearts of men for their less fortunate fellowmen, that they are concerned whether the men shall have clothing and food sufficient for the sustenance of life. We pray Thee that Thy blessing may abide with them and direct them. Make them wise men and women, capable of rendering a great service to Thee and our fellowmen, realizing the fact that in the great judgment of Christ he has said, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me. With this feeling, with this sense of humility over us because of the great fact of poverty and of helplessness and with a great consciousness that it can be prevented, not only removed by adjusting our lives to Thine, intelligently and righteously, but beating back the great forces of wickedness, we can bring to pass the day when all mankind shall be well clothed, well fed in his right mind and sitting beneath his own vine and fig-tree, and at the door of his own tent.

May these agents of Thine, in whose interest we are now assembled, be the factors of hastening the day when the Kingdom of God shall come upon earth, and Christ's name shall be known among all mankind. Amen.

President Miller: I have the great pleasure this morning of introducing to you a gentleman whom I don't thing needs any introduction. He is Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to take charge of the educational system in Puerto Rico, and he revolutionized the educational system in that Island. He is a friend of this Association. He has spoken to us frequently and we are always glad to hear him. In passing through the town this morning he has given us a few minutes of his valuable time. I am glad to introduce, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Philadelphia.

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, My Fellow-Citizens:—

I remember with a very great deal of pleasure the privilege I enjoyed a year ago or thereabouts, of meeting with you in your Conven-



DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

Governor-elect of the State of Pennsylvania, who in a very able address specified and set forth the needs of our charitable institutions in the State which was received with much interest by the members of the Convention.

tion in the City of Philadelphia. I count it a happy circumstance that I have the privilege of coming here to spend a few minutes in your Convention this morning. The first thought that comes to my mind, as I face those of you who have charge of the poor and the needy and the unfortunate in our social body, is one that I trust you will not forget in all your counsels and deliberations. The history of civilization shows that the only nations that have approached the problem of charity wisely are those that have at heart the religion of a personal God. If you go back thousands of years in the history of your race, the only people that made any provision by law for the needy in their group were the Hebrews. Ruth gleaned in the field of Boaz as a legal right and it was the law of the early Israelities that even the olive tree was not to be beaten twice by its owner, that the fruit left after the first gathering belonge to the poor and the needy. The thought is that if you want to get the background of the work that you are trying to do in Pennsylvania you must see it in the development of the religious life of our race.

The second thought that impresses me this morning is the fact that no nation in the world has as wisely approached this problem as our nation for the simple reason that here, as nowhere else in the world, because of the Democratic quality of our civilization and of our institutions, we believe in a social problem which may be summed up in the phrase "each for all and all for each," and we are realizing more and more the essential need of our American Democracy just in proportion as we remember that the lowest and most unfortunate unit in our social group is a positive asset of the Commonwealth and of the country, and that it must be conserved and helped and not forgotten, neglected or destroyed. If you can approach your problems in that broad, altruistic spirit, it will help you in the working out in detail of the problems that face you here in your Annual Convention.

I am, as you might naturally think, particularly interested in the unfortunate children of Pennsylvania, those that in one way or another come under the purview of your activity. I understand the law relating to this. Sometimes in our County Homes these children are retained for a long period of time. I wish that could be limited, gentlemen, and that as soon as a child comes under the care of the County and becomes a subject of the County's concern, it ought immediately to be turned over to those agencies in our Commonwealth like the Children's Aid Society and our great institutions that care for these children, that take them away from the surroundings that have made their lives unfortunate, and place them out in the atmosphere of good clean, wholesome, American homes, where they can grow up and be a part of the real living force of our Commonwealth. I wish that all of these children could be taken immediately and placed in our American homes, and be permitted to attend the public schools, and forget as far as it is possible for a wounded heart to forget its sorrow, that it ever was a child of poverty and disrespect, and make it a part of the self-respecting, self-supporting community in this great Commonwealth of ours.

May I also venture upon another field of suggestion this morning, because I understand I have only a few minutes? I am a sort of schoolmaster, and I can't avoid the attitude of teaching something when I get at the crowd. You are a body, known by law as the Directors of the Poor in the several Counties of the district. In one way or another by law and by custom you assume control of the poor in your community. It is well that the Commonwealth should do that, and do it generously. I trust that every man who is committed by

law to that propaganda and service in Pennsylvania approaches his task with reverence and with great concern, but if the Directors of the Poor in Pennsylvania are to rise to their largest opportunitites they will not only care for the unfortunate people who come to the County home, but they will become the official heads of the community for the purpose of inquiring into the causes that bring people to the County homes. What is wanted in this state is not so much the care of the unfortunate as the prevention of the possibility of people becoming unfortunate in Pennsylvania and you can go out in your community and study your economics and your social conditions and find out what what breeds poverty and distress in your poor settlements of your county or the section over which you have jurisdiction. And when you have studied that problem and find out and ascertain in what way if any, these conditions can be remedied and improved, for it is better that you should restore a normal individual to its family and make it a self-supporting unit in its own home community than you should give it the finest care in the world in any institution that human means can devise. In the last few weeks I have had the privilege of traveling over a large part of Pennsylvania. While you are blessed by the bounties of God here in this beautiful Cumberland Valley, there are placed in Pennsylvania where any wise man with his eyes open to the present situation must see that as we go into this cold winter, we are likely to have a vastly increased number of people dependent upon our public charities. I wish you would go back into your several counties and ascertain the causes for that, and to the extent of your ability, try to remove them. Did you ever stop to think that a school teacher is doing his largest service in his school, not in hearing recitations, for about the severest criticism I ever heard of a public high school was a statement made by a keen man who said "A high school is a place where students come to recite what they have learned at home." The finest service done in school is not the reciting of the scholars to the teacher, but it is the direction by the teacher of the mind of the child to learn how to study. The same principle applies to the whole scope of your activities. It is not only meant to care for these people when they come to you but you improve conditions around them and make it possible for them to realize out of their environment such an income as will make them self-supporting people.

Even in these County Homes in Pennsylvania, as I have said, they give me great concern. We talk about our insane poor in Pennsylvania, that is to say we are classifying our poor, and on the basis of the poverty of our people we are separating them into one and in same groups. How unwise that is. We should reverse the phrase and instead of speaking of our insane poor we should speak of our indigent insane and they should be treated, not as subjects of charity in our Alms Houses but treated as subjects of a scientific institution for the insane in Pennsylvania, and I wish you could separate those people and send them where they can get the best medical treatment, so that if possible they can be brought back normal in mind as well as in body to take their place in the order of life to which they rightfully belong. How can you take thirty or forty or fifty insane people into your Alms Houses and probably under the care of a single physician, whose time is limited and compensation is so meagre that he can only devote part of his time to his work and yet he is expected to treat all those people. Surely this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rich enough and generous enough to be better than that to these institutions. (Applause) In this thought lies the message that I bring to you finally this morning. For the conservation of the human life in

Pennsylvania everyone of us should be concerned in whatever way we can touching the women of Pennsylvania and the men of Pennsylvania, and the children of Pennsylvania, to help them to become stronger in resisting wrong and evil, stronger in doing the right, in earning their bread in the sweat of their face, and living clean, wholesome, helpful lives. Somehow as I look at you this morning, and think of the outlook for this work in Pennsylvania, the one thing that I wish particularly to impress upon you is, let's get together and work out our large social problem of remedying and preventing these conditions in Pennsylvania so that it will be impossible for any man ever to criticize the jurisdiction of this great splendid Commonwealth of Pennslyvania. (Applause.)

That again brings me back to the thought with which I began. It is not only a social and an economic propaganda, but it is essentially a religious propaganda and I thing of a little poem written by a blind minister in a neighboring state, which in a kind of a way sums up the thought I would leave in your minds this morning.

A little child of heavenly birth
But far from home today,
Has come to find his ball, the earth,
That sin had cast away.
Oh, comrads, let us each and all
Turn in and help him get his ball.

Dr. Brumbaugh's address was received with great applause.

A five minute recess was given to meet Mr. Brumbaugh, before the left the building.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, Pa., October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1914.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—County Home, Woodville—James McB.-Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Director, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. P. Roderus, Director, Rankin, Pa.—Allegheny Hospital—Dr. R. L. Hill, Physician and Supt., Woodville, Pa.

BERKS COUNTY—County Home, Reading—Joel N. Krick, Director; D. B. Mill, Director; Chas. O. Shirk, Director; W. J. Mollenback, Steward; O. N. Bush, Clerk, Reading, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—Almshouse, Bedford—S. I. Brumbaugh, President Poor Board, Saxton, Pa.; Joseph Snyder.

CHESTER COUNTY—Almshouse, Embreeville—Davis Garrett, Supt., Embreeville, Pa.; J. L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Almshouse, Ebensburg—Robt. Barclay, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. N. Gray and wife, Steward and Matron, Ebensburg, Pa.; Phillip Aartzog and wife, Steward and Matron, Carrolltown, Pa.; Mrs. D. Barclay, visitor.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Centralia—Peter J. McNale, Director; T. S. Mumford, Director; G. W. Weller, Director, Centralia, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY—M. L. Bowman, Co. Com.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Poor Board—Geo. E. Lloyd, Atty. and Secy., Carlisle, Pa.;—Tressler Orphan Home—G. M. Diffenderfer, Secy.; A. Peffer, Physician; C. M. Stauffer, Mrs. C. M. Stauffer, Mrs. Belle Shaffer, Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Carlisle Pa.; Ida G. Kast, Mechanicsburg, Pa., visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Wistfall, Steward and Matron, Carlisle, Pa.

DAUPHIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Harrisburg—J. P. Guyer, Clerk; B. Frank Nead, Solicitor; S. F. Barber and wife, Steward and Matron, Harrisburg, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY—Almshouse, Erie—Chas. F. Loesel, President of Board, Erie, Pa.; E. E. Jeffords, Director, Edinboro, Pa.; W. S. Kimball, Director, Union City, Pa.; N. R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Secy., Erie, Pa.; Chas. B. Grant, Clerk, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Almshouse, Uniontown—A. B. Kern, Steward; Mrs. A. B. Kern. Matron.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Chambersburg—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. L. Black, Treas., Chambersburg, Pa.; P. N. Heller, Steward, Mrs. P. N. Heller, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thos. K. Schiller, Atty., Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. N. Mayer, Visitor. Jno. G. Orr, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. N. Mayer, Visitor.

GREEN COUNTY—Almshouse, Greensburg—P. J. Alleem; Director; A. J. Norris, Director.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—Almshouse, Shirleysburg—J. R. Edwards, Director, Miss Emma L. Kenny, Matron; J. N. Meyers, Director, Shirleysburg; W. W. Wilson and wife, Steward and Matron, Shirleysburg, Pa.

INDIANA COUNTY—Indiana—E. M. Ansley, Director—Girl's Industrial School—Mrs. Sue Willard, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—William Matthews, Pres.; Fred Fuller, Director; W. A. Paine, M. D., Director; F. I. Dickert, Director; John M. Harris, Director; T. I. Kelley, Director; P. I. Murphy, Director; C. R. Acker, Secy., Scranton City, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne—T. A. Harris, Secy., Hazelton; J. M. Stauffer, Director, Hazelton, Pa.; S. L. West, Director, Weatherly, Pa.; Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward, Rockport, Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Stauffer, Mrs. S. L. West, Visitors. J. J. Kenney, Parsons, Visitor.

LACAWANA COUNTY— Carbonadle Poor District—Martin N. Morrison, J. J. Emmitt, Owen M. Donough, Frank Lower, Fred Slumar, Directors, Carbondale, Pa.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Maurice Gaertuer, Pres., Wilkes-Barre; S. W. Davenport, Treas., Plymonth; J. L. Reilly, Secy., Ashley; G. M. Wall, Director, Plains; G. K. Brown, Director, Wilkes-Barre; C. W. Laycock, Director, Kingston; J. B. Clark, Luzerne; John Barrett, Director, Glen Lyon; C. E. Keck, Esq., Atty., Ashley; J. M. Shaffert, Clerk, Dorranceton; C. B. Mayberry, M. D., Supt., Hospital for Insane, Retreat; D. A. Mackin, Supt. Home Dept., Retreat, Pa.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Almshouse, Williamsport—N. B. Wilson, Secy. O. S. P. E. E Ohl and wife, Steward and Matron; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor, Wililamsport, Pa.

MERCER COUNTY—Almshouse, Mercer—T. C. White, Superintenent.

MIFFLIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Lewistown—T. J. Hazlett, Director, Lewistown; G. S. Kimberly, Director, McVeytown; A. T. McKee, Clerk, McVeytown; W. I. Russler, Steward, McVeytown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Oxford and Lower Dublin—Chas. S. Snyder, Director; Wm. W. Umsted, Pres.; B. W. Hagy, Secy., N. W. Markley, Treas.; R. N. Harte, M. D., Director.

PHILADELPHIA—Bureau of Charities, Alex. M. Wilson, Asst. Director, D. W. Seltzer, Supt.; Oliver P. Bohler; House Agent.

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown Almshouse—Chas. C. Russel, Pres.; Chas. H. Super, Vice Pres.; William H. Coupe, Secy.; Pringle Borthwick, Treas., Paul Reilly, Solicitor, Matthew Adam, F. S. Day, J. J. Finn, W. E. Murphy, William Wilkie.

Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Mr. Roy Reeves, Philadelphia, Visitors.

SOMERSET COUNTY—County Home and Hospital—Somerset—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Secy. of Association, Atty. for C. A. S., Somerset, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secy and Atty, Somerset, Pa.; J. W. Peck, Meyersdale, Pa. Director.

VENANGO COUNTY—B. A. Black, Asst. Supt. State Inst., Polk, Pa.

WARREN COUNTY—Almshouse (Rouse Hospital)—M. Brady, Supt., Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngsville; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Ex.-Pres., C. A. S. Western Pennsylvania; E. E. Thompson, Pres., Warren, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Warren, S. A. Cramer, Russel, Pa.; Com. Rouse Est.; John Siggins, Jr., Solicitor, Warren, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Almshouse, Arden—John McNary, Supt.; M. D. Brownella, Director, West Braunsville; R. E. Buchanan, Director; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown; Hettie Porch, Supt. Children's Home, Arden, Pa.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—Almshouse, Greensburg—I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe,; J. O. Martin, Director, Ruffsdale,; Chas. Seanor, Supt.; Mrs. Chas. Seanor, Matron, Mrs. Dixon, Latrobe, Pa., Visitor.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pres., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Isaac Johnson, Media.; Hon. Bromley Wharton, Gen. Agent and Secy., Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel E. Gill, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. W. G. Theurer, Asst. Secy., W. G. McGarry, Asst. Secy.

STATE COMMITTEE ON LUNACY—Hon. Isaac Johnson, Pres., Media, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodberry, Secy. of Committee.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, Secy., 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Pres., Butler, Pa.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Secy., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana, Pa

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—Harrisburg—Mrs. Elsie V. Middleton, Gen. Secy., Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Judge Kunkel, Mrs. Jno. K. Tener, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIEY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY—John G. Orr, Gen. Secy., Chambersburg. Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University; Mrs. W. B. Ewing, West Grove; Mrs. Josiah Cope, Oxford, Pa.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—Thos. S. McAloney, Supt. Blind School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Isabel W. Kennedy, Secy. of Home for Teaching of Blind, W. W. Stamm, Executive Secy. of Association for Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—W. N. Bert, Supt., Edgewood Park.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—J. W. Cleland, Supt., Oakdale, Pa.; J. M. Norris, Supt. of Allegheny Industrial School, Warrendale.

TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME—Loysville—Rev. Geo. M. Diffenderfer, Carlisle, Pa.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—Geo. C. Signor, Supt., Spring City, Pa.; Dr. N. P. Barr, Supt., Elwynn, Pa.; Dr. B. A. Black, Asst. Supt., Polk, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—Hon. Jno. K. Tener, Governor of the State.

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL—Hon. E. G. Lipps, Supt.

STATE DELINQUENTS COMMITTEE—Harry McDevitt, Philadelphia.

STATE FEDERATION COMMITTEE OF WOMEN—Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Ida G. Kast, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Pttsburgh, Pa.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS—Rev. A. N. Hagerty, Carlisle,; Rev. E. L. Coblenz. Carlisle; Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer, Carlisle.

VISITORS—Carlisle—John D. Faller, G. E. Lloyd. Hon. Wm. F. Sadler, Walter Stuart. Samuel Goodyear, D. W. Sunday, Jacob Ruth, S. M. Hertzler, J. W. Wetzler, O. H. Lipps, Robt. L. Myers, G. H. Stewart, R. B. Tietrick, E. W. Biddle, R. H. Thomas, C. S. Brinton, D. Thompson, Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Mrs. Mary Parker, Miss Grace Witmer, Miss Helen Stuart, Mrs. R. B. Tietrick, Dr. M. M. Dougherty, Dr. Ambrose Peffer, Rev. Geo. M. Diffenederfer, John Linder, Dr. H. H. Mentzer, C. Faller, Walter Stuart, D. R. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Kramer, Mrs. Frank Beetem, Mrs. Ellen Parker, Miss Henrietta Herman, Mr. O. L. Altman, Mrs. O. L. Altman, Mrs. Mary Baden, Miss May Fromes, Isaac Rogers, J. V. Stevens.

JUDGES OF THE COURT—Hon. Wm. F. Sadler, Pres. Judge, Cumberland Co.; Hon. W. Rush, Gillian, Pres. Judge Franklin County. Hon. E. W. Biddle, Ex-Judge Cumberland County.

Mr. L. C. Colborn announced the following Committees:

COMMITTEES.

AUDITING—James McB. Robb, Allegheny; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Mr. Brubaker, Lancaster.

OFFICERS.—W. G. Theurer, Washington; Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; John J. Smith, Chester; Walter Bowditch, Germantown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County; Mrs. C. S. Lindsay, Warren; I. N. Dixon, Westmoreland; Martin H. Morrison, Carbondale.

PLACE.—D. A. Mackin, Luzerne, J. H. Meyers, Huntingdon; Jas. W. Smith, Lackawanna; D. W. Sunday, Cumberland; J. O. Lessel, Erie; Mrs. Hettie Porch, Washington; Joel H. Krick, Berks; J. J. Barnhart, Fayette; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester.

RESOLUTIONS. — Hon. Francis. J. Torrence, Pittsburgh; P. G. Cober, Somerset; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Lancaster; J. D. Faller, Carlisle; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia; E. E. Thompson, Warren; Chas. H. Stone, Beaver; Dr. H. J. Sommers, Blair County; D. H. Thompson, Carlisle; J. M. Stauffer, Carbon County; Dr. M. J. Harnyeth, Berks County; J. H. Zimmerman, Green County; and John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: We would like everybody to register and if you have the enrollment card, hand it in anyway. In making up the

list of delegates present, we try to send everybody a copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Everybody wants one. They are becoming valuable. I have a set at home embracing the proceedings of this Convention since 1880. A man wrote me the other day and said that when I was through with them he would like to have them, and he would give my widow $100 for them. That is a good life insurance. I hope it will be a good while yet until she will need the money or I will be ready to hand them in.

Miss Lena Wenger sang very sweetly a soprano solo entitled "Beloved, It is Morn,"—Aylward. Miss Wenger was accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan, also of Carlisle.

The following telegram was read by President Miller:

Reading, Pa., Oct. 5 ,1914.

Messrs. Krick, Hill and Shirk, of the
Association of Poor Directors' Meeting in Carlisle, Pa.

The Chamber of Commerce heartily joins you in the invitation to hold the Annual Convention of 1915 in the City of Reading. We are prepared to extend the hospitality of the City and to see that nothing is undone to make your visit interestingly, instructively and truly enjoyable.

JOHN D. MISSLER,
Chairman Convention Committee.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have now the great pleasure of introducing to you Honorable Francis S. Bardwell, State Inspector of Almshouses, Boston, Mass., who will speak to us on "The Almshouse Problem."

MR. BARDWELL'S ADDRESS ON "THE ALSMHOUSE PROBLEM."

Nowhere have I come in contact with people who want to do what they should do for the best care of those entrusted to them. I am sorry to say that in some instances at some of the state and national conferences, that we have listened to papers, academic and perhaps scholarly, but not touching those things of vital importance to us who come in contact every day with the poor. As an Inspector of Almshouses of the State of Massachusetts, and as one who has been actively engaged in charity work, both public and private, for more than twenty years, I think I am able to judge with some degree of accuracy the interest which the people with whom I come in contact show.

I have been asked by a number of Superintendents and Directors of the Poor to state before I read my paper the system which we have in Massachusetts, so they may compare it intelligently with the system which is in vogue in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The State of Massachusetts cares for its dependent, defective and delinquent people through three agencies. First a Prison Commission with a paid head, who has charge of all the correctional institutions and supervision of the County jails. The County jail is the only County unit which we have in Massachusetts. The State Board of Insanity formerly was composed of nine unpaid members, doing efficient work, but this year changed to three paid members who have charge directly of all the institutions for the insane in the State, but every state institution, whether under the charge of the State Board of Insanity or of Charities, is managed directly by a Board of Directors who are unpaid members, then the State Board of Charities, which has the supervision of the charitable institutions all save one, and that is the Insti-

tution for Lepers on the Island of Panacea. That comes directly in charge of the State Board of Charities. The State Board of Charities also has charge of all the children who are public charges, who have no settlement in the Commonwealth and also the neglected children who may have settlement that comes to them through the Board.

Massachusetts does nothing in the subsidizing line toward private institutions. I would say, however, that we are receiving great aid from our private institutions. There is invested in the State of Massachusetts in private charitable corporations, exclusive of churches, the sum of $118,000,000.00. This money is so invested that the people in charge have $15,000,000.00 a year to spend for the care of the poor and dependents. We must remember that because of this, that the state and towns and cities are paying only $3,000,000.00 for the care of what we call public charities. You will understand then that those who are cared for by the private agencies are the celebrative cases, the cases which I might call those of the worthy poor, while those who fall to the public authorities are the "downs and outers' to a great extent. This is truer in regard to the city population than in regard to the population of smaller towns, because you read that most of the private charity agencies are expending their money in the cities and not in the small towns.

This morning I have been asked to speak to you upon the Almshouse Problem, and perhaps I will look at it from our standpoint in Massachusetts, which is that every municipality, town or city, maintains its own town Home for the poor. It is a home for the poor. We have no insane department with any of our municipal Almshouses. We have no criminal department. They are purely and simply homes for the poor, and the poor of that one town or city who have lived in the location long enough to obtain what we call a settlement, which means, usually speaking, five years in a place.

We are to discuss an ancient problem—the almshouse—but we are going to look at it in the light of modern advancement. Time was, when the almshouse was the only form of indoor relief, and at a period when aid was administered, by and through, the church. From the chaos that must have exsisted in these ancient abodes, which housed all types and classes of dependents, we have progressed until today, in most of our communities, the almshouse is filling its niche in the scheme of modern progressive philanthropy.

I think that each succeeding generation has felt that, untimately, the almshouse would be eliminated; that other methods would be devised, so that those who would naturally be eligible for admission, would be cared for elsewhere, and, in consequence, the need for such an institution would cease. It is true, that in prosperous communities and states, where a need exists for a certain type of institution, then the institution springs into existence. The wealth and prosperity of a community may be intelligently gauged by the number and purpose of its institutions, and with what perfection it cares for its unfortunates and dependents. Poor countries and communities are bound to retrench, and in consequence, are unable to provide for their dependent types, in the way best proven to care for the immediate cases, and prevent if possible a future increase. But the multiplication of institutions has not done away with the almshouse. It has, it is true, decreased the number of inmates; yet I think the more potent factor in bringing about a smaller almshouse population has been in the practice of more intelligent out-door relief. To give an example: We no longer, because of poverty and poverty **alone,** break up a dependent family, demolish the home, and take mother and children to the alms-

house. We would rather care for the family in the home, until the children can assist in providing for the familys support. As an economic measure, we have learned that an **immediate** expenditure, **rather larger,** perhaps, than that if the family were in an almshouse, is a good investment in future citizenship, and that the almshouse-reared boy or girl **was** schooled in dependence, and usually remained so drifting from one charitable or correctional institution to another and **always** at the public expense. But it took most of us a century to learn this.

In most states the first institution for care of dependents was the work-house and not the almshouse. Getting our laws and customs from England, we followed the English system, omitting in this case, however, because of the poverty of the early settlers, any relief from private sources. The English work-houses were the form of public relief while the almshouses, still dotting England today, were the result of donations and bequests, and were private charities.

In Massachusetts the earliest work-houses were established two hundred years ago; but a law, enacted about the same time, allowed children to be indentured, or placed out. Thanks to that law, the child problem in Massachusetts has never been linked with the almshouse. But furthermore, the laws governing these work-houses have become, and are the laws applying to almshouses, although we have no workhouses in the Commonwealth today.

If one should be asked to name one type of inmate as the almshouse type, it would hardly be possible. Perhaps as the needs served by the average almshouse we could say: "The aged, unattached man or woman, who has lost those responsible for his or her support, and whose age and physical or mental disability removes the individual from self care." That is, the almshouse is the refuge for those dependents in need of custodial care and a home.

The almshouse, however, serves a pressing need as a clearing house for all classes of dependents. It is the legitimate resting place of cases awaiting investigation and final placement. But it is the part of the expert investigator, to be as capable to discharge intelligently, as to admit, to remember that not all cases are beyond reinstatement in society, and that a delayed disposition of a temporary case may breed in that case a more confirmed spirit of dependence.

I could quote many permanent cases who came in an emergency and not be discharged, or, in fact, forced out, have stayed on. Notably the man coming to a country almshouse with frozen feet and staying on through a year. I asked why he remained and he said "I think of a job but my feet are still cold."

I have always endeavored to draw the line between what I call the legitimate almshouse inmate and others. Of the first class (always remembering that their natural protectors **cannot** or **will not** care for them) are the aged,—those suffering from serious physical defect, or mild mental defect, precluding the earning of a livelihood;—the type unclassified, whose disposition is such that their relatives **will not** care for them—ugly—cranky—stubborn—peculiar; mild cases of epilepsy, where the mind is not seriously affected, and when it is thought best **not** to commit to an epileptic hospital; the blind, deaf and dumb. These above, all adult types. These form the permanent cases.

Non-almshouse types children beyond the 'holding for proper placing' stage, criminals, vagrants (as inmates), advanced mental defect, consumptives.

I now come to debatable ground: the alcoholic and the ablebodied, voluntarily or involuntarily out of employment. I acknowledge, that

in the past, I have always felt that the jail was the proper abode of the confirmed alcoholic. I have modified that, and I feel that the **community which offers only** the jail to this man is as remiss in its duty, as it is when it **forces** the alcoholic into the family circle at the almshouse. I have witnessed several interesting experiments conducted by various almshouse wardens in which intemperate men were "Exhibit A." And I have seen success, after a hard fight, in several cases.

I have also seen confirmed drunkards, when placed at the almshouse, respect the custodial care, and beg to be allow to remain out of harm's way; and I have approved of this plan in **some** cases. Nevertheless, these are scattered cases. The **confirmed, unreformable** alcoholic should not be considered an almshouse inmate. In the case of the able-bodied—it is work. If an individual is willing to work at the almshouse and receive only board and clothes,—LET HIM; if being able-bodied and will NOT work, he is in the vagrant class and belongs in the farm colony or jail. He does not belong in an almshouse, to make unpleasant the lives of the legitimate almshouse inmates.

However, in times of acute business depression, when, even the most skilled worker is cut down in hours of labor, when the ordinary laborer, anxious to work and unable to find it, finally applies for public relief, we have no alternative but to shelter and feed, but we should also employ. Employment will soon determine into which class our applicant belongs: **1st.** The able - bodied man really looking for work; **2nd,** the able-bodied man who won't work, and **3rd,** the man desirous to work but physically unable.

I am a firm believer in a law which requires labor of all almshouse inmates, whose age and physical condition permit it. I believe also in administering it with a little elasticity. It is one of the most important provisions for proper administration. It is a fact that in those almshouses where this law is sensibly adhered to, inmate trouble is at a minimum; complaints as to food and other matters are seldom heard; and a spirit of co-operation among all is evident. Every inmate, unless bedridden, should at least have some **little thing** to do,—something not for him or her self **alone,** but for the community interest. The almshouse so managed is equipped with a self-starter. But it is a herculanean task to install such a system, when little or no labor has ever been required; and it is easy, through poor management, to break down such a system. Let it be remembered that labor required, should not be in the spirit of the superintendent as a taskmaster, in the case of the permanent inmate, but rather a fair distribution of the trival tasks to the most handicapped; and the harder labor for those physically fit. The winter sojourner, however, should be forced to his limit and made to understand that his abode is only secure through hard work.

I have dwelt for some length upon the inmate side of the problem because this is the **meat in the shell. Our almshouses** exist because of their inmates. I acknowledge that I am interested in the institution which takes the best possible care of its inmates.

I am **more** interested in that almshouse which besides the care, also manages a successful farm and reduces cost to a minimum, and I am least interested in the institution which makes a good financial showing, but considers the inmate part of the problem as secondary, and I am sorry to say there are a few such.

We come now to systems—whether an almshouse shall be maintained as a county or municipal unit. Both systems have their advantages and disadvantages. In the county unit we have usually a

larger population which is a saving in fixed or over-head charges; a larger population allows the employment of trained nurses and the desired hospital addition; it allows for a classification of inmates:—all desirable features, and all mostly lacking, in the almshouse of small population. But the larger the popuation, the farther we get from individual treatment; the isolated case is lost sight of and the work of rehabilitation is handicapped. Give a warden or superintendent a few inmates and he knows each intimately; he learns their peculiarities, their antecedants and their possibilities; but increase the number, and we cease to think of our people as individuals but as groups and classes, and we have lost the grip on the majority of cases. I have heard, many times, the charge that in the small almshouses conditions are usually not up to the standard, and in fact, sometimes rather deplorable. I have found it otherwise. Our small almshouses are in most cases well managed and not over-crowded homes. Because of the few, individuality is not lost; no able-bodied man can long be supported at the public expense in the small almshouse; the community knows its inmates and will not tolerate imposition. Then too we find the inmates having their owns rooms and these rooms mean home. All in all, the small almshouse, while lacking in some of the improvements found in the larger ones, still gives its inmates the one thing always lacking in the big institution—a real home. Then, too, the community interest is not as general in the large city or county almshouse; to the town, the town farm is its own, and reflects the spirit of the town's people. Sentimentally speaking, is it not a hardship to remove people from their immediate environment and expect them to be contented and happy among strangers? The sentimental side is worthy of our consideration; we are dealing with human beings who have the same hopes, fears and perhaps the same tenacity for home life as we ourselves possess.

I am not going to discuss the various types of almshouse buildings. I take it for granted that we all agree that the detached unit or cottage system is preferable in the main. For small institutions it is expensive in the matter of fixed or overhead charges—such as heating, attendance, etc., but are we not paying for the best care and do we not get the best equipment through the detached unit system

Whether the building is old style or cottage system, it is important that the quarters arranged for the administration furnish comfortable, convenient accommodations for the Superintendent and his family; lack of this means an infringement (in the old type of building at least) on the inmates' quarters. Briefly,—the Superintendent is entitled to his own home life and privacy—adequate improvements—yet not too remote from his charges. So, too, in the larger almshouses the attendants and nurses are entitled to comfortable accommodations. I have found the lack of this to mean dissatisfied help and in consequence a constant change which is bound to be a detriment to the best management. For the inmates—I believe in rooms for individuals, or shared by two, for the permanent inmates. I believe that the usual occupants should be allowed to have their little possessions about—pictures, keepsakes, etc. I believe that old couples should have the privilege of being together during the daytime, at least. I realize that dormitories are easier to keep clean and to ventilate but I think they should be occupied by the temporary cases. I have always worked for the home principle in the almhouse and the large dormitory is against this.

Plumbing should be the best; nothing ornate should be provided, for if there is one place that should be kept immaculate in any institution, it should be the bath and toilet rooms. Lavatories should be

adequate. There is a good field for work here.

The best laundry machinery is none too good, and this is inadequate unless the system of gathering, sorting and mending the clothes is not perfected. I think you will find this is the weak point in many institutions. There should be properly equipped hospital rooms to suit the needs of the institution. I have found laxity in hospital management; I believe that the physician should give written orders to the nurse or attendant and I believe a full medical record of all cases should be kept, thus doing away with a hit or miss system in giving medicine, etc. And this is particularly true of chronics and with the emphasis laid upon cases addicted to drugs.

Smoking rooms should be unattached yet not too remote for the old men to get to, and all smoking should be restricted to the smoking room.

The question of ventilation, light and heat should be beyond the control of the inmates.

As the captain is to the ship, so is the superintendent to the institution. A ship owner selects his captain with care and entrusts to him large property value and many lives. Do we use the same care in the selection of an almshouse superintendent and matron? In my state the city almshouses are under the civil service and as the result of a competitive examination, selection of the superintendent is made. The one flaw in the system lies in the fact that no cognizance is taken of the matron and we all know that the matron is a strong 51 per cent of the combination, provided the care of the inmates is considered the primary consideration.

The necessary qualifications for a superintendent are: honesty, temperance, firmness tempered with justice, an even and orderly disposition—a close buyer; he must have a kindly heart yet must not be easily imposed upon—and also he should be a good farmer. The last requisite is usually placed first when a selection is made, and an implicit hope that the other more necessary accomplishments go with it. It all depends on the view point, whether you insist on an adequate financial return from the farm, or a well-managed almshouse. Of course we expect both. The matron, as I have stated above is at least 51 per cent of the combination; she should be a thorough housekeeper, a common-sense practical nurse, an economical but not parsimonious provider. It would be advisable if she had no nerves. The ideal combination is hard to get.

The pay should be just what such a couple are worth—not as is too often the case, what the man is worth as a hired man and a little more, and what the woman is worth as a domestic and a little more. You are placing a good deal of responsibility on these people and you should be willing to pay for it. It is a mistake to pay the maximum the first year. Satisfactory service should be insisted on, but there should be a chance of salary raise, so that an incentive for perfect service exists.

It has been my experience that the superintendent should have a voice in the selection of his assistants. If he is capable of properly managing an institution, he is capable of selecting his help. But he, and he alone, should be held absolutely responsible for the institution. If the directors or overseers are prone to mix up in the help question, if a dissatisfied attendant feels that he has one or more directors on his side against the superintendent, you are in for trouble, and many times trouble, of the meanest sort.

There is no way to more quickly, break down the discipline and wreck the efficiency of institutional management, than serious trouble

between superintendent and helpers. Unless stamped out at once, it will lead to insubordination, in which not infrequently the inmates rather enjoy taking a part. The superintendent must be the accountable head; to him all attendants must be subordinate; in this event, he alone can be held responsible for the management or mismanagement of the institution, and the care or lack of care given to the inmates. If you have not chosen the right superintendent, it is much better for him, for you, for the inmates and lastly for the good name of the institution to release him and make a suitable selection. One bad administration, of brief duration even, will stigmatize an almshouse to such an extent that it requires successive years of perfect management to regain the lost ground. Is not the dread of the almshouse, shared by the public in general, due to short periods of acute mismanagement on the principle that "the evil that men do lives after them?"

To the superintendents and matrons it is pertinent to say; you are the people to whom are sent every class and kind of human derelict—individuals whose own blood and kin have long since severed all bonds that bound them. You are the ones who have the actual contact, and the future of many of these cases is in your hands. No matter how loathsome or how peculiar or ugly the disposition — they are your cases, your charges. The general public does not realize the patience, kindness and tact that must be your everyday accomplishments; it does not realize the many cases you help and kindly care for; it is too ready to see, many times magnified, the one case wherein you have failed and wherein all human nature would have failed. You are performing constantly duties that are hard to value with a standard of monetary consideration. Unlike the average wage-earner, you have no stated hours of labor; you finish the care of one difficult case, and another takes its place. The reputation of your community as a place according kind and intelligent care to its unfortunate, is in your hands. Yet, with all this depressing alliance with sickness, poverty and misery, the great majority of you are accomplishing in a praiseworthy way the work placed upon you.

It is not for me to lay down rules and regulations to be followed by directors or overseers of poor. As an observer of means and methods, it is pertinent to vouchsafe a few comments. I have found in many cases a proneness on the part of directors to shirk responsibility, in fact not to direct, nor even to supervise. This is particularly true when an almshouse superintendent is above the average and the institution is running smoothly. As a result, when a crash comes—usually a bolt out of a clear sky—the negligent director is at sea; he has no grip on the situation; he is ignorant of the conditions, and suffers severe criticism which may or may not be well merited. Whether your law requires stated visits or not, stated and unannounced visits should be made to the almshouse. If it is the director's intention to remain on the Board, it should be his endeavor to know fully the peculiarity of the most troublesome inmates, and all facts concerning conditions pertaining thereto. He should have confidence in the superintendent and let the superintendent understand this; but a board of directors should insist on a full report in writing, to be filed for future reference, of any unusual occurrence in any way affecting the inmate family. This report should recount facts, and be impartial and fair. Many times the superintendent has to make a hasty decision to fit an aggravating case—a decision that perhaps would not have been given after mature deliberation; the consequences may be disastrous. If you can get a full and impartial account of all.

phases—of all conditions that led up to the final incident—you are in a position to make an intelligent investigation and usually to save a good deal of future trouble.

Boards of directors should insist on institutional cleanliness, both as to the house and its inmates, the elimination of waste, a proper dietary with a variety where possible.

(What is a standard in food? An ample amount of nutritious food, properly cooked.) Sufficient clothing, clean and mended when necessary, and a good system for its sorting and care.

A comprehensive distribution of work among inmates and an insistence that the able-bodied shall actutally labor with the view of driving them to final self-support.

An endeavor on the part of the directors to secure employment when possible.

A careful auditing of accounts, monthly at least, to embody a painstaking investigation of details. So far, regular routine. In order to make for economy and the best interests of temporary inmates, work with the individual must be done. If you can pull an individual out of the almshouse class, now and then, you are accomplishing good work.

Now what of the state and its attitude? It would seem that state supervision is beneficial, at least. States which do not have it are feeling that it is necessary. Maine has inaugurated a system of state inspection within the year. Rhode Island made an unsuccessful attempt to get a bill through its legislature this year; failure the first time was expected and it is probable that at the next session, state supervision of almshouses will be assured. In Massachusetts the State Board of Charity is empowered to visit all dependents supported away from their own homes, and is required to inspect every almshouse. The Board of Charity, being a supervisory Board, has simply the power of suggestion and recommendation, except in cases of law violation (and the main almshouse laws deal with the exclusion of criminals and children beyond stated periods.) This probably strikes you as being a pretty small foundation upon which to build up any material improvement. But the Board of Charity handles the matter from an educational standpoint.

A Board of Overseers or a community forced by law to do a certain thing is not a good ally in intelligent care of the poor. But if the same ends can be reached through an aroused public opinion, or by demands from the most prominent people, the means is educational, without being drastic. I acknowledge that sometimes it has been a long labor and an uphill climb—but to have accomplished it, knowing that the Overseers and community finally acknowledge its justice, is worth the labor and the wait.

The best type of almshouse superintendents are for state supervision; they feel that in the proper performance of their duty they have an ally who will stand behind them just as long as they do right. It is true that propore state supervision has had the tendency to drive out the unworthy warden. The state is fairly impartial; it does not recognize peculiar local conditions, political or otherwise, unless they have the merit of bearing upon the individual case in question in a fair way. As a court of last resort as between directors, superintendent and inmates, the State fills a strong position, and in some cases has forestalled litigation. You must bear in mind that the State is just as interested in the individual case suffering from real or imaginary neglect as in the welfare of the inmate household. There are inmates of a type constantly demanding investigations, more because they

want to be in the spot light than because of any real cause for an investigation. I have found that a formal investigation, as such, usually smirches those the least guilty and is apt to sprinkle white-wash in the inverse ratio. Just as good results can be obtained by a little painstaking research, with the light concealed under a bushel. All investigations run up against the old barrier of what the country people call "pauper evidence" and its weight as testimony. Personally, I have found it about as trustworthy as the average testimony given by the average witness. Human nature, whether in palace or poorhouse, runs in certain grooves and no class of individuals has the absolute patent right on truth.

However, state supervision has the tendency to standardize the almshouse. The State can compare and criticise. And if the State works as it should, it is constantly raising that standard, not always by methods calling for the expenditure of money, but by better and more intelligent work by those in charge.

As I said at the beginning, we recognize certain types as almshouse types; our view point has changed materially within the past twenty-five years. Perhaps we feel that we have already sorted out and classified about all the types that can be removed from the almshouse. If we progress as rapidly in the future as we have in the past I predict this:—we shall look at the inside of the almshouse with the eyes of the old people,—a class that constitutes the largest percentage of inmates. Then we will question the right of the directors to thrust the chronic alcoholic into our home. We will suggest some public work of value for the ablebodied who come every winter to disturb our peace. We will call to your attention that we feel sorry for the little child, who has all the right to be well born being forced to take up the burden of life in the poorhouse—for old as we are, we realize that this is one of the things that stigmatize in after life. We will urge that sufferers from cancer and specific diseases be cared for elsewhere,—because it is better for them and for us. We will urge that we have just a little more of the touch of the outside world, of which we were once a part. We will wonder then as now if people, beside officials, will come to see us—well—once in a while, and we hope they can persuade those from the outside world, to remember that it was of us, was said "the poor you have with you always.'

Mr. Brady was scheduled on the program as the next speaker, but on account of the presence of Judge Johnson, of Delaware county, who had adjourned his Courts to attend the Convention and who was unable to remain, Mr. Brady was asked to give way to his place on the program, for Judge Johnson, which he kindly consented to do.

ADDRESS BY HON. ISAAC JOHNSON, ON "THE JUVENILE COURT."

Mr. President, and Members, Guests and Visitors of the Association:

I want to thank the gentleman who has given way to me, because it would be impossible for me to remain over today. I want to apologize to this Association that I have no written paper. After listening to the very scholarly, interesting and able paper on the Poorhouses, I feel that I do you an injustice and the same of myself, to offer to talk to you upon any subject connected with the care of the dependents and the derelict or delinquent in Pennsylvania.

There has been assigned to me, as I understand, the subject of the "Juvenile Court." As I have listened to these papers and to the talks touching the care of this important class, my mind goes out over this

subject in the conception that the class which the Juvenile Court touches comprises all of them. Heretofore in Pennsylvania, and possibly in nearly all the States of the nation, until within a few years, we have contented ourselves with the custodial care, with picking the fellow up when he has fallen by the wayside and caring for him, or catching him when he has committed some crime and fastening him up in a jail or prison. It is only in recent years that much attention has been given to beginning at the other end, because it is as manifest as any accepted fact that the custodial care system, that the waiting until the mischief has been done and attempting to correct it, has failed. The prison system has failed. The custodial care of the insane has not failed, but has not produced the results which were hoped for. Little care—hardly any, has been given to the class of people who come within the jurisdiction and scope of the Juvenile Court. The great majority of children, the normal child, (and I mean normal physically, as well as mentally) has been well cared for in the public school, in the Sunday School, in the teaching from the pulpit, and the great associations of the age, but there is a class that this appeal never touches or reaches. If I could build a plain and mark on it the gradations of society from the lowest to the highest, you would find and I would find that through it ran a great narrow in proportion to the long line that fills your jails, your insane hospitals, your weakminded institutions, your houses of refuge, the jails in which the short-termed prisoners are contained,—I might say all of the jails—and you would find that a very narrow plain. It is true that the great mass of criminals, insane, weakminded, epileptic, poor, work-house class, the nonmad class come from a very small plain in society and the class which the Juvenile Court deals with to a very great extent produces it all. The public school takes in the normal boy or child. He is looked after in the home, millions have been spent for his care, but below him, farther down the line is a closs over whose head sweeps this material and intellectual tide and never touches it. He is what is known today in Pennsylvania and in every other state, where there are congestions of population, as the dependent and delinquent class. He don't go to the public school. Years ago we tried the truant doctrine, to catch and keep him in the school. Everybody that has had to deal with this question knows that it has failed. You can't keep him in school. Fine the parent under the law, he is too poor to pay, and he is out of school because of his poverty and the ignorance of his parents and no law can reach him, because of his inability to prepare and fit himself to attend the school. The Juvenile Court—the system incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1901, that Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and in 1903 we passed a Juvenile Court Act which gave to the judges of Pennsylvania jurisdiction over our children up to the age of 16 years, of dependents and delinquents. It is easy to say that no other statute in Pennsylvania is likely to produce such important results as this one, and I recall no other of which it can be said with so much truth.

This Institution lays his hand upon the boy and the girl that no other institution, that no other society, that no other combination of people does, and it is the class that poison every stream that flows out through human society. How does it work? I come from Delaware county, bordering upon the City of Philadelphia, a congested county. This Juvenile Court invades the home—that is the place to correct all this mischief, and it can be corrected there only through such great agencies like the Juvenile Court. Let me tell you what takes place in our court, over and over again, held in my office. It

is held every morning in the year almost, except Sunday. You wonder that there are that many in the little county of Delaware. What happens?

Here is a girl twelve or fourteen years old. What is she here for? She won't stay off the street, she won't go to school, she won't stay in school. I look at her. I know it is not the girls fault—I know that. You have got to be a little gray before you learn all that. We send her back home, the Juvenile Court officer to look after her. The officer is a woman and she goes to that home. "Where is Mary?" "Why Mary's out." "Who are you?" The mother don't want her, she thinks that is an intrusion into her home. "Why isn't she at school?" "She's got no clothes." She waits for Mary. Mary comes in. "Mary, why don't you go to school?" Mary don't want to go, her shoes are shabby, her hair is tossed, her dress is worn. She is old enough to have the price of a woman and the social spirit drives her out of school and the shudder from poverty drives her out of the home.

Miss Brewer is our Juvenile Court Officer. I want to say a word for her. She says to this mother, "I want to talk to Mary." She takes Mary. The mother don't want the Juvenile Court officer about her. She does not recognize the mischief that she is doing to those committed to her care. The Juvenile Court officer takes Mary up to the Detention House. She gives her a bath there—never had one before, and she untangles her hair. She buys her a pair of new shoes, fits her out and takes her back to the mother. She looks at her. It begins to dawn on her that here is a woman that is trying to help her. She is the only one she has ever seen. She comes from that sphere in society that all through life has met only those who are the "beaters" as they understand it, somebody to take the advantage of her. But here is a woman for the first time in her life that sits by her side ready and willing to help her. Then the Probation Officer says to her, "but you are dirty, this room is unkept." "Well I have no clothes." And we find that the husband in the mill is making $8 or $10 a week, there are five or six children, and the report is made to me, the Honorable Court of the County, of this home and I go down myself once in a while and take a look in on it. That is repeated over and over again in all the congested districts of the great State of Pennsylvania. What ails this home? A whole lot, but the dominant mischief-makers in it are poverty and ignorance. That is the place to right the mischiefs that are all along the line higher up—the penitentiaries, insane hospitals, weakminded institutions, Almshouses, in a large part, and to correct that is the great work of the Juvenile Court. That must be done through the women. It can't be done through man, he isn't fit for it. He isn't fit for it intellectually. He isn't fit for it morally. He isn't fit for it vocationally, and it must be done, if done at all, by the women. We try to do it through the women in Delaware County by appealing to the women's clubs, to the women's societies in the neighborhood, so that when there comes into my court a boy or girl that we can't send back home, that the mother and father won't or can't work—because there is where we send it first—recognizing as we do what every man of intelligence and experience has observed, and very woman, too, that the place to raise this child is in the environment in the home to which it is brought into the world. You can't translate it from that misery to the palace. It must work its way as a rule through the grades that begin yonder and end yonder, and that is the mission, and it is the great mission of the world today, to fit these little ones that are tomorrow to be the men and women of the land, fitted for the different grades of society through which they must go in their walk through life.

We do this:—oh, there are better plans, I have no doubt, but this is what we do. We send the child back and send the Probation Officer or her assistant to the home, and she follows it up, and you would be surprised when I tell you that many of them are changed, for when this mother and this father find that there is somebody to help them over the rough places of life, somebody to stand by their side and encourage them in this unequal fight which the poor and the weak have to make for life, they are different men and different women and different homes. Nothing is so elevating, nothing so well calculated to make a man or a woman lift up their heads than to hold out before them a reasonable hope of prosperity. Somebody has said, I don't know who, "threw the light of hope on his pathway," (I don't know that I quote it correctly,) "and upward and onward is the word that charms the winning powers of his mind." Yes, hope, that blessed thing which stands by us when everything else in the world runs away. The Juvenile Court officer goes to this home, as I said, and repeats going there. Sometimes you can't wake them up. We don't send the child to the House of Refuge—no. We don't send it to any penal institution—no, only when we can't help it, and when this home is no longer fit, when every report shows us that we must take this child, then we send it to the Detention House, maintained by the County of Delaware. Then we ring the telephone for a Women's Club in Radnor, or Lansdowne, or Swarthmore, and we say, 'we have a little boy or girl here, can you find a home for him?' We use all these means to find places for children and we don't often fail. When we do, we hunt up Mr. Solenberger and the Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia. We call up that great institution that reaches out its strong arm for the care of these little ones and summon it to our aid. The Children'sAid Society takes them too, no matter how fast they come, never one refused—not one from us, and a place is found for them. Our Board watches them, wherever they go, requires them to report to us and we follow them up.

It is the Juvenile Court which we are seeking to have extended and in the spring session of the legslature we hope to have its powers still more extended—instead of the age limit being sixteen, having it extended to twenty-one, and give it control of another class who are now the greatest menace to society of any other class in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that is the girl and the boy between 15 and 16 years of age and 21, that has no home. In my county a lot of this age is out of employment because the mills are closed down. Somebody has to care for these people. If they are on the street they are the prey of every vicious man or vicious woman and will help to swell the ranks that crowd the houses of ill fame and farther along the weak-minded institutions, jails and oftentimes the insane hospitals. I would extend the power of this Juvenile Court to this class and empower it as it now is empowered by the Legislatu of Pennsylvania, to care for every child dependent or delinquent, whom the Court may see fit to care for. I might say very much more on this subject, but I know I have detained you too long. I bespeak for this great institution the support of these charities which assemble here today in this old town. Forty years—all the charities that gather around it ought to get closer to it, because you represent here today what plays so important a part in these homes. You represent the poor. I know that there is a very common belief that many other things are attributed to this deplorable condition and after many years of observance and examination, I am satisfied that the two great forces at work are ignorance and poverty among these people. They

are unable to perform this work—this job is too big for them. How we are to correct it, I don't know. Sixteen to seventeen year old girls married with not an hour of preparation in the training of these immortal souls. They sit by their cradle, they sit by them day after day, they don't know how to spend the money their husband earns, they know nothing of this job, and it is the business of the American women to go into this American home and teach her. There is no field not the suffrage field, not the scientific field, not the platform—no place under the shining sun where there is such a demand for the intelligent American woman as this field. She is the only creature fitted for the work. The Creator of the universe would not leave it go without a special provision for it, and by every quality of heart and soul and mind she is fitted for it. She is the great moral force of modern civil society and it is her touch upon the boys and girls as they are taking these upward steps, that we want today.

We hear a great deal, and I want to utter no word against it, of the increasing of the facilities for education. I hope not to say a word that would cool any man's ardor for it, but what we want today is the moral and intellectual touch that shall enable these boys and girls to be fitted for civil society today and there is nobody to do it but the women. I can't do it in the Juvenile Court, but she can do it in the home. I know it is not a pleasant task—yes it is a pleasant task, too. There is nothing that will brighten up your life, there is nothing that will cause you to think better of yourself and your neighbors of you, nothing that will make you sleep better than to go into these homes where you are needed, and help these people over the rough places of life. I want you to know there is a long way between the way this girl is reared in poverty and want, and the cultivated, well-trained American. She can't with one step, step from that platform to this one, but she must be taken gradually up the steps that lead to it, and there is no person except this incomparable American woman that can do it. (Applause.)

I thank you very much for your courteous attention, and apologize for the straggling talk which it must be, for I have not prepared my address nor written it, but I want to say to you that I am glad to be with you and join with you in this great work. I see before me and around me some men that have served a lifetime in it. I congratulate this Association for the good work that it has done, and I hope for myself that you will invite me back next year.

Judge Johnson's address was received with great applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Judge Johnson does not need to apologize for that talk. It is worth coming to this Convention if we didn't hear anything but that.

Miss Lena Wenger and Mr. Archie Ruggles very pleasantly entertained the audience with a Duet entitled "Oh, that we Two Were Maying!" by Nevin, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

Mr. John H. Flaherty, Manager of the Society for Improvement of the Poor, Pittsburgh, Pa., was next introduced.

ADDRESS, "THE UNEMPLOYED,"

By Mr. John H. Flaherty.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am very glad to have been honored with an invitation to attend this Convention. As the President remarkel a few moments ago, I personally feel that it would have been worth all it cost in time and money to come to this Conven-

tion, to have heard the address of Judge Johnson a few moments ago. It is the best I have ever heard on that subject. I have listened to the papers that have been read with a great deal of interest, because I have the honor to be the General Manager of all charitable organizations; that touches every phase of the question of poverty.

We have a Children's Home, we have institutions for women, we have institutions for men, we have visitors who go out through the homes every day. We must touch the Juvenile Court, we must touch the almshouses, we must touch the homes for the insane and the criminals, and having had an experience of some years in connection with public institutions in the west, I know something about the perplexities and problems of the job from the inside, so listening to these papers is extremely interesting to me, and I want to have our worthy friend, Mr. Theurer feel that I do appreciate the opportunity of being here. It is through him, I believe, I received the invitation.

I have been given a subject that I must confess frightened me when first mentioned. The subject of "The Unemployed" is so far-reaching that one's experience would hardly be wide enough, be it ever so wide, to touch it all.

It has been so thoroughly discussed by both speakers and writers during the past year or two, it would appear that there is little left to be said.

Many theories have been advanced as to remedies. We have read statistics until we are confused.

To treat the subject from a National standpoint would require more time and study than we have been able to give to it.

Therefore we will endeavor to confine our remarks to that part of the problem that comes under our immediate notice.

A portion of the unemployed might be classed as follows:

FIRST:—The shop and factory men, who occasionally are out of employment as a result of business depression or a strike.

SECOND:—The clerk who for many years worked for one firm, until finally the employer decides that if he is to compete successfully with others, he must use modern methods, and a younger man whose education is according to the modern and up to date methods, is hired to take the place of the older man, whose age bars him from employment in other houses conducting a similar business; and having had no experience in other lines, his case is pathetic.

THIRD:—The women who are compelled to work for the support of their children.

FOURTH:—The laborer, who after years of toil and poor nourishment, is laid off from his work to give place to a stronger and younger man.

FIFTH:—A class of men who are by no means the least, representing every vocation in life, are often out of employment temporarily, because of dissolute habits, and some have acquired the liquor habit to such an extent that former employers hesitate to place them in positions of trust, which they formerly held, and finally they become chronic loafers, living only to obtain sufficient drink to keep their bodies stimulated and their minds inactive.

SIXTH:—The hobo. The man who claims the world owes him a living and he is simply collecting his dues when he begs for food, clothing or lodgings. When he meets with his kind he boasts of the fact that he has lived over a certain space of time without work.

SEVENTH:—The tramp who moves about from place to place,

and will work for a meal or a few days to obtain sufficient monies to provide him with enough clothing to avoid arrest.

If reliable statistics could be secured, it would surprise the country to learn the enormous amount of men who go to make up three of the classes before mentioned, namely the hobo, the tramp and the dessolute man. Large sums of money are collected by religious and social institutions to provide free lodgings, meals, clothing, etc., for this army of so called unemployed. In the larger cities, in certain quarters, they can be met in large numbers during the cold season, begging for monies to purchase lodgings and food. Many of the petty crimes and occasional holdups might be traced to this class of men. Self-respect has long since been destroyed and it matters little to them how their necessities are obtained.

These men are a positive menace to any community, and should be discouraged in their attempts to secure a livelihood without labor or payment on their part.

Some time ago, in conversation with a gentleman who held the position of superintendent of a lodging house for men (in a large city) conducted by a Charity Organization, I was informed that in the previous year 22,000 men had been lodged and fed. They were required to do some sort of labor in payment of help received, but in spite of this fact, at the end of the year there was a deficit of $11,000, which the superintendent informed me was obtained from the charitably disposed people of the city. It would appear to me that this system is all wrong.

What responsibility have the people of Chicago for the man who starts out from New York City without funds, determined to beat his way to San Francisco, begging his food and clothing wherever the opportunity offers, determined to make this trip without labor. Would it not be more just to apply that $11,000, for the relief of the widow and the orphan, or the laboring man out of employment because of business depression, a strike; or some other cause beyond his control.

In the City of Pittsburgh, the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, (a society controlled by a body of business men and capable women) are endeavoring to work out a practical solution of the problem as found in that city, and during the past two years a most gratifying success has resulted from the effort.

The business man, the preacher, the mission worker, the policeman on the beat, the housewife, in fact the general public are coming to know that there is in existence in that city an institution that will provide food, lodging and clothing to any needy man, regardless of his appearance, habits, reputation, or creed, providing he is willing to work. An employment agency is maintained in connection with this institution, and every effort is made to find employment for the men who receive its benefits.

In addition to his living, some money is paid each man in order to make it possible for him, when a position is secured, to pay in advance for his board and lodgings, until such time as his first pay day may arrive. Thus the man is given every opportunity to get on his feet and re-establish himself among the workers of the community.

While no especial responsibility is felt for the hobo, the tramp and the dissolute man; yet it is felt that in taking him in, providing for his needs, compelling him to make returns for the same. They not only assist the man but protect the community against any misdemeanor he may be tempted to commit, because desperate from hunger and want. While in this institution he pays for all he gets, and in the meantime his labor is turned to very good account.

As before stated, it is not thought to be good judgment for a charitable organization to solicit monies from a generous public to support the hobo and the tramp. Therefore the Society has sought for some plan whereby these men could be adequately assisted and inspired to better things without the solicitation of funds, depending altogether upon the labor of the man for the results anticipated. In other words, such an institution must be self supporting.

In order to establish this institution the friends of the socieity provided $25,000 with which horses and wagons, furnishings and necessary equipment were purchased. The horses and wagons being utilized to gather waste paper, cast off clothing, furniture, bric-a-brac, and every conceivable kind of junk that the people of the city were willing to give, in order to provide work and support for this institution. These men are required to repair the furniture, mend and press the clothing, assort the various grades of paper, baling the same and preparing it for the mills.

The sale of waste provides sufficient revenue to care for any number of men that may be admitted to the Home. The clothing and furniture, after being repaired, are sent to the stores, rented in a location convenient to the poor, where the working man who labors for a wage not nearly sufficient to care for his familys wants is enabled to buy clothing and furniture for about the cost of collecting the same.

Thus you will perceive the labor of the derelict is utilized to assist the most worthy of all the poor. We are all familiar with those districts in the various cities where the poor working man settles in order to obtain cheap rent. It is not an uncommon thing to find among these people a family of seven, which would include five children and the father and mother. The father works as a laborer in the mill and receives on an average of $1.50 per day, or $9.00 per week.

If he were to spend 15 cents per day for food for each member of the family, it would cost him $1.05, and 15 cents a day is not an extravagant sum as prices go now days.

This would leave him but $1.65 at the end of the week to pay for rent, light, fuel, carfare, and other necessities, not to mention clothing. This man is up against a physical impossibility. He must of necessity economize upon his food bill. With what little he can retain from his income, he can go to one of these supply stores and purchase a pair of shoes for from 10c to 25c, a small dress for a child for a nickel, five pairs of stockings for 5c, a bed for from 50c to 75c, which our wagon would deliver to his home, and if these prices are too high we endeavor to meet his requirements according to his purse.

This plan has proven a great blessing to the poor, and we find that the majority of poor working people would prefer paying a small sum for articles required, rather than receive the same as charity.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, being primarily a relief institution, is always in a position to assist those who are unable to pay even the smallest sum. Ten women are employed as visitors to visit them in their homes and supply what food or medicine may be necessary for their temporary relief, and later making every endeavor to assist them to self support. The Industrial Work being a department of the society, always honors the orders of the Relief Department for furniture, clothing or other household necessities, thus bringing to the destitute poor these articles without cost.

It was represented to the Trustees of the Society that if necessary monies would be provided for the purchase of equipment; after one year the institution would be self supporting. It has proven to be a self supporting institution from the hour its doors were opened, after the inital expense was met.

During the first year the gross receipts from the sale of waste amounted to over $16,000. During the second year the gross receipts amounted to more than $30,000. The prospects for the third year are very bright, for a considerable increase over either of the two previous years.

It is estimated that in the neighborhood of one million dollars is realized from the sale of waste paper and junk each year, from Pittsburgh. In fact, this is thought to be a very conservative estimate. It has been stated that in Chicago the sale of waste paper amounts to more than three million dollars a year.

A great deal of this waste of every city is destroyed. Therefore we can readily see that the future for this, and similar institutions is very bright. In fact it is my belief that if the public could be educated to conserve their waste and city governments instead of giving contracts to private individuals, would undertake to gather this material themselves, and give employment to people who would sort out everything of value, in fact conserve all the by-products, we would have taken a step forward in the solution of the problem of the unemployed. Herein could be found plenty of employment for the frequenters of the municipal lodging houses. There is more than enough money in this waste to support every hobo and tramp in the country and provide for the poor working man; furniture and clothing at such a small cost that the bulk of his earnings can be utilized to feed his children properly and thereby increase the standard or at least the strength of a large part of our future citizenship.

Careful investigation by any interested parties will speedily prove that this is no dream. Large private fortunes have been built up in this manner. It would seem to me that the poor of the city would have first claim upon this class of material.

As a Charity Organization, seeking to relieve the distress of poor people who are suddenly cut off from their supplies, very naturally the society for the Improvement of the Poor is constantly endeavoring to find a means of support for people who come asking aid.

While we do not hear as much about unemployed women as of men, and perhaps the numbers are not so great, still in every large community there are hundreds of women who have lost their husbands either by death or desertion, and who are left with a number of small children, whom they love as only a mother can love. They are willing to make every sacrifice to keep their children near them, but home duties prevent them from taking positions as domestics, or in the shop where a certain number of hours are required each day.

Therefore, if they are to exist without charity, and bring up their children as they desire in the spirit of pride and self-maintenance, employment must be provided suitable to their time and circumstances.

The Pittsburgh Society for the Improvement of the Poor has endeavored to solve this problem by organizing a laundry to which such women can apply and be given work, allowing them to serve as many hours as is convenient to them and their circumstances. This laundry has been in operation for about fifteen years. Large numbers of women are employed here and taught how to launder the most expensive materials, etc., and through the employment department, laundry work is secured for them in the homes of the wealthy peo-

ple, where $1.60 per day and two meals are obtained. During these fifteen years a number of women have raised families of children, keeping them together and sending them to school, by means of employment secured through this laundry department.

As the supply of money is limited, it is considered to be for the best interests of the people themselves to be quickly established in the way of self maintenance. While we have found a great deal of help and comfort in the plans as outlined above, we do not propose these plans as a remedy for all the Industrial ills of the country, nor do we think for a moment that all of the unemployed can be cared for by this means.

The problem of the discharged prisoner still remains to be solved, and the man out of employment with a large family, who must of necessity have a certain income to meet the actual needs of his family; work according to his capabilities and needs must be found for him at once. Our plan takes care of the man temporarily, until such time as a suitable position can be secured for him and clothing and money provided him for a start.

Provides work for needy women as clerks in supply stations.

Provides necessary furnishings and clothing for the family at a very low cost.

Protects the citizens from the importunities of the undeserving.

Provides against the hungry and destitute committing crime to obtain the necessities of life.

And incidentally assists in keeping the city clean. And all this without the solicitation of cash.

No doubt the best solution of the larger problem would be the utilization of the vacant lands of our country, turning the unemployed back to the farm.

It will interest you to know that a considerable number of men have come to us from the Poor House, who were thought to be beyond work. Some of them were taught new means of obtaining an honest living, and a number of old men were given permanent positions with us, and they are filling them satisfactorily.

We always have a number of cripples with us. The hospitals send convalescents to us almost daily.

I have been asked to give an opinion as to the sized town or city this plan could be successfully operated in. All things being equal, I should say from 10,000 up. But I would not look for such quick results from the same amount of money as was realized in Pittsburgh. The Improvement of the Poor Society was fortunate in having Mrs. William Thaw and her children interested. A splendid property in the heart of the business section of the city was given rent free, and a large barn and other improvements included. Much of the success of these first years are due to the generosity of this splendid woman.

MR. L. C. COLBURN: Just let me say a word in behalf of our good friend Mr. Flaherty. It was my good pleasure this summer to meet him. I had this question on the program and in consultation with the Executive Committee—with Mr. Theurer present—I asked him if he could name a man that could take this. He said, "yes I have!" He said, "We will go and see him," so after dinner we went to see him. If any of the Directors of the Poor or stewards of Almshouses, or others personally interested in the welfare of the unemployed, if you ever get to Pittsburgh, don't fail to go and see Mr. Flaherty's institution. It is the most unique and the best of the kind, and it is the only kind that I was ever in. I was interested in every department, and he was very much pleased to have me go there. I shall

not be satisfied until I go again and visit this institution. I want to say in behalf of Mr. Flaherty, that we will be pleased to welcome him as a member of this Association, and I hope we will hear more of him hereafter.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Who would have ever thought of getting $30,000 from working people.

We will now hear from Mr. M. Brady, Steward of Rouse Poor Farm, Warren, Pa., on "How to Secure Work for Able-Bodied Inmates in Almshouses."

ADDRESS OF M. BRADY.
HOW TO SECURE WORK FROM ABLE-BODIED INMATES.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Program Committee has assigned me the subject, "How to Secure Work from Able-Bodied Inmates of the Almshouse." It is rather a difficult matter to cope with the many different classes of people whom you might term able bodied inmates.

One of the first and most essential things is to study the individual and find out by visiting with them what they have been doing and what their inclinations are. For the first few days after being admitted to our institution nothing is required of them and in a short time if they are at all ambitious they will ask for something to do to pass away their time; and if by that time they show no inclination to work they are assigned a duty and expected to do it.

Some are adapted to field work on the farm. Some to the care of stock, and others to various other tasks as they appear, and after a few days experience with them it is possible to determine if they are at all suited to do the work which is desired they should.

We have one man who for a handful of raisins as a reward will do the most disagreeable tasks as they appear. A little flattery is a great aid to many of our people.

I make it a rule to be firm when I assign a duty giving none any work that I think they are not able to do. I meet with all manner of objections which were I to take them into consideration would make it impossible to accomplish my work with any degree of satsifaction.

One of our men who is a shoemaker by trade will not follow his trade on the farm but is delighted if allowed to help with the farm work and is very faithful. Another who was a waiter in a restaurant the best years of his life, finding no work of that sort at the place, mends the shoes in an excellent manner.

In the summer when the men's work is heaviest I plan to have something extra in the way of food and they learn to expect that if they work well they will receive something different than the rest.

None of our inmates are allowed to interfere with each others work and any complaints if they are serious enough to consider are thoroughly investigated.

After watching our people work and seeing that they are mentally competent to perform the duties assigned and with a little encouragement it is not long until they realize that confidence is placed in them and they willingly do the work required.

Another one of our most successful methods of obtaining work from our people is to start their work with them and eventually they are performing the duty themselves without our aid.

There can be no set rule to follow with them because what could be applied to some one day would not be successful another with the same inmate. You have to watch their moods and act accordingly. We have no punishment if they do not work but we impress as firm-

ly as possible in their minds that whatever is asked of them they are expected to do and we have very little trouble.

In dealing with the female portion of our people the same methods are carried out and the more their minds are occupied with their work the better do they get along during their stay at our institution.

Above all I take into consideration that though they are dependent upon public charity they are still human and delight in the pleasant things of life as well as their more fortunate brothers.

I thank you for your attention.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: I would like to ask Mr. Brady a question. When you want them to work and they wont work, what do you do with them?

Why I tell you what I do with them. If they don't do it themselves, I usually go with them and start them to get them interested. If I get them interested I break away from them, and leave them alone. Maybe I will go back in a little while and I will give those people a little bit of grace, possibly I may give them a little bit of money if they do the work and do it well. I sometimes do that. Sometimes I go in the house and go to the cupboard and I take a handful of cookies, or something of that kind. I never force them to do anything. If they say they won't do it, then I try something else to get them started. As soon as I get them started I don't have any trouble.

MR. D. A. MACKIN: I think Mr. Colborn wants to know about the fellow who is persistent and will not work. We get in the institutions people who don't want to work, but after a certain amount of persuasion and jogging along, they may work. But now, once in a while some of the stewards must meet the man who says, "I won't work." To what extent—if we punish, in order to bring about results —to what extent do you think we are justified to go in order to get the results? It is generally recognized that work is good for them and good for the institution. Then, and if they are there and we feel that they are able, and by physical examination have determined the fact that they are able to do certain classes of work, to what extent are we justified in punishing in order to get that result?

MR. J. W. PECK, Director of Somerset, was the next speaker called on, who read a paper entitled, "Prevention of Pauperism."

ADDRESS OF J. W. PECK.
THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

The world is full of dreamers who are offering theories for the solution of the various ills of mankind. This is not merely a truism as to present conditions but one which has maintained since the beginning of civilization and government; before that time there was no need of such dreamers because the problems did not then exist; individual property rights were then quite limited; each one's domain then extended as far as his own right hand could force its way; that is to say, land belonged to the inhabitants of the earth in common and to each individual for such a period as he could possess it. Dreamers were then not much in demand; fighters alone were necessary. Then, Might made Right, and the maxim, "God helps them who help themselves," was in truth the law.

But with the gradual advance of civilization and government, it has seemed right and proper to civilized man to have the strong help to care for, and protect the weak from the wrongs inflicted by the cruel-strong in society. This has been the burden of civilization so long, that some of the civilized, seeing the enormity thereof, are won-

dering and inquiring whether it is not possible for society to place responsibility where it belongs, by looking at first causes.

In our economic life, dreamers have been especially busy in offering theories of social happiness to the world, by establishing a proper distribution of wealth. Edward Bellamy in his book, "Looking Backward," pictures things in a very happy state when seen from the view-point of 1000 years hence, with the land again owned by the Nation or State and thus make, instead of idlers living on their inheritance and capital unearned by themselves, each one dependent on his own labor for existence out of the common store of work and property.

In theory, Socialism has long since solved the problem of pauperism and the unemployed; the single-taxer in theory has also provided for the speedy elimination of pauperism by his system of single taxation.

But regardless of what these world dreamers of economic problems have attempted, and are still attemptting to do—(and I am placing no discount on their work, for dreamers are needed in all lines of work)—the needs are pressing ones and the questions raised are to be answered by us NOW and not to be dreamed about; the problem is NOW before us and we are asked to meet it without any extenuation.

First, then, what of the status of present day pauperism. According to Matthew 26:11 and Mark 14:7, "Ye have the poor with ye always," and from the figures I am about to give you the Bible reference is quite true in our advanced 20th century. Robert Hunter estimates in the Encyclopedia of Social Reform, that there are 10,000,000 persons in the United States who are in poverty. According to the State Board of Charities Report of New York state in 1897, 29 per cent of the population of New York found it necessary to apply for relief, and in 1899, 24 per cent. From figures, the statistics would show that in 1897, 19 per cent of the people of New York state were in distress. In 1899, 18 per cent. In 1903 20 per cent of Boston's people were in distress. Every year 10 per cent of those who die in Manhattan Borough, have pauper burials.

Charles Booth of England, probably one of the nation's best authorities on the subject, defines the **poor** to be "Those living in a state of struggle to obtain the **necessaries** of life,' and the **very poor,** "Those who live in a state of **chronic want.**"

It shall not be the burden of my discussion to enter into the subject, Causes of Poverty, except insofar as references thereto is absolutely necessary to diagnose the case before prescribing the remedy for the ill. In order to prevent or correct any ill it seems to be a prerequisite to first know the cause, and then we are in a position to remedy the ill itself, and in the future to prevent similar conditions by means of substituting right methods instead of wrong.

The causes of poverty are, of course, not only very numerous, but very complex. In scarcely one instance can a case of poverty be attributed to a single cause. Facts and causes are too much inter-blended to admit of statistical analysis. Nevertheless, in the study of causes, the assigning of what is believed to be the **chief** cause, in each instance, seems to be the only way we have of approaching the question from a statistical side.

I am referring to New York for in that State better statistics are available than in any other state in the Union.

The New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor—in recently investigating the circumstances of 6370 dependent families, found that in 40 per cent of the cases, the dependence was

due to sickness, old age and similar causes, that 37 per cent was due to lack of employment, and 5 per cent to intemperance. This is, of course, only a study of **immediate** causes.

(1.) What was the cause of the sickness? Undoubtedly wrong personal habits, drinking, bad-housing, employment in unhealthy workrooms, unsanitary or dangerous occupations, overcrowding, insufficient nutrition caused by insufficient wage, were among the causes of the illness.

(2.) What caused the lack of employment? The fault of the workman, lack of skill, intemperate habits, strikes, etc. These questions just raised, after all show us how little statistics teach us. Even intemperance is considered as an**immediate** cause raises the question, "Was it a habt acquired or inherited?" "Was it through the weakness of the individual simply or a weakness occasioned by desperation, bad company, or insufficient food?"

Charles Booth, whose definition of the Poor I have quoted, says out of 23 principal causes of pauperism, old age comes first, sickness next and drink next. Among 1610 cases of the poor and very poor in London he ascribes 40 per cent due to loafing, 14 per cent to drink, 27 per cent to illness, large families or other circumstances, and 55 per cent to questions of employment. Of course, a large part of lack of employment, is due to old age and inefficiency.

Professor A. G. Warner's table of findings in 1894 published in American Charities was probably the best then made by trained investigators. This included findings from statistics in most of America's larger cities, and of London and 70 German cities.

Professor Warner finds, the chief immediate cause of poverty is sickness or death in the families of the poor; lack of work appears second as an immediate cause, and drink stands third.

But what panacea can be offered for these conditions of civilized nations, such as England with 1,100,000 public paupers, where 939 out of every 1000 persons die without property worth mentioning, and when in our own country conditions are gradually seeking the same level. Is it any wonder that we hear it said, **something must be done.** In the old slavery conflict this cry of the national conscience gave the nation no rest till the great evil was destroyed. The fire-bells do not extinguish the fire, but so long as the fire burns they keep up their insistent clangor. In other words, in the midst of our meetings of Boards of Charities from the various parts of the State and in this Christian civilization, is it not a burning question upon our conscience? How has it come to pass in this richest country in the world, that these two facts stand side by side—the greatest fortunes known to history together with dire poverty. Palaces that stagger the imagination by their cost and magnificence and slums leprous with shame and black with human misery and degredation. Great business corporations, such as the world has never known, yet conducted with such disregard of human life that their yearly toll of slaughter has surpassed all wars with possibly one exception—the one now being waged in Europe. Are not such conditions indicative of anarchy?

When one per cent of the families own fifty-two per cent of the wealth of our country, putting it in a different way, when one per cent of the families of the United States have more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent; when 10 per cent of the families own 32 per cent of the wealth, and 21 per cent of the families own nothing. The above figures are from Chas. B. Spahr's statistics in 1896, but have conditions changed very materially since then? I am neither socialist nor anarchist, but the figures on the

distribution of wealth in this so-called free country of ours are so amazing that I almost feel like becoming one of the nation's dreamers **too,** and offering a panacea or cure-all for the condition of the depressed of our land. But since redistribution of wealth and division of land apparently requires a revolution, such as Mexico has been undergoing for some years past, and which we hope the present European war will bring about if it accomplishes nothing else, and inasmuch as we are a peace-loving people and prefer **evolution** to **revolution,** let us see what **other** methods of the prevention of pauperism are available.

1. If sickness, old age and death are the chief cause of poverty, what preventative is available therefore?

Among the chief causes of disease and accident in occupations, are the dangerous and unhealthful places in which men are compelled to work. In a recent statement of the American Association for Labor Legislation it was quoted that 35,000 people are killed annually in the industries of our country, 50,000 are wounded and 5,000,000 cases of illness each year are due to industrial causes. Why is this? Chiefly because our laws in this regard are far behind those of the rest of the civilized world.

According to Chas. Booth of England and Professor Warner of the United States, the sickness of the worker is the most common cause of economic distress. It is generally accepted that a large amount of sickness in industry is preventable. One-fourth is due at least to preventable causes. If this loss in time were figured out in dollars the nation's economic loss would run high in the millions of dollars.

Standardization is needed in requirements for safety and health in all industrial establishments. Some advance in placing proper laws for the prevention of occupational diseases have recently been placed on our statute books; some regard has recently been paid to the conservation of human charges as well as of our natural resources, but we are yet far behind most of the civilized world in this line of progress.

Little has yet been done, however, toward providing compulsory compensation by industrial establishments to families where accident has disabled or brought death to the wage-earner.

Either employers compensation acts must be passed or some method of social insurance must be provided, so that the burden of poverty will not be left entirely upon families of dependents who are entirely irresponsible for their plight In our own County of Somerset, the only industrial establishments of any great consequence, are the Coal companies. Two of the wealthiest make scarcely an attempt to care for their injured employees except to transport them to a State Charity Hospital or to our own County Hospital and furnish no renumeration to those in charge of said Institutions for either their maintenance or care. The risks of accident, old age, and disease must be guarded against by compulsory compensation or be shared by the community in social insurance. We must have this protection in some shape or form, for statistics of misery and accidents at first neglected and kept unrevealed when seen in their full light, show that our vast economic progress has been gained at an enormous sacrifice of health and life.

It should therefore be the business of the Boards of Charity of the State and other persons cognizant of the facts in industry, who are not themselves financially interested therein, to inquire into and learn the facts, and awaken the public conscience from its apathy toward this question.

(2.) How to provide for the prevention of poverty in the second cause as named by Prof. Warner is probably a more difficult problem, that is, lack of employment.

We should first distinguish between the so-called unemployed, unemployable and vagrants. The unemployed are those who actually are without employment though fit and willing to earn for themselves a livelihood. That from 3 to 10 per cent of our workers are almost always unemployed, is established by statistics, and it is the worker and not the industry that bears the burden of the worker's inactivity. The problem is not one that is unique to our country, it is merely one that needs readjustment. Europe has experienced the same conditions but has met these conditions with remarkable success. Lack of organization of the labor market is our chief trouble and mediate cause of poverty it stands high, and taxation of drink has not seemed to affect its evil tendencies on either the economic or moral fabric of our country.

In the preventing of these three chief causes of pauperism we as a state and nation have on our hands a wonderful task, and though we can never eliminate these causes "in toto," we can at least do something toward mitigating and preventing this great oncome of pauperism under conditions as they now exist; and if only a small proportion of pauperism is thus prevented it will have its moral effect toward lessening the whole.

We can not help but approve the legislators in some of the acts aiming at this prevention of pauperism; such as providing for Homes for inebriates and a village for feeble-minded women, acts requiring more sanitary conditions in factories, acts forbidding employment of women under certain limitations; but many acts have been kept from our statute books only because of the great power of our masters of industry in directing legislation so as to allow them to amass still larger fortunes. It seems to me therefore to be the duty of this Convention of Directors of Charities of the State to recommend through committees or otherwise to our State Board of Charities, some of the still untouched measures necessary for the prevention of pauperism.

From what we have observed, pauperism is chiefly the result of labor conditions in some shape or form, and what is the labor problem but the expression of the most profound and universal needs.

These are the needs felt by the workman today:

First. In having a means of earning his livelihood, and this can be aided by the aid of Institutions created to make known to him places offered for employment.

Second: The work shall constitute the normal play, and not the overstrain of his energy; that it is organized under conditions, loss of time between jobs, small perhaps in individual cases, mounts into millions of days in the aggregate; and this waste, a unified system of employment offices, can at least minimize, if not eliminate, by connecting work and the worker without much delay. Only in this way can that idleness be abolished which is caused by mere failure of man and job to meet. Here is a field for our social engineer to work upon which is yet in its infancy in our country. The work has been undertaken by some of the states but there is up to this time no unified action in attempting to absorb the vast army of the unemployed. In Germany such public employment bureaus have worked wonders in the economic system; in England. France and Belgium they have also proved of wonderful benefit.

Now, the unemployed are or should not be confused with this class of unemployed just referred to; for them, other solutions are neces-

sary. By the unemployable is meant those who are willing, but by reason of some deficiency mental or physical, through their own fault or some other circumstances, can do little of economic value. For this class, Germany provides labor colonies, which are made comfortable and homelike, although not so attractive as to draw the inmates from work which they are capable of doing outside.

These classes often merge with the vagrants but must be treated in different ways. By means of proper classification in this, the so-called vagrants would be greatly reduced and soon be an unappreciable number.

(3.) The third cause of poverty named by Warner, namely, drink, has recently received its share of discussion throughout our land but the fight is still on, though drink is bound to go. Like Lieutenant Hobson recently said in the United States congress in opposing the war tax on liquors, being raised, "we do not want a higher tax on liquor, we want its sale and manufacture as a beverage entirely forbidden." There can be no middle ground in this regard, both as an immediate favorable to health and safety; that it does not prematurely use up the feeble strength of growing persons, or destroy the health of women by whom the family is maintained and future generations reared.

Third: In being assured that on the day when in spite of all precautions, the risks of labor have fallen upon him, suppressing his capacity to labor and bringing want to his home, a compensation will be paid to him or to those dependent on him for support.

To these fundamental needs of workmen, modern society ought to respond by three measures of reform, namely, the combat against unemployment; the legal protection of the workman; and the organization of social insurance, and in solving these problems of the laborer together with the liquor problems, we are solving the problem of pauperism at least to some extent. To this end we should all labor incessantly.

On motion of Mr. McB.Robb, the Memorial Services were deferred until 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

On motion it was agreed to adjourn the session to meet at 1:30 in the afternoon instead of 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention was called to order by President Miller at 1:30.

Mr. Yeatts favored the audience with a Violin Solo entitled "Berceuse" from Jocelyn, by Goddard, which was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Yeatts was accompanied by Miss Nell McMillen.

A Discussion was scheduled for Mr. H. H. Brownmiller, Director, of Schuylkill, and Mr. John L. Smith, Director, of Chester. In the absence of Mr. Brownmiller, the first speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Smith.

ADDRESS OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I regret the absence of Mr. Brownmiller, I know that he could give you an interesting talk, and I am frank to admit that it is not my calling to make a speech or even to talk interestingly or intelligently to an audience like this, but I am so intensely interested in the work before

us that I could not refrain from giving you a few of my ideas. After spending over 35 years in helping to train the youth and care for the unfortunate of our state, I am impressed with some ideas that we have almost forgotten in the past. I think that we have made, I might say, a mistake in placing so much stress on the care of our unfortunate and the betterment of their conditions as we have at the expense of preventing this class of people to multiply at the rapid rate they are multiplying, largely from the lack of having the proper laws that have been placed on our statute books. I spent over 15 years in trying to bring up children and fitting them for future usefulness, and if there are any of you here who are familiar with the work that the Soldiers' Orphan School of our State did and the splendid citizens produced by the training of those children, and the absolute good citizenship of 97 per cent to 98 per cent, I certainly can't help but be impressed with the importance of beginning early. I think there could not possibly be a law printed on our statute books with such great beneficial results, as a law to prohibit the marriage of the mentally deficient men and women, and those that have transmittable diseases.

Another law which is just as important and that has been inaugurated but has not had time to develop, yet, and that is the care of the feeble minded women, and I think the men, as well. Those of you who have farms and raise stock, you select the very best type of animals you can find to reproduce themselves. It is a sad thought that our mentally deficient are increasing out of all proportion to the better element. Mentally deficient women we find are usually the mothers of six or eight children, while our better classes are not often fortunate enough to raise more than one or two children. What can the result be if this continues. There are men who recall when Elwyn had less than 500 children thirty years ago. Today they have between 1500 and 1600. In late years Polk is taking care of the feeble-minded and they have over 1700 feeble-minded children. Spring City has over 500, making almost 3500 feeble-minded children under the care of the state authorities, an increase of many hundred per cent in thirty years. If we permit this to go on what can we hope for? We will have the paupers to take care of, no difference what the conditions of their case may be. They are coming—our laws permit them to be produced.

Another very large source of supply, and one that many of our good people are not willing to admit, is the use of alcoholic liquor, which comes next. Our able Judge, William Butler, tells us that 80 per cent of the criminal cases which come before his court are alcoholic cases. If we permit that traffic to go on, we must make up our mind to have more paupers, insane and feeble-minded to care for. Can we have the courage to come up and demand of our political parties such laws that will safeguard us against this terrible increase? We don't only have almost 3500 feeble-minded in our state, but these institutions are overrun with applications that they can't accept. I think Dr. Barr tells us they have close to 3000 applications on file for admission—sufficient to almost double the number that we have at our three institutions at this time, and all of them have applications they can't accept.

Mr. Signor, can you accept all applications?

No, sir.

Have you many applications on hand?

500.

500 applications at Spring City that they cannot accept! We become enthusiastic, many of us, once a year, for two or three days when we meet in this Convention, but we go home and forget. Let us put education into people. The masses are not aware of these facts, only

those of us who are spending our lives in the care of the feeble-minded and unfortunate, are familiar with this work, and not the large number of people who should know of these conditions. Our Superintendent, who has been with us at the Chester County Home for over thirteen years, is a very conservative man, a man of excellent judgment, and he says that 90 per cent of the inmates of our County Homes are alcoholic cases, directly or indirectly, more indirectly than directly. Some of the Superintendents of our insane asylums will say 50 per cent to 60 per cent and some as high as 65 per cent to 70 per cent, but we will put the average at 50 per cent to 60 per cent are there from the use of alcohol directly or indirectly.

If we want to build up a good type of citizenship we must devote more time to the work, and we must go home and agitate this matter—bring this information to the good people of our land. The good people of Pennsylvania will not stand for conditions of this kind if they are familiar with the conditions as they exist. Don't be afraid to state facts. Some of us might feel that it will hurt us politically. If my little political position will keep me from doing right, I will be willing to turn it over. Let us stand up for the right and devote our time, not so much in caring for those that are unfortunate—they deserve the best of care—but let us now stop the tide that is flooding our country with these dependent classes—the most needed work before us.

Mr. Oliver Bohler, House Agent, Blockley Almshouse, of Philadelphia, Pa., read a paper entitled "Almshouse Economy."

Mr. Bohler was received with applause.

PAPER BY MR. BOHLER.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—

It is with some degree of hesitancy that I address you upon a subject with which, no doubt, most of you are more familiar, and whose ideas would be of greater value than any I might advance. However, at the request of your genial secretary, I am pleased with the opportunity of addressing you.

Economy, defined as thrifty management, frugality in the use of money, time and labor, as applied to the administration of affairs, be it Institution, factory or business house, must at all times have but one object in view—the lessening of expenditures in every possible way, without a sacrifice of satisfactory results.

In its application to affairs of Institutions of a charitable nature, we are confronted with an obstacle—one which does not enter into the discussion of those mentioned—that of providing for the unfortunate poor and sick on an economic basis, without detriment to their welfare.

As many here present were in Philadelphia last Fall, attending the annual Convention, and availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting our vast Institution, surprise was expressed at the low per Capita cost. ($3.68) This is made possible by an arrangement of forces and ideas, which requires the most experienced supervision of the management.

We are taught from childhood to practice economy in all things, however small, so I will instance a few items that may appear at first sight small, but which amount to surprising figures when considered in the aggregate.

One of these aids to economy is our Laundry, with its up-to-date equipment in which the Laundry of the entire Institution is washed and ironed. This Laundry also supplies a very satisfactory means of employment to a number of our able-bodied Insane, and busy hands assist the worn-out brains frequently to new life, but always the regular labor and hours have a beneficial effect.

We are further assisted by our City Farms, from which in season,

we receive large supplies of green vegetables, and etc. and which is steadily increasing in use and efficiency. The City Farms also presents a very acceptable means of providing out-door employment for Tubercular Insane.

Our system in granting supplies is valuable in that a requisition for new articles, must be accompanied by the worn out articles the requisition is intended to replace.

For instance, old shoes can be returned to the store, and subsequently mended. Old brooms, no longer suitable for Ward use, can be supplied to workers in the yards. Our own Carpenter shop does repairing, and makes new articles which might have to be purchased from a Contracting Firm. Our own printing shop takes care of all printing for the Bureau. All these departments aid considerably in maintaining the afore-mentioned per Capita cost.

But—the great point I desire to impress upon you is not to practice economies at the expense of other districts. For instance it is a well known fact that large cities with all their superior facilities for caring for the unfortunate sick, poverty stricken, and some who seek to hide their shame, are the Meccas to which they set their eyes, and bend every energy to reach. Many come from other Poor Districts in our own State, and it is expected that when a settlement is fixed beyond a doubt, it is right and just that the District where the settlement is, should be responsible for the case. Such excuses as "we did not send him or her there, and unless we did, we cannot be responsible for their care" and that "Not one of their family has ever been a public charge" are made only in order that payment of the bills of expense can be avoided, and thus economy practiced at the expense of others.

I will instance a case that recently came to my notice. A young woman applied for admission suffering great pain, which she was bearing bravely. She was passed by the physician, and a history taken as well as could be under the circumstances. Within a few hours the case was diagnosed appendicitis, and she was operated upon, relieved, and rapidly recovered. The District of which she was a resident, was advised of her unfortunate condition—without money or friends—in a strange city, and the reply received was that they did not send her to us, her family had never been charged upon their district, and they refused to pay any expense on her account.

There is always something else rather than economy to be considered in these cases. The heartless refusal by us of one of this kind would to our sense of Justice be a crime. Such economies are not, I trust, to be considered.

I am glad to say that the majority of the Poor Districts in this State act justly in these matters, and I think it is due to this assembling together annually in these conventions, when we can jointly express our thoughts and opinions. These annual meetings have a beneficial effect upon all of us associated in this humane work, and I trust they may ever continue.

DISCUSSION—MR. C. L. BOYER, DIRECTOR, OF HARRISBURG.

Almshouse Economy.

Economy in the operation of the almshouse is effected by observing several rules of procedure. Do not use pauper labor where material or machinery is utilized or operated. Buy only the best materials and machinery. Employ experts in the various lines of work to be done. Buy, not the cheapest goods, but the best obtainable for the least money. In other words, handle the county's affairs as you would your own private business.

Under former administrations in Dauphin county, goods and supplies of all descriptions were bought in wholesale quantities, but at RETAIL prices. Usually they were bought from political friends. As

an illustration, I found one bill for $173.00 during the time I was a minority member, which I could cut—buying wholesale—to $103.00. Under present systematic and competitive buying we have cut the dry-goods bills 20 per cent. Hardware, coal and drugs likewise dropped in cost when business methods were applied.

Watchful buying is another way of effecting economy. See that you get proper weight and measure. A set of scales paid for themselves the first month used in the item of meat alone. We had been "short-changed" from 10 to 20 pounds daily.

Proper utensils of all descriptions, machinery and farm implements of best and latest make form a big item in the saving proposition. A modern churn was installed. It cut the time for butter making by hours; reduced the hand labor to a fraction of its former length, and assured us a sweet, clean product—an item of some consequence where 20 employees and a steward and family eat entirely of the same supplies furnished inmates. A potato peeler, high in price, but speedy and economical in operation, cut potato consumption more than 25 per cent which means that more than one-fourth of the potatoes had been thrown into the garbage as a result of careless paring work done by pauper labor.

Just one small detail of cooking—the abolition of grease in all, save a few instances—shows what may be accomplished in that department. Fish, served once or twice each week, were formerly fried in grease. We rebuilt the bake oven, making it of modern design. Now we bake the fish in half an hour or so, the work of one man, where formerly three workers, including the cook, sweated and labored in spluttering grease for two hours or more. A steam heater for cooking and maintaining warmth of foods already cooked still further reduced cost of operation and maintenance. A roller table for conveying soups and coffee containers cut the work of the kitchen help and speeded up the serving of meals.

An illustration of the saving possible through the employment of competent employees at good wages is furnished by our coal bills. When we assumed control of affairs, the daily cost of fuel was $12.77. The engineer we put in charge—a man of exceptional experience and ability—insisted upon expert firing. That cut the daily cost to $10.55. Then we learned of another grade of coal, through experimenting, and as a result the cost sheet showed $7 a day for the same result in steam service.

While considering the help question, let me advise you not to depend upon pauper help. They wouldn't be paupers if they had much gumption, ability or brains, so when you set that class of men or women to work preparing foodstuffs for the table, or in caring for machinery or the various departments of the almshouse, you start a source of waste that runs into appalling figures at the end of the year. Get the very best mechanics, engineers, farmers, cooks, nurses and attendants that you can; pay them well, give them short hours and make their surroundings pleasant, and they will more than pay for their extra cost in economy of operation of their several departments.

One branch of our farm work—the dairy—will serve to illustrate this fact. We feed 12 to 14 high grade cows, which furnish our butter and milk supply both for the Almshouse and the tuberculosis dispensary we maintain. Pauper labor had been feeding, milking and caring for the herd for years. Complaints of insufficient milk and butter showed frequently. The milk was improperly handled and the cows not milked dry. One developed tuberculosis and had to be turned into fertilizer. Upon the advice of our new steward we hired an expert milker, whose main duty was to attend to the stock. At odd hours he aids in the field, but only when he is finished with caring for the stock. Result, we have the finest herd of cattle; the butter and milk is adequate and there is a big saving in supplies of that nature which formerly had to

be bought. The feed bill was cut almost in half. The waste had been eliminated.

Disinfectants is another department where saving was effected through employment of expert, competent help. Where 180 to 200 indigents are fed and maintained yearly there is a decided and constant need for disinfectants and vermicides. Pauper labor had been doing this work—a disagreeable one, it is true—for years. We put an experienced man in charge, paid his a good wage, and as a result have saved much more than his salary and maintenance cost the county each year. Less than half the former amount of disinfectant is used now.

Distribution of clothing and shoes to inmates was another source of loss, the correction of which was effected by instituting a bookkeeping system with a ledger account for each inmate. The steward had to do some personal investigating, but after he got things systematized the work went smoothly along. He found, while making an inventory of the chests and boxes of the inmates, one old chap with three pair of shoes, two entire suits of clothing, and several odd pieces in addition to that upon his person. Others showed slightly varying amounts, through laxness in issuing supplies was decidedly apparent. Inmates had pawned their extra clothing and shoes and gone on a drunk with the proceeds. The new steward put his dealings with the inmates on an exchange basis. The man or woman who had need for clothing turned in the worn out article as a medium of exchange for a new one.

That little detail—coupled with judicious buying—has cut our clothing and shoe bills more than 60 per cent. Incidentally, there hasn't been a drunk found on the place for months. The new board has refrained from buying whiskey and wine, together with five-cent cigars, as had long been the custom, and that may have added to the record, but the close inspection of inmates apparel and the businesslike method of issuing it, has worked the greater part of the economy there.

Centralizing the storage of goods and materials in daily use, proved another saving method, especially when it was found they could all be checked up and inventoried, and, more important still, locked up. Oil and disinfectants, which have been known to pour steadily from a spigot while a half-witted inmate who was drawing them, stood by bawling for some one to stop the flood (by turning off the spigot) have been reduced in quantity purchased, to half that formerly paid for.

Suitable food for the sick and infirm—bed-ridden—proved another saving. Formerly all received a plate full of all the foods served. What one disliked or declined to eat, found its way into the garbage can. A days canvass of sick wards, a consultation by the steward with the cook, supervising nurse and the doctors, changed that system until now each sick inmate is given only what is necessary, or prescribed.

That made no inconsiderable cut in cost. The amount of meat furnished inmates not working was another problem, the solving of which not only cut the cost of maintenance but increased the average for health in the whole institution. We cut the meat ration. The unthinking inmates—and some of their political friends—set up a howl. But the doctors and nurses reported gains in health and general physical condition of inmates, and the drug bill dropped to a still lower figure.

Those are some of the economies that can be effected. There are many more, but the illustrations given indicate the various sources and methods. Just one more item—and a big one. The steward—the immediate head of the whole institution.

In years past, any farmer or politician who had the necessary pull, landed the berth. Usually each did his best. We forgot all such methods for choosing our steward. We searched for weeks, then found one —a practical, successful and scientific farmer and dairyman, and—most important—a practical business man with exceptional experiences

in handling men and supplies acquired while working for a big coal company during his early struggle.

Into the work of managing this community of some 200 souls, he put all the knowledge of men and affairs gained in a busy lifetime. He personally attended to each piece of construction, repair or operative work undertaken, outlining what was necessary and then giving it close inspection. Where matters assumed the proportion of a special mechanical or engineering work, he advised the employment of specialists, which the board approved. The entire system of operation of the various departments of the almshouse was gone over, not in haste, but with deliberation and close attention to details, which singly, would be an unimportant item, but as a whole, made for a wonderful efficiency—which is really the basis of a big part of our economy.

In dollars and cents, such a method as I have hastily outlined has resulted in our being able to install equipment and improvements amounting to upwards of $14,000 this year without having to increase the regular appropriation. That means that, had the property and buildings not been permitted to become run-down, we would have been able to cut the tax rate of the county to the extent of $14,000, which is perhaps the best proof of economy that can be offered.

(Applause.)

Miss Edith Beetem, of Carlisle sang very pleasingly "Sagnai"—Spira, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

Hon. Bromley Horton, General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, of Philadelphia, delivered the following address on "Legislation of the Past, and Present Needs of the Charities of the State."

ADDRESS BY HON. BROMLEY HORTON.

Legislation of the Past, and Present Needs of the Charities of the State.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When your genial secretary, Mr. Colborn, assigned to me the subject, "Past Legislation and Present Needs of the Charities of the State," I presume neither he nor I thought of the magnitude of the subject.

An analysis of past legislation relative to charity would carry us back to the days when the province of Pennsylvania was established. In fact, it would take us back to 1682, when William Penn's code or "Frame of Government" was adopted. If I attempted to analyze and digest one-thousandth part of the charity legislation of the past I would have to talk for many days and we would emerge from this hall like Rip Van Winkle—old, gray and decrepit.

Therefore, we will consider the legislation enacted at the session of 1913, with which the Board of Public Charities was vitally interested and assumed an active part.

Permit me to say at the beginning at the last session of the legislature, there was enacted more important legislature affecting the dependent and delinquent classes of this community than at any session of the Legislature in this generation. This assertion may be startling, but it is true.

Legislation was enacted which commits the State to the further care of the children, the feeble-minded and epileptic, the inebriate and the woman offender.

New Institutions.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, provides for the selection of a site on the State Forest Reserve, and erection and furnishing of buildings on same; and for the commitment thereto of feeble-minded females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years.

The establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women. provides for the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings, also provides for the commitment to said home, of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years; convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense.

The establishment of a State Institution for Inebriates providing for the selection of a site and erection of a State Institution for the detention, care and treatment of inebriates, or persons habitually addicted to the use of alcoholic drink or intoxicating drugs, where we hope to see the principles of a farm colony carried out, such as they have in Massachusetts and other States.

I will say briefly that the enormous sum of $1,551,000 was appropriated to the feeble-minded institutions at Polk and Spring City for maintenance, buildings and improvements. Of this amount $400,000 was for the erection of eight modern cottages, thus furnishing additional accommodations for 604 feeble-minded and epileptics.

Legislation for the Feeble-Minded and the Insane.

Another Act drawn and introduced in the Legislature at the instigation of our Board was an Act permitting the sale or exchange of manufactured goods and products, under certain conditions, made and produced by the insane and feeble-minded inmates of the institutions, for the benefit of such persons. Also an Act providing for the better protection of insane and feeble-minded and epileptic females in transit.

Another important act was the act providing for the establishment of psychopathic wards in general hospitals. This is important legislation and in many cases will help the unfortunate man or woman, who suddenly becomes insane or is suffering from temporary mental disorders by being committed to the hospital for observation, instead of going to an insane hospital and ever after having to bear the stigma of having been an inmate of an insane institution.

Child Welfare Legislation.

Several Acts for the welfare of delinquent and incorrigible children were passed. I refer particularly to the following:

"An Act placing the responsibility for the maintenance of 'neglected' or 'dependent' children placed in the care and custody of any association, society, person or family by the Courts of this Commonwealth."

"An Act amending the "Juvenile Court" Act for the detention of children awaiting trial, and providing for the care and maintenance of such children while detained."

"An Act amending the Act relative to Delinquent children," so as to cover dependent or incorrigible children and providing for the payment of the board of such children, when under the care of a probation officer when placed in a suitable family home."

Jails and Almshouses.

Another important piece of legislation is the Act conferring additional powers upon the Board of Public Charities and providing means for the correction of unsatisfactory conditions in almshouses and jails. Since the approval of this Act by the Governor on May 1st, 1913, serious conditions complained of in 33 Counties in this Commonwealth have been corrected and I am happy to say that we have not had to go to the District Attorney for indictment of any officer of any almshouse, jail, prison, workhouse, or penitentiary, in this Commonwealth. There has been a most gratifying improvement in the above institutions.

Finally one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation that has been attempted for years has been the appointment by the Governor of the State Dependents' Commission, whose duties are to

investigate the present condition of all classes of dependents of the State and to recommend in their report to the Governor such changes as will make this great philanthropic work of the State more effective and the administration of the institution devoted to their care more efficient. Such is the eleemosynary legislation of the last session. It speaks for itself. Is there any ture Pennsylvanian who is not proud of what has been accomplished through the efforts of the good men and women of this Commonwealth?

First and foremost on the roll of honor is one who has ever been the steadfast friend of this legislation for the last two sessions—his Excellency, the Governor, of this Commonwealth—John K. Tener. In his message to the Legislature, he officially recommended the establishment of a Women's Industrial Home and he threw into the balance the power of his great office to the consumation of this desire. When all this legislation was on troubled waters and the situation looked black, he was ever encouraging and cheerfully optimistic of the final outcome.
of this town, Mrs. H. Gordon McCouch and Mrs. E. D. Solenberger, of

Associated with us on the firing line was Judge and Mrs. Biddle, Philadelphia, Mr. Kane, of York, Mrs. Middleton, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Henry Davis, of Philadelphia, and many others.

New Legislation.

As to the future, we should have more accommodations for the insane. The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities has strongly recommended a new State Hospital for the Southeastern district, also one for the Southwestern part of the State. Philadelphia has now between four and five thousand indigent insane, half of whom are in State Hospitals, and the remainder in the Philadelphia hospital, at Blockley and Byberry Farms. As the overcrowding here is great and the care and treatment of patients unsatisfactory, and as the city of Philadelphia is unable to remedy this state of affairs it is suggested a State Hospital in the Southeastern District would correct this. The Semi-State Hospital at Dixmont (near Pittsburgh) is too small to respond to the needs of the large district in which it is situated, and it is, therefore, suggested that a new hospital should also be built in the Southwestern district.

The last Legislature made magnificent provision for the class popularly known as the "Feeble-Minded," especially for the women. Before we advance further in this direction, legislation must be provided declaring and defining the degree of feeble-mindedness that unfits a man or woman for social life and requires his or her permanent detention in an institution where the feeble-minded and epileptic are committed for custodial care.

Workhouses.

The rich and populous counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia have workhouses. In the latter case, it is called the House of Correction, Employment and Reformation. Originally the House of Correction, Philadelphia, was part of the city almshouse. Courts and magistrates can commit vagrants and misdemeanants to these institutions, where they must work, which they cannot be compelled to do in the ordinary almshouse.

In examining the poor legislation of the past, I find that authority was given by the Province of Pennsylvania to the Counties to erect almshouses and workhouses, as far back as 1718, by an Act approved February 27th, 1718, entitled "An Act for erecting House of Correction and Workhouses in the respective counties of this province which named specifically Philadelphia, Chester and Buck Counties. This

was followed by the Act of 1767, which was "to prevent the mischiefs arising from the increase of vagabonds and other idle and disorderly persons within this province." which contained a provision for the erection of workhouses by any County prescribing the method of procedure to establish such workhouses. This was subsequently followed by a special act of February 27th, 1798, entitled, "An Act to provide for the erection of houses for the employment and support of the poor in the counties of Chester and Lancaster." "This became the classic Act for all subsequent ones." (See Wm. Clinton Heffner's History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1682 to 1913, page 139.)

From this legislation it is apparent that the minds of the legislators in that day turned to **work** as the solution of the problem of pauperism and idleness.

At the present time it seems to me a system of State Workhouses would add much to the solution of this problem. It is evident from the experience of nearly 200 years in this Commonwealth that the Counties are either unwilling or unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of establishing County Workhouses. Therefore, the only alternative is a system of State Workhouses and the Board of Public Charities, at the session of 1909, and each subsequent session, has advocated the adoption of the State Workhouse system, and through President Torrence of our Board introduced a Joint Resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission to consider and report on the advisability of establishing a system of State Workhouses, (to which workhouses shall be committed persons convicted of misdemeanors in the several counties and sentenced to imprisonment for not less nor more than certain periods to be prescribed, said system to be established with the object of using county jails and prisons for the imprisonment of persons awaiting trial or otherwise temporarily detained and convicts sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment,)

The provisions in this would divide he State into districts, each consisting of one or more counties. If this system were adopted by the State, the products of these State Workhouses could be sold to, or exchanged with, other State institutions.

Children.

As to the dependant and delinquent children, I know of no better authority on this question than Judge Johnson, President Judge of Delaware County and member of the Board of Public Charities, and he says that the two classes of dependents and delinquents, though differently named, strangely run together, and most of the juvenile delinquency, indeed nearly all, arises not from any inherent wickedness on the part of the child, but rather to his environment, and the Judge suggests that the present system of dealing with these classes might be modified and enlarged by giving the Juvenile Court absolute jurisdiction over the control of these classes, up to the age of sixteen years.

The Juvenile Court Act of 1903, in the main, is satisfactory, as it sufficiently defines and designates the delinquent and dependent classes, and possibly no change is needed in that, but as to the question of support, in addition to the powers the Court now possesses, it should be given the power to order the maintenance of families in their homes, with the same authority and power to impose the cost of maintenance, as it now possesses in individual cases.

It should also be empowered to place children in homes, outside of the county or city; but the jurisdiction should continue within the discretion of the Court. The Court should have full power, as they in part do have, to send children to the Detention House, under the care of a Probation officer, or to send them to any family, person, society or

corporation actually engaged in the care of children, with the object of finding separate individual homes, wherever possible.

It is further suggested that the present various acts relating to the Juvenile Court may be repealed and a comprehensive single act passed, including the improvements suggested by experience and covering at least the suggestions above made.

To these present needs of the charities of the State, our Board has given its hearty approval and support, and with your help at the coming session, we should be able to give these ideas the force of law. The legislation of the past session was a great step forward; let us all unite to make the coming session a glorious one in the history of our beloved Commonwealth.

DR. L. HILL, Superintendent of Hospital at Woodville, Pa., was announced as the next speaker, who read a very interesting paper on "Under What Conditions Should Acute Cases of Insanity be Treated in Institutions Operating Under County Care Act?"

Dr. Hill was received with applause.

PAPER BY DR. L. HILL.

Under what conditions should Acute Cases of Insanity be treated in institutions operating under the County Care Act?

Hospitals for the Insane operating under the County Care Act are supposed to take, and as far as I know, do take all cases of insanity, irrespective of type. They should take all Acute as well as chronic cases, but they must be properly equipped to give the best treatment to acute cases, or they should refuse to accept them. It is no more right for a Hospital for the Insane without proper equipment to receive an acute case of insanity, than for a General Hospital without an operating room to receive a patient whose condition demands an operation.

While the majority of our institutions were planned and built before the present day treatment of the acutely insane was in force, still I believe that any one of them without much expense can convert a small part of its building into a ward where the acute cases can be treated.

What is necessary for this treatment?

First:—Isolation. Isolation from the chronic cases, especially those with excited periods. This isolation to be as effective as possible, to not only secure quietness which is all essential, but to keep from the sight of the Acute cases, all other of the insane.

Second:—Intelligent nursing. If we cannot have all graduate nurses have as many as we can, with a full complement of intelligent helpers. The quiet capable woman with the patience and forbearance necessary to the intelligent handling of the insane, is indeed hard to obtain. But, I believe there number is increasing, and that with proper encouragement and a sufficient wage, they will not be so hard to get in the future. Because of the scarcity of properly trained male nurses, I believe the women nurses should have full charge of all acute cases.

Third:—Proper Hydro-Thuspeutic equipment. If nothing more than the continuous bath can be installed, then what a great forward stride we have made over the old drug regime in quieting a noisy patient.

Fourth:—If we consider the acutely brain-sick patient as being one and the same as the acutely physical sick patient, we must have our hospital easily and quickly accessible to all parts of the community served by it, and in our day of good roads and the automobile ambulance, distances are annihilated over the old modes of trans-

portation. I have compared the acutely insane patient to the one with an acute bodily sickness. They differ in this important respect, that their convalescence as a rule, is much longer, and so, after our acute case regains his mental equilibrium, he is still a charge, because his after treatment is of the utmost importance. His isolation from the other insane should still continue. His waking moments taken up, first, with something that will engage his interest, wthout expending any energy on his own part, then his gradual participation in tasks, and games, on which formerly he has been but a spectator. For this after treatment, we must have a bright homelike reading, writing, and living room, a work-room, and plenty of indoor and outdoor games of amusements, all under intelligent supervision. There has come lately a suggestion that the County employ physicians to visit a discharged recovered patient in his own home. These visits to be made, at first, semi-weekly, then weekly, and then monthly for a period of at least one year after the patient has left the hospital. The idea is along the line of social service work, but would be an improvement over the ordinary work of this kind, in that the physician could at once prescribe for physical ills, and with the authority of the county behind him, give an immediate relief for any of the necessities of the life, in the way of food and clothing. I believe the plan to be an excellent one, and hope to see it adopted in our county before long. We know that the patient recovered and sent home is very apt to return. We also know that by intelligent supervision of the patient during the incubation of this oncoming second attack, he can be safely piloted over the shoals.

MR. GEORGE C. SIGNOR, SUPERINTENDENT SPRING CITY INSTITUTION,

read a paper on "Care of the Mentally Deficient Young Women," and report of the Eastern State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic.

Mr. Signor was received with applause.

PAPER BY MR. SIGNOR.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The subject which has been assigned to me is the "Care of the Mentally Deficient Young Women, and the Report of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, at Spring City."

Education in any line can only develop and form, not create. We do not expect to overcome entirely the mental defect of any of our pupils. It is only a question of how to bring about as much development as possible in each case. We aim to have our training direct, simple and practical. No pupil should be in the school room more than one-half of each day. The other part of the day should be spent in the open air, and in some useful occupation.

We have, at Spring City, epileptics and feeble-minded, about one-third as many of the former as of the latter. The best that we can do for them is to make them happy and self-supporting in an Institutional way. The feeble-minded child, outside of an Institution, is harrassed and abused by his associates, and misunderstood by his superiors; inside, he lives a busy, happy and useful life among his equals.

Our training consists of the simpler elementary instruction which is taught in the common schools, such as kindergarten, primary, sloyd, manual arts and music. But we also aim to teach the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of good habits, good manners, self control, and the development of a capacity for

useful occupation. A busy boy or girl is generally a good one. Every boy and girl, in good physical health, is given some regular daily work to perform, according to his or her age, size and ability.

The boys take a great interest in the farm and garden. They have picked many tons of stones from our fields, which are crushed and used for road making. They do the weeding and hoeing in the truck fields. We find that farm work furnishes one of the most effective means of developing both mentally and physically the boys committed to our care. Others help in the printing department of the Institution. The boys as well as the girls assist in the housekeeping. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter, painter and shoemaker.

We have canned enough fruits and vegetables for the use of our entire Institution until fresh crops come again. The larger boys and girls, under the supervision of attendants, were useful in preparing these fruits and vegetables for the canner.

We have a herd of one hundred cows, from which nearly all of the butter used in the Institution is produced. The boys take great interest in the care and grooming of the herd, and are taught proper care and cleanliness in the handling and milking.

We also aim to teach the caning of chairs, making of mattresses, hammocks, etc.

In the Sloyd Room, the boys are taught the use of tools, and the principles of carpentry, and many articles including tables, costumers, umbrella stands, picture frames, etc. are made there. When the older boys have been graduated from the Sloyd Room, they become useful assistants to the carpenters and painters.

We find the military drill of much benefit to our boys, and are now introducing calesthentics, gymnastics and dancing for the girls, as well as the teachers and attendants.

The girls are kept just as busy as the boys. We have made intellectual tests, and those who come up to a sufficient standard are taught Domestic Science, in its various branches, covering work in the Laundry, where they are taught to wash, iron and fold clothes.

They are also taken to the Sewing Department, where they are taught to make their own garments, and to assist in the mending and darning.

We have classes for the teaching of embroidery, knitting and crocheting.

In the Culinary Department, they are taught to prepare and cook the meals served throughout the Institution, and also to properly serve a meal.

In the Housekeeping Department they are taught to wash dishes, make beds, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc.

The instinctive feminine love of little children is beautifully brought out in our older girls and women, who are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless little ones.

Every protection possible is thrown about the lives of the older girls and women, to safeguard them against the moral pitfalls peculiar to this unfortunate class. While we are not in a postion, at our Institution, at this time, to segregate, we have this class of patients constantly under the watchful eye of nurse or attendant, and the results attained by this method have been surprisingly beneficial.

At least once a week, during the school year, some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of band music, selections on the graphaphone, recitations and songs by the teachers. Lantern slides are obtained from the Educational Department, at Harrisburg, which are greatly enjoyed by the older pupils as well as the younger.

During the winter months, cantatas and plays are given, in which the different parts are taken by our boys and girls.

We have fitted up play rooms, in the different cottages, for the use of the smaller children, during the hours when they are out of school, and not out of doors.

On Sundays, during the cooler months of the year, the Clergy from the neighboring towns and villages, have been giving our boys and girls a friendly talk, and on Sunday evenings we conduct a short religious service ourselves.

All of the holidays are appropriately celebrated.

As a rule the children come to us with poorly developed bodies. We find that their mental and moral improvement usually keeps pace with their physicial improvement.

We try to impress upon each pupils the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward and that wrong-doing also brings an ultimate curtailment of some pleasure or privilege. Corporal punishment is not administered, and any employee who strikes or mistreats a pupil, in any way, is instantly discharged.

Compare the boys and girls of our Institution, leading happy, industrious and useful lives, with what they might have become, if they had been left to themselves, uncared for, untrained, with growing habits of self will and self indulgence, idleness, mischief, untidiness and vice, and you can see what we are attempting to do. I find that the harvest of kindness is much more satisfactory than the "Harvest of Fear," and I try to impress upon the children that they may come to me with all their little troubles, and that I will do all that I can for them.

We make a special effort to inspire a kindly feeling for the Institution in all visitors. Parents who bring their little ones to us, filled with misgivings and grief, at the separation, after seeing the boys and girls at work, in school and play, go away feeling that it is a privilege to have their children receive such a training.

DR. H. R. WIENER, Physician of Poor Board, Harrisburg, Pa., gave an address on "Genito-Urinary Disease in all its Forms, Cause and Effect, a Menace to State and Society."

Dr. Wiener was received with applause.

ADDRESS OF DR. WIENER.

I trust there is nobody here who will take offence at any of the statements which I have to make, today, as the subject which has been assigned is not an easy one to handle.

I will not go into details about the various forms of genito-urinary diseases, for they are quite numerous; but will simply mention a few of the more popular and prevalent ones. First and foremost is gonorrhea. The germ was discovered in 1879, though the disease had been known for many centuries.

Gonorrhea is more prevalent in the United States than most of us realize. Think—! from fifty to sixty per cent of the male population have or have had gonorrhea. The symptoms of this disease are more or less well-known to all adults, yet it is often spoken of as similar to a cold! To my mind, its only similarity is the avenues it opens for serious complications.

Gonorrhea is not a self-limited disease, and while it may not be noticible after a month or so, by reason of the purulent discharge abating, yet it is nevertheless lurking around waiting a favorable opportunity to spring upon a new victim—most often the young unsuspecting wife—and most disastrously upon a new-born's eyes. The

percentage of young married women brought to the operating table through gonorrhea in the husband is enormous, and what can be worse than "sore eyes," or gonorrheal opthalmia in the new-born which so often causes blindness?

Remember, the one big thing about this disease—from 50 to 60 per cent of the male population of this country have or have had it, and the percentage in the female is also quite high. To close our eyes and ears to these facts will not eradicate the disease.

This disease is transmitted by sexual intercourse; it does not become cured by natures efforts, and, unless efforts are made to stamp it out systematically, its evil effects will continue to seriously injure our nation: Now for a moment let us consider Syphilis.

Syphilis is syphilis, and not "skin disease," "blood poison," "bad blood," "locomotor a taxi," or "paresis." Like gonorrhea, syphilis has been known for centuries, though it was not until 1905 that the germ that caused it was discovered. Once knowing its cause, a test for its discovery in the human body was soon found. It is called the Wasserman blood test, and by it and several more recent modifications the disease can be treated until stamped out entirely, and with much more certainty than gonorrhea.

To give some idea of the number of syphiletics reported in the United States let us take one city—say Harrisburg. Physicians say that as high as 18 to 20 per cent of the population are infected—some say but 15 per cent. Let us place it as low as 10 per cent. That means that of the 70,000 inhabitants of Harrisburg, 7,000 are sufferers from some form of syphilis.

What does this mean? How does it effect the state and society? Previously I stated that locomotor ataxia and paresis are syphilis in a form. In our asylums, jails and poor houses are a large percentage of paretic inmates. What does Paresis mean? A derangement and disease of the brain and nerve functions by syphilis. In locomotor ataxia we have a certain percentage of **men** (I say **men** because **men** are mostly affected) who will say—and as far as they are concerned, truthfully—that they never had syphilis. Of course not Syphilis, like other treacherous diseases we have, (namely; cancer and tuberculosis—) creeps into our bidies often unnoticed. We may have a small sore on our lips, hands, genitals, and yet be perfectly innocent of any illicit sexual relation. We may have drunk from a public drinking cup which had been used by a syphiletic; we may have been cut by a razor in a barber shop, or used a towel not sterilized after used by a syphiletic; we may have even been kissed by an infected person—in fact there is no end to the number of ways in which it may be contracted.

However, most cases have been acquired through the genitals. A small sore appears—goes away untreated in a few weeks. Shortly we may have a general erruption on our bodies—or it may be that we will never see or feel anything more until we either **imagine** we are millionaires or bank presidents, or our family physician sadly says "You have a case of paresis, or in another locomotor ataxia."

I said that in a population of 70,000 there would be 7,000 syphiletics. **Imagine** Harrisburg with 7,000 cases of small-pox, typhoid fever or malaria. What would our state department of health do? Think of what happens when one simple little harmless case of German measles is found in a well-educated and highly hygenic home!!! The place is openly placarded and quarantined for 21 days. The physician is heavily fined if a case is not reported. But here we really

have 7,000 syphiletics running around infecting the innocents, passing it to children and to adults,—and not a word said.

Yes, some cities have said something. They have closed their houses of prostitution and thereby increased clandestine prostitution, and it is among the so-called clandestine, that a very high percentage of syphilis is found.

In our work in the Hospital department of the Dauphin county Home, there has been discovered several cases in families in which the housing of a syphiletic clandestine prostitute for a few days has infected the children, two of whom were fondled by the diseased woman. One, a boy of four years, and his baby brother, eleven months, were severely infected. A six year old brother escaped, as he was not attractive to the prostitute. Both these children were found when in the secondary stage of the disease. Both passed through this stage in a month or so and may not remember having been in a hospital for syphiletic treatment. Years hence, for some reason, **unknown** to them, they may become insane, and their family will argue that it is most strange, as there never was insanity in any of their families before. Quite true, and yet they have either forgotten, or never noticed the **rash** these litle boys had at the ages of three years or one year. Possibly they may be more fortunate and remain in sound health throughout their young lives, and later marry, not knowing or remembering the treacherous disease which is hiding in their blood. The first child born of such a union—after a possible series of abortions in the wife—may be a degenerate. How true that frequently is! The child is not responsible, nor the father.

Reflect for one moment as to how stringent our vaccination law is regarding small-pox—an unknown thing among us today. Then think again of the laxness in regard to venereal diseases which do not kill in a few weeks, but linger for **years,** in fact, **generations.**

There is a known cure for syphilis. But it is seldomly used in smaller cities or rural communities, save by the wealthy and those to whom its presence is known? The state will make a test for diptheria, tuberculosis and typhoid, but simply turns its back on syphilis. Does it imagine that, by not noticing it, the disease will become insulted and move on? It may, but the genito-urinary diseases are here and in large numbers and will continue to grow, filling our jails, sanitariums, asylums and poor houses.

And these loathsome diseases will continue to multiply and do their insidious, deadly work until just such people as we have here today shall not be afraid of the word **"syphilis,"** and do some missionary and educational work to awaken our state department of health to both its opportunity and its duty.

I have not said much about the evils to state and society resulting from these unchecked scourges, nor do I intend to; for you all can reflect and recall some crime, or some case of insanity, or some degenerate son or daughter in some of our "best families" who was brought to his or her dreadful condition by syphilis, acquired or inherited.

In handling genito-urinary cases during the time that the present board of directors of the poor has been **curing,** instead of merely maintaining, the syphiletics and socially diseased of their district, it has been proven that the county has been saved several thousand dollars for maintenance alone. What the saving in suffering and disease to the clean-living portion of our community has been, may never be known, but when the work is extended, a comparison of conditions

in the past with those of the then present may furnish a meagre degree of knowledge of its extent.

Thank you!

(Applause.)

Mrs. E. V. Middleton, C. A. S., Harrisburg, was introduced to the Convention by the President at this point, and was received with applause. She read the following paper entitled:

"THE SOLUTION OF THE DELINQUENT GIRL."

The Delinquent Girl Problem is one of the most important issues of Social Work. In Juvenile Courts, and all around us the startling number of delinquents is bringing before us the vital importance of trying to save these girls, rescue many of them from their sordid surroundings. We hear and read many of the so-called-solutions of the Delinquent Girl—yet ever before us is human nature, the same temptations and pitfalls which are constantly confronting the young and unformed mind, and which inevitably result in their downfall.

The perfectly natural instincts of a young girl is pleasure, recreation, and love of fine clothes. Each one seeks a different way to abtain it. The general consensus of opinion is that home and parents are responsible for the downfall of many girls. In these homes is poverty, quarreling, divorce, and step-parents. Once a parent awakes to their full duty toward its child and understands the true conditions, then the Courts may be reformed. It is my personal belief that if the Court would make the parent responsible much delinquency would be averted, and it can be said with much truthfulness, that no movement for the betterment of conditions in present and current delinquency, has made greatest progress, but yet our work has just begun.

We are living in an age of radical sentimentalism, and no true Social Worker should be a sentimentalist. One of the first requirements of a Social Worker, in order that they may deal effectively with delinquency, is that they should possess first—a personality, a wise and unerring judgment, combined with the greatest of all requirements—human sympathy A delinquent girl must first be impressed, then controlled, and confidence established. Girls in their teens often do foolish things, simply because they have an excess of vitality, and their brains excited, and imagination unduly developed. If they are given right occupation, good reading, and a wise guidance, they would be saved from much folly and indescretion. Parents do not realize that their children are growing into womanhood and that she is only following a natural bent.

Most of the girls classed as delinquents, and usually the girls who are before the Court, are usually the children of ignorant, impractical, and poor parents. What chance has a girl, unless she has inherent purity, and wise parents, who is sent to work in Cigar Factories, Mills, and various other places as soon as she is able to secure a Labor Certificate. The object of the parent is purely mercenary, and no attention paid to any of their pleasures, pursuits, or guidance given to their moral education. These same ignorant parents are the very ones who lament the loudest when their dauguhters stand before the Court. Many a parent drives a child directly to their ruin. Visit the factories, see the class of girls. Follow them to their homes, to their pleasures. They consist of dance halls, moving pictures, and most of the time spent upon the streets.

The number of delinquent girls brought to my own personal notice, in the last six months is appalling, and most always the same answer—love of fine clothes and amusements, these combined with a

weak will make all of the trouble. The average father is not strong enough to train their children. The solution is almost impossible. I ask the question, what percentage of the girls committed to the reformatories amount to what they should?

In a visit to an Institution recently I was particularly interested in one young girl. She had a step-mother who wished to be relieved of her. Information was made that the girl was lying and running the streets. She was committed to a corrective institution. The girl begged me, with tears in her eyes, to take her away claiming she never knew such badness, or dreamed of it, as she was daily being confronted with in this institution. Should not this girl have been given a chance? These are the cases for the Probation Officer. Do our Probation Officers, our Judges, and the parents, realize what they are doing when they commit these girls, with out giving them a single chance, to institutions when a little help, sympathy, or wise guidance is needed at this critical time? Yet worst of all is the committing of small children to corrective institutions, because their home environment is not good, but I have seen this done many, many times. These children, and also the girls, should be committed to a Child Placing Agency, or under the direct supervision of the Probation Officer.

We frequently see articles written by Social Workers claiming they have solved this question. It will never be solved while the world rolls on, and while people have human emotions, the same temptations and pit falls, present themselves. We can, however, do much to try and prevent it, but each girl thinks that their own life and will force is different, and that they can cope with the situation. They fail and become delinquent. Are we not all delinquent in some way? Just as the intelligent, cultured, intellectual, people of the age voluntarily give way to some of their pet weaknesses, so do the poor, untrained, weak-willed girls yield to their emotions, and start on the downward path.

What we need is a vocational and industrial reformatories where they are fitted and trained to take up their lives and start anew. We need Social Service Workers of good, broad-minded human sympathy, who can help and guide, not theorize, or those who work for glory and ambition. It become a business proposition to too many of us, and we are very prone to lose our aim in a mercenary gain, in order to become known as a "Wonderful Social Worker."

We need system, preventive work, preliminary, parental work in the homes, and most of all sympathy in dealing with the girl. We can not take these delinquents as cases, as a problem, a group, or a theory. We must remember it is a human soul which is at stake, and they are in direct need of love, help, and guidance. Delinquency can never be solved until we have a concerted and combined effort to start at the beginning—in the home. Make the parents responsible. Have our social centers, our recreation clubs, earnest broad-minded women who can meet and discuss these problems in the home and to the offenders. How can a young, untrained, Social Worker do this? How can a young Social Worker of twenty-one years meet all these girls of hardened vice, who are outcasts and perverts, and train them? The foundation of the work is wrong. **The young Social Worker gets her experience, what does the delinquent girl get?** The Social Workers experience fits her for a higher Social Workers Position — her aim—What becomes of the girl? She did not secure the right advice or sympathy at the right time. It is casually referred to afterwards as a "Case," but we have lost a soul, that in the furthering of our own ambitions we have not sincerely and earnestly tried to set this girl on the right path. It is very hard. It takes patience, over and

over again they stumble and fall. I often wonder if we do not commercialize our Social Work too much when the basis of it is love, and charity.

Again there is small hope for the immoral girls. They sink because they want to. They desire it, and feel no remorse. They become hardened and steeped in vice. They do not wish to be reformed. The percentage of these girls who are reformed is very small, if I were to give statistics, but the other class who are delinquent because of theft, lying, and various other offenses are the ones that we have hope for.

So we now have the causes of the delinquent girl problem. The primary causes are: Poverty, neglectful parents, severe and cruel parents, mercenary, indifferent, and greedy parents who absorb all of their children's earnings giving nothing in return.

Between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years the mental and physical growth of the girl is undergoing a complete change. It is during this period of adolescence that she needs training and help. If during this time the girl can be carried safetly over this critical period there would be fewer cases of girl delinquency:. All of this brings us back to the primary cause which is: unfit, improper, parental care. I give as an example, and I was the prosecutrix as Secretary of our Society, in the case of a girl only thirteen years of age, who with her illegitimate baby in her arms gave information to the Court against a man of fifty years of age who had betrayed her. Is there a more pathertic case? This child lived with her mother, who was housekeeper for the man, and who was so careless of her child that before her very eyes she was led astray. When an offer of marriage was made the girl steadfastly refused to marry the man. We have this kind of girl delinquency before us all the time. What is the remedy? It will take us years to work with this problem but in order to help cure it we must have real awakened interest in our citizens in the welfare of the child, with the ever-increasing belief that proper environment is one of the most essential things.

We need first the interests and after that human sympathy, patience, understanding, probation for first offenses, and the correctional institutions will not be so crowded.

For the class of delinquents, who deliberately and wilfully choose the immoral and perverted path, the reformatory is the only remedy, where the industrial training can be looked after, and if in the present system of institutions, which is far from ideal, the girls would be trained to one object or trade, to fit herself to earn her own living when the enormity of her offense has been sufficiently impressed upon her, we can then see some reformation, but the solution of the girl delinquency which we have at present is not practical. I may incur criticism when I say it, but it is the exploitation of the So-Called-Would-Be-Reformers, who in their hurried efforts to reform the world and achieve glory for themselves, make a lamentable failure of it.

We need concerted efforts and co-operation, good legislation, aroused interest, broad-minded human sympathy, system, and unselfishness, and until we have this the feeble ineffectual efforts of the separate organizations, and no co-operation will not be successful.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have the pleasure of hearing from HON. FRANCIS BARDWELL, of Boston, Mass., on the subject of "Observations, Management of Inmates in Almshouses."

Mr. Bardwell was received with great applause.

PAPER BY HON. FRANCIS BARDWELL.

I have been asked in the brief paper to give some observations relative to the Almshouse, its management and its inmates. I am going to restrict myself to the inmates and give you the result of studies made in Massachusetts upon the feeble-minded, second, a little research work which was done to determine the cause of dependence of the inmates of the county Almshouses, and lastly what we have done along the line of caring for and trying to suppress the vagrant.

In 1912 a careful study was made to determine the number of feeble-minded in the State. Dr. Nayes, one of the physicians employed by the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, took up the task of visiting Schools, institutions, physicians, charitable agencies, both public and private. His summary was as follows:

Institutions or under custodial care 2329, or 1 in every 1506 of population.

Found by investigation, Males, 2640; Females, 2367; Total 5,007.

Reported by owners of poor, 245.

These cases do not include institution cases from 5 of the large cities including Boston and it is estimated that in Boston alone there were 628 institution cases. Also it must be remembered that the 5,007 cases above quoted were not all considered institution cases. Defective, delinquent have not been considered.

The waiting list of the two schools: Waverly and Wrentham, represented 770—but it should be borne in mind that because of the over-crowded condition and the long wait necessary, many eligible cases were not placed on the list.

The State Minor Wards Department of the State Board of Charity reported 520 individuals; there were 70 mothers whose illegitimate children numbered 93. There were also a number of married women with legitimate offspring, so that the number of children of feeble-minded mothers under 21 years of age would be in excess of 93. The adult Poor division of the Board reported 87 females and 6 males; these not in institutions. Of these 87 women, at least 68 are known to have had children, 92 being illegitimate and 17 legitimate, making a total of 109 children born to feeble-minded mothers.

Of course it should be remembered that these cases are the public dependents known to the two departments of the State Board at the time of the inquiry; and these cases are almost all under 30 years of age.

Of interest when considering the financial drain upon the community of feeble-minded child-bearing women is the following estimate made of the cost to the state of three families—the expenditure is estimated on the cost of caring for feeble-minded children as given by the State Board of Charity which is $180 per annum per child until the age of 33. (The cost of the normal child is placed at $125 until the age of 21.)

The estimate of the three families is as follows:

No. 1 family, 9 members, will cost the state.....	$30,705
No. 2 family, 7 members, will cost the state.....	21,470
No. 3 family, 3 members, will cost the state.....	12,600
Estimated cost of 3 families of 19 children	$64,755

Another comprehensive study was made by Miss Kendig, of the Monson Hospital for Epileptics of one family and covering a period of a hundred years. All were descendants of one man—the founder of one of the small towns in Western Massachusetts, who dying at advanced age, left many descendants—he was born in 1687 and died at

the age of 117. From the founding of the Almshouse in this town until the last inmate died, one of this man's descendants at least was an inmate. A careful study of the family shows: Feeble-mindedness to a marked degree, epilepsy, intemperance and immorality. A large percentage of individuals traced, proved sub-normal. Marriage either helped to pull scions of this family out of the dependent defective and delinquent class, but usually added to the increasing numbers.

To summarize the Massachusetts survey of known cases of feeble-mindedness:

Ascertained, but not receiving custodial care.....5252
Receiving custodial care 2587

Total 7389

Or computing the state census as of 1910, 3,366,416 there is one feeble-minded young person to every 4294 inhabitants. With every available space in the two state schools filled and over 700 on the waiting list, with new cases constantly coming to the attention of the authorities it has taxed the ingenuity of the workers to devise methods to give some sort of custodial care to the feeble-minded, especially the females.

The departments of state minor wards is maintaining homes, or rather boarding with reliable and sympathetic women, many of the feeble-minded girls in its care; it has been found that not exceeding 8 can be well cared for by the right woman and until further accommodations can be provided by the state, the wards are out of harm's way.

I feel that we are just beginning to realize the menace of the feeble-minded and the sooner we make adequate provision the more we will be the gainers, both socially and financially. But we should remember that all immorality is not the result of feeble-mindedness. This fact can not be **too strongly** emphasized. The feeble-minded are unmoral and not immoral.

The next subject is as to the cause of dependence of the inmates of the County Almshouses. For two reasons those in the smaller almshouses were chosen: First, because it was much easier to get at the true facts in the case as the lives and personality of these people were better known than is the case with inmates in the larger institutions. Hence, there was a greater degree of accuracy. The second reason was that the great majority of private charitable agencies in the state work in the cities, while it is unusual to find, even a home for the aged, in the country towns. We therefore get the normal dependent population, the better class, as well as the proverbial pauper.

The facts in the investigation were obtained from the person direct, in some casec; from the Superintendents and matrons, provided their time of service had been of-such duration that they knew their inmates; from the overseers of the poor and the records of the poor departments.

It was felt that old age was a cause, that loss of natural supporters or refusal of natural supporters was a cause, and it was also felt that even if an individual had used liquor but had failed to be aided before 70, intemperance could hardly be called a cause. Secondary intemperance was set down in those cases when the liquor habit had been formed after the age of 45.

Lack of thrift was the term used in those cases where the individual had usually started out in life with some property—or when the earning power had been above the average and no natural heavy expenses had depleted it—a careless wasting of money.

The result of the survey is as follows:

1911.

Result of a survey as to cases of poverty in town almshouses.

Defective mentally	228	or approximately 20 pct.
Defective physically	273	or approximately 24 pct.
Loss of legal supporters	31	or approximately 2 pct.
Old age	208	or approximately 18 pct.
Primary intemperance	171	or approximately 14 pct.
Secondary intemperance (after 45)	10	or approximately 1 pct —
Lack of thrift	29	or approximately 2 pct.
Drug habit	6	or approximately 6-10 pct.
Both physically and mentally defective	40	or approximately 3 pct.
Both physically defective and old age	22	or approximately 2 pct.
Both physically defective and primary intemperance	41	or approximately 3 pct.
Both defective mentally and primary int'p.	9	or approximately 9-10 pct.
Both defective physically and loss of support	4	of approx. 4-10 pct.
Both defective physically and secondary intemperance	1	or approximately 1-10 pct.
Lazy, indolent-but temperate	23	or approximately 2 pct.
Epilepsy-only cause	16	or approximately 1 1-2 pct.
Ugly, (incompatability of disposition)	5	or approximately 5-10 pct.
Primary intemperance and lack of thrift	9	or approximately 9-10 pct.
Defective physically and lack of thrift	3	or approximately 3-10 pct.
Total	1129	

Crossed in love, 6.

Born and always lived in Almshouse, 4.

You will see that about 20 and 24 and 3 per cent or 47 per cent is due to physical and mental defect; 18 per cent to old age; 15 per cent to intemperance, while other causes made up the smaller percentages. No attempt was made to get at the matter of heredity—a vital question and one, I think closely allied with intemperance. It is probable that quite a number of those mentally defective were children of intemperate parents. Four cases, two men and two women, were found, all over 50, who had been born in the Almshouse. One of these died recently at the age of 72. She was blind, crippled and mentally defective. One woman, feeble-minded, born in 1837, still lives. One of the men is blind and subnormal mentally.

I think that had the survey been extended to the city almshouses a larger percentage of alcoholics could be found, but no more than would be off-set by the more worthy poor cared for by private charity. You must bear in mind that charitable corporations in Massachusetts hold investments of about 118 millions, nor does this include churches or unincorporated charitable agencies. These corporations expend about 15 million annually in relief work while the state and towns and cities expend about three million. So that almshouse relief in the cities is only given to those cases rejected by private charitable agencies. Temporary cases and children were not considered.

VAGRANCY.

A tramp is an enemy to himself and to the community. Who shall decide who is and who is not a vagrant?

The Court.

Does he belong to the charity or police departments? Both.

He is not a municipal problem, he may be a state problem, but I am inclined to think he is a national problem.

The man who accosts you in New York this morning may ask you for aid in Chicago next week.

Holland and some other European countries regard him as a National problem. In Massachusetts the high water mark in vagrancy was reached in 1894-5—304,244 cases, and it cost over $40,000 to care for them. The number of cases dropped until in 1903-4 the cases were 137,330. In 1904 as the result of a drastic campaign for fair laws, four statutes dealing directly and indirectly with vagrants were enacted. They were briefly:

1:—An additional member to the State Police to be in charge and prosecute tramps and vagrants.

2:—A law regulating cheap lodging houses—those in which lodgings cost 25c and less per night.

3:—Allowing the system of measurements, pictures, etc., to be extended to cover vagrants as well as other criminals.

4:—And a law which said: That towns and cities that lodge tramps shall do so in such places and under such conditions as are made by the State Board of Health—and these conditions were framed with a view of giving the vagrant a sanitary abiding place. In consequence no town or city has complied with the law and no tramps are lodged unless with the understanding that they face the judge the next day on a charge of vagrancy.

Now the result: In 1904-5, the number dropped to 117,513—then 44,063 and so on down until 16,000 was the low water mark.

If you ask me where the rest of the army has gone, I would say, it was a good guess that other states, whose laws are not so drastic, have received them.

We have simply decided to care for the vagrant at county or state expense, waiting as I said before, until the national government realizes that vagrancy is its problem.

Applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have with us this afternoon DR. EUGENE ALLEN NOBLE, of Carlisle, who will speak to us on "The Poor as Proxies."

Dr. Noble was greeted with applause.

DR. NOBLE'S ADDRESS.

The last time I had the privilege of listening to my dear friend and summer neighbor, James Sherman make a speech, I was at a college exercise in Northern New York. He was the last speaker and he started by saying that before the clock struck the half hour he would be through, and the audience heaved a sigh of great relief. The clock was going towards half past three. He stopped at about five minutes of four. That clock did not strike the half hour. I am, as Mr. Sherman said, pressed for time this afternoon, and I am not going to deliver the address that I planned. I recognize that the program requires me to waive any personal desire I might have to a tender service, perhaps the most tender of all the services, which is to follow, so with your consent, I shall read simply the outline of the address that I was scheduled to give, and not give anything that I intended to give outside of the outline.

I appreciate the courtesy extended to my by your committee to take a brief part in this 40th Convention of your organization.

My work for a few years has not been in the direct line of your activities, as I think the following story will indicate. One of my friends, who is Commissioner of Education in one of our States, says that he once saw a sign on a New England Mill that might well be used as a motto for every school and college in America. The sign read, "Anything with grit in it makes business for us." I hope you

will not think me unfair when I suggest that one difference between the work of education and the work of organized charity is that the material upon which one works has **grit** in it, and the material upon which the other is expected to work has very little **grit** in it. And that makes the success of your work the more praiseworthy, since the lack of grit on the part of the material requires the exhibition of a great deal of grit upon the part of the workers.

But I am not unfamiliar with either the spirit or the letter of your task, as it was my privilege for a pleasant period of five years to be at the head of a City Hospital, where I faced the fact of human ill in its various aspects and came to some understanding of the problem of poverty which you are worthily trying to solve.

What I may say, in the few minutes allotted to me by your program committee, is not therefore a matter of speculation but a page of experiences.

And the first thing I wish to present is this, that I have come to realize that there is a limitation to the effectiveness of what may be called **scientific charity**.. When one devises methods and conduct enterprises on the basis of what the social philosophers tell us, those learned men who tabulate and chart everything in sight, whose generaligations depend upon specification and instances and particulars which are not and never can be complete, because they belong to diverse and incomprehensible human nature, or are likely to be too mechanical and automatic. I have known some organized charity that was more mechanical than human. The need in philanthropy is not more harness, but more horse effectiveness in this line of human effort depends on the spirit rather than on the letter. This does not mean that all of the principles of scientific charity are invalid; far from that. Books by specialists are worth reading; discussion by experts is illuminating; experiments in method are worth trying but in the enterprise of philanthropy a spiritual impulse must be added to scientific practice.

The second statement I wish to make is this; that mere sentimentalism in connection with such work as yours is often mischievous. I used to be worried by the criticisms that were directed against some of our hospital activities, until I began to think seriously of the origin and character of such criticisms and discovered that people with volcanic emotions, but without common sense, were too often guilty of them. I have observed that emotional theorists are rarely constructive. If anything ever required intellect touched by emotion—but this intellect must not be left out—it is the kind of work you are doing. And when I recall some of the accomplishments in philanthropy that prove the value of the sensible guidance of emotion, I feel that none of us should be discouraged by criticism that is more emotional than sensible.

But the great principle of philanthropy is our best science and the finest sort of direction, and that principle is religion. The lover of mankind, whose life and teaching are the inspiration of all good social effort, made the poor His proxies and the consciousness that we serve Him by helping them is our inspiration and reward. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." To serve the poor for the sake of Chrisst is the best sort of charity and I am pleased to believe that all of the philanthropic work of this great state is becoming more and more a recognition of the proxies of Christ.



GEO. H. BUTLER, ESQ.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., member of the Board of Directors of the Poor of the Central Poor District, Luzerne County.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The hour of the day has arrived for Memorial Exercises. Mr. D. A. Mackin will read the Memorial on George Hollenback Butler, in the absence of Mr. Keck.

MEMORIAL ON GEORGE HOLLENBACK BUTLER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Memoriam and sketch of the life of George Hollenback Butler, by Charles E. Keck, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., Attorney for the Board of Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County.

* * *

"Let him not boast who puts his armors on
As he who puts it off, the battle done."

When the newspapers of the City of Wilkes-Barre, the center of the thriving and prosperous Wyoming Valley, announced the sad intelligence of the death of George Hollenback Butler, which occurred on Friday, March 20, 1914, at his home at Dorranceton, a suburb of the county seat of Luzerne, there was heard on all sides, upon the streets, in the courts, in all the busy offices and in very many of the homes of that prosperous community, the expression of the profoundest and sincerest sorrow at his untimely passing off.

Because George H. Butler in a busy life spanning a period of nearly fifty-seven years, had been an active, aggressive and energetic worker in all his manifold undertakings. He had won the confidence of the general public by a course of straightforward honest dealing with his fellowmen, the love and admiration of the bench and bar in Luzerne County, a county ranking third in point of size, population, wealth and business activity among all the counties of this great commonwealth, and withal had unconsciously and without notoriety merited the tribute of many a silent tear among scores, and hundreds of fathers, mothers and children to whom he had performed some benefaction or kindly act.

His chosen line was that of lawyer. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Luzenre County on June 6th, 1881. From the beginning Mr. Butler was uniformly successful. His practice led him not so much in the line of trial of cases in the courts but brought him into a busy and successful "office practice." In matters pertaining to real estate, in the advisory capacity, as solicitor for his home town of Dorranceton and numerous other municipalities, in solving the important public problems that continually confront incorporated communities, questions of great public improvements and matters relating to indebtedness incurred, he was not surpassed. These are mentioned only as some of the principal matters with which he dealt. His advise and counsel were invariably sought by his fellow practitioners when matters of consequence pertaining to such subjects happened to be involved.

On January 24th, 1898 he was appointed by the court as a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County. In this capacity he was known and recognized throughout the district, which embraces the greater part of Wyoming Valley, as a man of great executive ability. This is attested by the fact that in 1903 he was re-appointed for an additional term of five years, and again in 1908 and once again in 1913, and was active in the performance of his duties up to the moment of his death. He was one of eight directors in a territory embracing a population of upwards of two hundred thousand with an assessed valuation for purposes of

taxation of $238,319,517.00, and had sole and exclusive charge of that section of this district with a population of 27,141 and personally cared for the wants and necessities of the poor and sick and indigent and insane in that vast population.

In his long period of service as such Director of the Poor his zeal and fidelity to his trust were notable, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of persons, who were helped through his agency, who will always remember with deep appreciation the kindly, considerate, tactful way in which he distributed the needed help. On account of the scope and cosmopolitan character of the district for which he was sponsor, his duties were more onerous than those of most poor directors dealing with a population such as his, but by an application of the strictest business principles and a careful system, he found himself able to accomplish the work with unusual success. Among his associates on the Board and in his advisory capacity he was a man among men and his colleagues were unanimous in paying to him high tribute as a public official worthy of every confidence and trust and one whose counsel might always be safely invoked in important matters.

By virtue of his long experience he acquired a large acquaintance with charitable institutions and affairs pertaining to them, not only at his home but throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. He was a regular attendant upon the various meetings of this Association and also those of our sister Association, The Board of Charities and Corrections, of which he was the presiding officer two years ago. He was a member of the law committee appointed from numerous associations which made up the central conference, and as such drafted many of the laws which have been passed by the Legislators during the last decade—laws which tend to improve humanitarian institutions in Pennsylvania, and also tend toward the betterment of social conditions generally. Only at the last session of the Legislature he worked indefatigably in the interest of a bill which would have given relief to deserted and neglected wives by making erring husbands work for their support, if not at home, then in some institution created for the purpose.

He was a man of fine physique and rugged build and gave as much time as he could spare to the recreation afforded along the stream and in the field. From such rational and invigorating pastime he always gained great delight and his fine marksmanship and angling skill were always recognized among his many friends.

He read and traveled much and displayed a wonderful taste in his choice of books and derived great benefit therefrom, and in his travels he would meet with new found friends with whom he always left a pleasant memory.

He was strong in the social side of his nature and easily made friends who always appreciated his great worth and he in turn clung to them "as with hooks of steel."

On both paternal and maternal lines he came of distinguished Revoluntionary stock He was a great grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, the story of whose remarkable achievements and wonderful prowess in the Indian and other colonial wars forms a large part of the most treasured annals of Pennsylvania, and of Wyoming Valley in particular. Thus it came that for many years he was a most active member of the Wyoming Commemmorative Association and Secretary of the organization which on the third of each July at the base of Wyoming Monument revives the memories of the massacre of the settlers by the Indians at Forty Fort in 1778, the horrible butchery

which the following year was abundantly avenged by General Washington.

Our friend has gone to that undiscovered country from whose mysterious bourne no traveler has yet returned. It only remains for us to cherish his memory, to emulate his virtues and to lay a loving chaplet on his grave. And thus, taking to ourselves the lesson of his kindly life and holding ever before us his amiable traits and strong, yet gentle character, let us learn to

"Do nobler things, not dream them all day long,
Make life, and death, and all that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song."

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS this Association is grieved at the sad intelligence of the death of George Hollenback Butler, Esquire, who died on the 20th day of March, 1914,

AND WHEREAS, we, his associates and co-workers in the Association and solicitious that his memory shall be tenderly cherished and his many virtues shall not go unrecorded;

BE IT RESOLVED; That the untimely death of our collegue has occasioned a great loss to this Association, by reason of his steadfastness of purpose in the performance of his official duties, his wise counsel at all times in all our deliberations, his aptitude in the conception and promotion of commendable reforms and useful and desirable legislation, and his superb loyalty to the benevolent causes in which he had been so long engaged;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; That his death has occasioned not only a personal loss to each and all of the members of this Association, but, in a large sense, has deprived his home community and the eleemosynary interests of the State of Pennsylvania of a valued citizen, representative and exponent;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; That to the bereaved family of our departed friend be extended the sincere sympathy of the members of this Association, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Report of the proceedings of this Convention, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LIFE GEORGE HOLLENBACK BUTLER, ESQUIRE.

George Hollenback Butler was a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the common schools and in a private school in the City of Wilkes-Barre, and later at the famed Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Luzerne County, Pa. He always distinguished himself throughout his academic career. He took up the study of law, after being graduated from the Seminary, in the law office of Edward P. and J. Vaughan Darling, two of the most distinguished counsellors in their day in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Luzerne County on June 6th, 1881, and was engaged in the active practice of law up to the time of his untimely death. Following his admission to the bar in his native county he was regularly admitted, step by step, to the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and those of other states and also practiced in the District and Circuit courts of the United States. At the time of his death he had been serving continuously for a period upwards of 16 years as a members of the Board of

Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, one of the most important independent Districts in the state, having its almshouse and farm and Hospital for the Insane at Retreat, Pa., on the bank of the Susquehanna river, along the line of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The combined population of the almshouse and hospital in this District exceeds one thousand and the buildings and property report an investment of upwards of one million dollars.

Mr. Butler died on Friday, March 20th, 1914, from an attack of pneumonia, at his home in Dorranceton, near the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. James McB. Robb delivered the Memorial on William Bennett, as follows:

MEMORIAL ON WILLIAM BENNETT.

William Bennett a member of this association for almost five years died on August 19,1914. His membership in this association began with his election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County. Of Mr. Bennett's public services, I must speak partly from the reports given by his friends, as my acquaintance with him began less than five years ago. He was a home loving man, a big-hearted charitable man, and therefore well fitted to fill the position of Director of the Poor. To the down-and-out, Mr. Bennett always gave an attentive audience, and if he erred it was always on the side of the helpless. Mr. Bennett was a slave to duty, always prompt in fulfilling every engagement. He was in the highest sense of the word what we mean, when we say—such an one was a **good man.** For some 16 years Mr. Bennett served his home town of Braddock. as Chief of Police, with the same fidelity to his sense of duty, and his firm belief in civic righteousness that he practiced in private life. He was in that difficult position, the guardian of the peace of an industrial community of 20,000 people and the arm of the law therein. The same just and faithful public service that he gave them, he brought with him. when he became a member of our Board. He served with distinction as a private soldier for almost four years in our Civil war, and then as always, was found at the post of duty. faithful to the right as he saw the right. He was "e'n as just a man as e'er my conversation cop'd withal," "A man that fortunes buffets and rewards hath ta'en with equal thanks." To have been the friend of such a man, was indeed a great privilege, and I am sure that no one could have enjoyed the loyal friendship of Mr. Bennett as long as it was my privilege to do without feeling that a great influence for good came into my life thereby, and a profound sorrow that death has thus rudely awakened.

Dr. Blake presented the Memorial to Col. Edward Powell Gould, as follows:

We miss the presence of one of our most active members. This is the first meeting of the Association in the recollection of most of us that th kind cheery face of Colonel Gould is not seen.

IN MEMORIAM.

COLONEL EDWARD POWELL GOULD.

Born 1834. Died 1914.

But a few months after celebrating his eightieth birthday and while still active in the affairs of life, Colonel Gould was suddely stricken and taken from his earthly home, July 31st, 1914.

Colonel Gould was born in West Springfield, Erie County, Pennsyl-



WILLIAM BENNETT

Director of the Poor of Allegheny County and Member of this Association. Died August 19, 1914.



COL. EDWARD P. GOULD, ERIE, PA.

Honorary Secretary of Association, died August 1st, 1914.

vania, on March 6th, 1834. Until he was nineteen years old he remained on the parental farm. Then he taught school for a year. In 1859 he was graduated from Rochester University and subsequently took up the study of law.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh N. Y. V. I., and was made second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain within a year. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and was mentioned in dispatches by General Slucum for distinguished service on the battlefield. The Colonel participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until the expiration of the term of his enlistment. From 1863 until 1865 he had charge of the recruiting service in western New York State.

For two years after the war Colonel Gould was in business in Rochester, N. Y., when he resumed his law studies, which had been interrupted by his service to his country. He practiced in Rochester until 1872 when he went to Albany, N. Y., where for two years he was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

In 1875 he made his residence in Erie, Pa. In 1868 he had married Mary E. Ensign, daughter of the late D. P. Ensign of that city. They had one child, Mrs. Arthur L. Stone.

Colonel Gould was always prominent in philanthropic and civic affairs. He was an active director of the Associated Charities of Erie. He served for several terms as Commander of the Strong Vincent Grand Army Post. He represented Erie in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature for two terms. He was a Mason and one of the oldest Elks in the State. Until the very end he was active in the practice of law.

With all of Colonel's Gould's activities and interests there was nothing to which he gave his time and thought more cheerfully than to the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, of which he was for many years an officer and by the members of which he was resepected and beloved.

He lived longer than the usually alloted span of life and retained his strength and faculties to the end. There will be for those he has left behind the comfort, that while few live for so many years, even fewer are able to be engaged in good works until their very end.

Gifted and sympathetic by nature; skilled in his profession; loyal and steafast in his friendships; friend of the poor and needy; he was repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens by election and appointment to positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the most active of this Association and to it he gave much of his time and thought and valuable counsell His presence will be missed by his associates at these gatherings. With his marked genial and sympathetic nature and his fund of humour he possessed a rare combination of qualities which endeared him to each and all of us and we shall cherish his memory as that of a most agreeable associate, companion and friend.

The Secretary, L. C. Colborn, Esq., then presented the following:

Mr. President, Members of the Association:

"These inevitable events which give rise to occasions of this character unseal for us the most serious of all the chapters in the book of life." "Death, more than all things else, impress upon us the supreme purpose of our existence."

I would feel that I was derelict of a sacred duty were I to remain silent and not add a word to what has been so well said as a tribute to my friend: our Honorary Secretary and noble hearted Citizen, Honorable Edward P. Gould.

Like as a shock of corn cometh in its season, so my friend cometh

to the grave full of years and honor. I can pay no higher tribute to him than which Judge Jeremiah S. Black paid to Chief Justice Gibson, when he said he was an honest man, not that complace honesty that the law requires every man to have. which is no credit to have but a disgrace to want, but a honesty that rises above all material things, honesty of heart, purpose, and in the pursuit of living and life beyond the grave.

I know no form of word to express my deep sense of the loss we have suffered. His counsel will be missed in our conventions. This Association and the benevolent institutions were the objects of his deepest solicitude. The interest he always manifested in the welfare of the Association was always apparent. He was my friend, and his friendship I prized very highly. My first acquaintance with Mr. Gould was at the Convention of the Association held in Altoona in October, 1889, and with two exceptions he has attended every convention up to the present. His friends mourn because he brought them a rare and enjoyable companionship. His life has been so fully and well set forth in Dr. Murdock's tribute that I cannot add to it.

In all the relations of life, he proved himself a man always honorable and courteous to his fellows. He died in the harness, and in his death, this Association, his City and this Commonwealth has lost a patriotic citizen, a courteous geutleman an efficient officer, and an able lawyer.

His death was sudden, he needed no preparation for the great hereafter, for the draperies of a gentle and reverent spirit were always adjusted for a triumphant entrance into the presence of the Great King.

He arrived at an age when the principles of religion and morality were fixed and showed forth a well rounded religious life, and quietly passed away when the evening shadows of life were gathering in the horizon.

"Oh, when our sun is setting may we glide
Like summer evening down the golden tide
And leave behind us, as we pass away
Sweet. stary twilight round our sleeping clay."

Mr. Colborn, Secretary, also paid the following tribute to Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder:

I cannot express to you the sadness I feel over the death of Mrs. Abbie Wilder, who died on the 2nd day of October, and was laid to rest yesterday. Mrs. Wilder is on this Program. A letter from her received last Monday informed me that she was prepared for her part at the Convention, and anticipated much. Death, that inevitable and unwelcome messenger, frustrated her plans, and robbed this Association of a useful, bright and efficient member.

Mr. President, I move you that a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable tribute to the honor and memory of Mrs. Abbie Wilder, and that in addition to the tributes that have been paid here, a copy of each of them be sent to the widows and to the mothers of these people to whom we are offering these tributes.

Motion carried and President Miller appointed the Committee as follows: Mr. L. C. Colborn, Chairman, Mrs. E. S. Lindsay and John Smith.

MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died Oct. 2, 1914, Kennett Square, Pa.

On the eve of the meeting of the Convention of this Association



MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died October 2, 1914. Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County, and active member of the Association, and at her death was on the program for a paper at the Convention.

the news of the sudden and sad death of our friend, a brilliant and useful woman and an active member of this Association, was a great shock, and sorrow was expressed by all over her death. On the morning of the 2nd of Oct., 1914, after a brief sickness, just as the great orb of the day burst with effulgence of glory over the earth, the spirit of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder took its flight into the unknown and into the presence of the King.

The Editor of the West Chester News, has contributed the following Memorial:

MRS. ABBIE W. WILDER.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Abbie L. Walton, widow of Charles C. Wilder, passed to the world beyond, after an illness of five days, from an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Wilder was the only child of the late John C. Walton and Lydia B. Walton, of this borough, that lived to maturity. She was born in 1860, at the farm now owned by Hilborn Thatcher, in East Marlborough township, and came with her parents to this place, when she was seven or eight years of age. She attended the school of the late Sideny Pennock, on Broad street, and graduated from the Public High School here in 1876, later taking a course of study at the Millersville State Normal School. She taught for a few years also in one of the primary departments of the public school, in this place.

She married Charles C. Wilder, of Connecticut, who came here and was associated with John M. Chalfast in the hardware business for a number of years. His death occured several years ago. Mrs. Wilder was identified with the life of the entire community. She was exceptionally gifted in executive management, and her public spirit and enthusiasm made her a leader.

She was Secretary of the School Board of the Public School, an active member of the Chester County Children's Aid Society, doing much of the work of her mother, as Secretry of that organization.

Although she was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, she loyally assisted in the church work of the Church of the Advent, of which denomination her husband was a member. She was for several years President of the New Century Club of this place, a member of the Advisory Board of the Unicorn Inn, and active in her support of the Chautauqua, having served for four years as one of the most efficient guarantors of that movement.

Her activity in promoting the interests of the fire company and assisting in the financial projects for the housing of that organization, made her a member. Her work for any worthy object that meant the betterment of the borough was indefatigable and no woman in the town will be more missed. She was likewise greatly beloved and was so democratic in her feelings and so free of favortism or class distinctions that her name is universally revered. She lived with her widowed mother, on Broad street, and has left a lone home behind her.

She was a staunch Democrat and when her father was made Postmaster of Kennett Square, under Grover Cleveland, and her mother likewise filled the same position, she was the efficient deputy. Her accommodating and genial nature, her gayety and vivacity and her efficiency and service will long be remembered in the town of her adoption.

The funeral of Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, which took place from her Broad street home, yesterday, drew strangers from many distant points as well as from all the neighborhood. No funeral in years was so largely attended and the stream of people began passing in and out of the home from 7 o'clock on Sunday evening when the firemen went in a

body. Friends and neighbors were admitted early yesterday and the pupils of the public schools passed in between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The general public went from two until three o'clock and the service for relatives and near friends took place at three o'clock. Brief and impressive addresses were given by three ministers of the town: Rev. V. V. Nicholas, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. T. J. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Advent, and Rev. J. Mason Wells, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The floral tributes came from far and near and were so numerous that two automobiles were required to carry them to the cemetery. The beautiful couch-casket, when it was placed in the hearse, was coverd with pink roses. The bearers were: D. Duer Philips, F. T. MacDonald, Elwood J. Kerns, Edwin James, Joseph T. Hickman and J. Walter Jefferis. Interment was made in the family lot at Union Hill cemetery during the tolling of the bell on the Firemen's Auditorium. All the stores in town were closed as the body was borne to the last resting place.

The High School Alumni Association contributed the following beautiful Memorial of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder:—the Kennett Square High School Alumni Association, hereby testify to our high regard for our deceased member, and our great appreciation of the constant cheerfulness, the unvarying kindliness, the efficient helpfulness as a member of this organization and in the broader activities of life, the impersonal charity for others and the unfailing example of encouragement and joyous endeavor in works of uplift in many lines, that marked her life, endeared her to all and made her an unusually and increasingly valuable member of society; and further

Resolved, That while we can but deplore the loss to this Association, to the community and to her family, which Mrs. Wilder's decease brings, yet we rejoice that our Association for years received the impulse of her invaluable interest and activity; that our lives and the lives of so many others have been touched and brightened and helped by her; that the community in which she lived and labored has been so benefitted by her work, and that a loved mother, to whom our heartfelt sympathy goes out, and for so long the comfort and care of this affectionate and dedevoted daughter. We hereby earnestly express our conviction that this life, now gone out from among us, will long leave its impress for good upon the individuals among whom Mrs. Wilder mingled and on the community in which she lived.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

This being the time designated by the members of the Association to present suitable Memorials over the death of those who had died during the year, when Secretary L. C. Colborn announced that had just returned from the death-chamber of the most brilliant, active, and useful members of the Association, one who if living we were to have the pleasure of listening to this evening on a subject that had been assigned to her and was on the program for this Convention, and announced the sudden and sad death of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder, who died on the 2nd day of October, 1914, and was laid to rest in the beautiful Cemetery at Kennett Square last evening, Oct. 5, 1914, and asks leave of the Convention to present a Memorial expressing the sentiment of the Association, as to her worth as a member and sorrow for her death and sympathy for the mother who for so many years has been an active member of the Association. Pres. Miller appointed Secy. Colborn, Mrs. E. S. Lindsey and Mr. John Smith to draft a suitable Memorial on the death of Mrs. Wilder, to be published in the Proceedings of the Conven-

tion, when the following Memorial was unanimously adopted by a rising vote with bowed heads:

MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died at her home in Kennett Square, October 2, 1914, and was tenderly with loving hands laid to rest in the Cemetery at Kennett, October 5, 1914. A biographical sketch of her birth, life and positions and places filled in society by her, has been beautifully set forth by those who knew her and her family all their life-time and in her passing the community has lost a most brilliant woman who for many years stood in the front rank of the illustrious women of Pennsylvania. Death hath all seasons as its own, every one finds his time to die and his or her place of rest. This law is immutable, it is his pale kingdom, he crosses the path of the conquerors, and vanishes him in his last battle; he calls the poet from his dreams and the philiosopher from his abstractions; he bids the soverign vacate his throne, as well as the useful, active participants in life, who must commit to other hands the unfinished work of life, but there is a realm which death cannot subdue, an invioable temple, which succeeding generations store with treasurers which no vandal hands can purloin. Its gathered wisdom and accumulated influences is the precious legacy which each inherits from those who go before and the best of its gifts is the memory of a great, good, useful and active person—such a one as Mrs. Abbie Wilder. The characteristics of Mrs. Wilder were marked, and stand out like the pillars of some grand temple; a woman of brilliant and solid attainments, refined and cultured, thoroughly unselfish in her aims, and strong in the esteem and confidence of all who knew her, and has left a record which has won the grateful remembrance of all the people of her community.

She as an earnest woman—this was manifest in all her undertakings, she threw her strength into her purposes, whatever her hands found to do, she did with her might. Ceaseless devotion to public trust, and for the betterment of the community in which she lived, and the benevolence of her heart, as well as the superior culture of her mind, endeared her to the people of Kennett. She has shown that a woman can succeed and be pure, true and unselfish; she has shown that in the midst of her busy life, a woman can maintain a generous and disinterested character; that she can walk before men without shame, and maintain that modesty that was ever a charm to her person. She discharged all her duties in public, and social life in a manner that was firm to her convictions, strong and yet full of love, and retained the highest regards of the people.

After the death of Mr. Wilder, which occurred some eight years ago, Mrs. Wilder became a leader in society as well as public affairs in Kennett Square. She was a leader among women as well as men, and displayed remarkable executive ability in the management of the political as well as the social affairs of her town; she was the means of organizing and maintaining a chautauqua in Kennett Square. She took an active part in the Women's Federation of Clubs, became assistant secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and was among the few women of Pennsylvania, who have been elected as school director; in all these positions she served with honor and credit, and all who knew her, never doubted her sincerity and fidelity to her convictions, and all reverently crown her memory with affectionate regret.

For the past five years she has been an active member of this Association, helpful in her wise suggestions, and in the making up of the

program, never a duty assigned her but what was cheerfully and well performed. Her brilliant mind, her genial and generous nature, her refined and cultured bearing, as well as her buoyant spirits were attractive to all and wherever she appeared, she was the center and without effort drew all to her, such an one every where will be missed and her place will be hard to fill.

Her sickness came upon her as a watch in the night, and after only a brief period of five days, grim monster Death claimed her as his own.

She was all devotion to her church, and her faith in the Saviour of the world never faltered, but with that trust and child-like simplicity of faith and hope of blessed immortality and resurrection, that when death came, it found her peacefully resigned, as one "who wraps the drapery of her couch about her and lies down to pleasant dreams." So the end came peacefully to our friend and associate, Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder.

All preparations were made for attending the Convention of the Fortieth Anniversary of this Association at Carlisle. The response to the toast she was assigned had been prepared and everything was in readiness, waiting for the opening of the Convention, where she had anticipated much, both in the meeting of friends and associates, as well as enjoying the rich literary treat, and gathering information from the addresses and discussions of the topics on the program.

We pass softly with reverent tread from the contemplation of this honored woman to the social circle of her home life and love; we stand with bowed head in the presence of the noble mother, bowed down with grief and anguish, too profound and comfortless for even the tenderest human sympathy to relieve, and only upon whom the sweet and gentle suggestions of christian faith fall with healing grace.

Coming years may bring to her lonely heart some surcease of sorrow, but no compensation for her irreparable loss. They may come laden with this world's comforts and bright with the hopes of future reunions, but between the dark and dawn there lies a wearisome stretch of time, and hearts bereft know best how grievous is the watch.

This woman, our friend, our associate in the Charities of the Commonwealth, will not be forgotten, her name and deeds are enrolled in the history and lives in the affections of her people and this Association. Her name will be cherished as long as the clouds replenish the springs and make the fountains gush with pure water, and the rills to sing the songs of the brook. Her remains rest in peace in the beautiful cemetery on the hill at Kennett Square. The vine and wild rose will entwine her garlands over her grave and the gentle evening breeze sigh a dirge to her, and the historic Brandywine murmur a requeim as it hurries on to joing the brimming river.

The love and sympathy is extended to the mother in her sad bereavement.

Memorial of Mrs. T. C. White was presented by Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, as follows:

MEMORIAL OF MRS. T. C. WHITE.

Mercer, Pa. March 2nd, 1914.

Resolutions passed by the Directors of the Poor Association of Pennsylvania, on the death of Mrs. T. C. White, Matron of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for Insane, Mercer, Pa.

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God the ruler and disposer of all events, to remove from us by sudden death our dearly beloved member, Mrs. T. C. White, from her earthly sphere of usefulness and es-



MRS. T. C. WHITE

Matron of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for Insane, Mercer, Pa., died March 2, 1914.



W. M. MALLORIE.

Died August 25, 1914, Jamestown, Pa., who at the time of his death was a Director of the Poor, Mercer County.

pecially the important trust of caring for the Indigent Insane, the aged, decrepid, and helpless women and the orphan children who came under her care, therefore be it.

Resolved: That we bow in humble submission to his divine will who see'th and do'th all things well, and that in our deep sorrow for the loss of this faithful and devoted Matron, we find consolation in the belief, knowing that all is well with her for whom we mourn.

Resolved: That we give loving testimony of the Christian walk and conversation, and the moral character of the departed, and that we recommend her Christian character as an example to all, and we would not forget to mention the beauty of her life while engaged in her duties, always ready and willing to sacrifice any pleasure that she might make the other poor unfortunates happy.

Resolved: That the departed took a deep interest in her work, was willing, careful, and consciencious, was a most zealous and faithful worker, one whose very presence was an inspiration to those with whom she mingled, guiding and leading them to that better and higher life, where her pure soul loved to dwell.

Resolved: That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed Matron by the nearest and dearest ties, we have the satisfaction of knowing that death can not enter that sphere, to which the departed has been removed, and we share with those that mourn her departure, the hope of a reunion in that upper and better world where death and partings are no more.

Resolved: That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Association of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania and be published in the Annual Proceedings.

At the close of the afternoon session a reception was tendered Mrs. E. W. Biddle, of Carlisle, Mrs. John K. Tenor, of Harrisburg, Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, President of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

W. M. MALLORIE.

Died August 25th, 1914, Jamestown, Pa. Director of Poor of Mercer Co.

The Editor of the Jamestown World contributes the following Memorial of W. M. Mallorie, Director of the Poor of Mercer County, Pa.

The community was surprised and shocked beyond measure Tuesday afternoon when the report was made that one of our most prominent and best beloved citizens, W. A. Mallorie, had been suddenly taken from us. Many had seen and talked with him on the streets in the forenoon and early part of the afternoon; as well as ever, with no premonition that this was to be the last day of his life.

About 1:30 in the afternoon he was taken suddenly ill with neuralgia of the heart, and managed to get into Dr. Bailey's office with the latter's assistance. The attack appeared to be a slight one, and he was taken home, where he rallied and in a short time seemed to be greatly improved. However, he suffered a rapid sinking after everyone thought he was out of danger, and in about an hour after he was first taken sick the death angel had overtaken him.

Walter H. Mallorie was born in Leeds, England, May 8, 1838, and died August 25, 1914. His parents Henry and Elizabeth Mallorie, were natives of England, his father being a merchant in Yorkshire. When he was but a boy his father died, and his mother later married Henry Linder of London. When Walter was a lad of eleven he came with his mother and step-father to this country, landing in West Virginia, and moving the next year to Sharon, Pa., where Mr. Linder opened a retail

grocery. Mr. Mallorie attended the public schools and later the academy at Sharon. After leaving school he worked for one summer as driver on the old Erie and Pittsburgh canal. The family then moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1856, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He then returned to Sharon, and followed his trade until the civil war broke out.

September 24, 1861, he enlisted at Sharon as a private in Co. B. 76th Pa. (the "Keystone Zouaves.") He was afterwards promoted to the rank of corporal in the company. The regiment was in active service, Mr. Mallorie being in battle at Fort Pulaski, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff Bermuda Hundred, Chester Heights, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, and many lesser engagements. In 1862 he was detailed for four months to special service as carpenter at post headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. In September, 1863, he was one of the guards to take the prisoners captured at Fort Wagner and Morris Island to New York. At that time he was at sea off Cape Hatteras during the great equinoctial tornado.

He was a past commander of Robert Porter Post No. 326, G. A. R., also a member of the Veteran Legion and the Protected Home Circle, of which he has been president. He was for many years a member of the U. P. Church and at the time of his death was serving his third year as a Director of the Poor.

He was married at Pulaski, October 24, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Davis, who was also a native of England. Two sons and three daughters were born to them, the two eldest, Annie E. and Louisa E. being now deceased. The others, Walter Horatio, Dee O. and Mrs. H. B. Garrison, all reside in Jamestown. There are six grandchildren, one of whom, Miss Edna Garrison, has always made her home with her grandparents. A niece of Mrs. Mallorie, Miss Grace Davis, was adopted by them as a daughter, and is still a member of the family; one brother, Wm. U. Mallorie of Sharon also survies.

In Mr. Mallorie, the community has lost one of its best citizens—an efficient official, an honorable business man, a warm friend to everyone. His place is one that no other can fill, and the town is the poorer for his loss.

SHEAFFER WORST.

Died August, 1914. This year more than any other, death has entered our ranks and taken from us more of the old, and efficient members of this Association. Mr. Sheaffer Worst, a Director of the Poor of Lancaster County died in August, 1914, after a service of more than six years as a director of the poor. He was a constant attendant at each of the conventions of this Association, was interested in the work and was active, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties. We regret that it was impossible for us to procure a picture of Mr. Worst but we were informed that he never had a picture taken of himself.

The Board of Directors of Lancaster County passed the following resolutions which have been recorded in the minutes of the Board and now ask it to be placed in the report of our proceedings, as a memorial to Mr. Worst:

"At a regular meeting of the Board, President Whitaker announced the death of Sheaffer Worst—one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Poor. On motion the following resolutions were adopted to become part of the official records of this institution, as a memorial

to the efficient public services of Mr. Worst. "It is with profound regret that since we last met, death has taken from our midst one of the members of this Association. Mr. Sheaffer Worst, a Director of the Poor tian gentleman, whose personality. and companionship as a fellow member of this board, was always pleasant and congenial.

We deeply deplore his death and extend to his widow and family our sincere sympathy and sorrow," "That a copy of these experssions of our regards be mailed to the widow and a record of the same be made upon the minutes."

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

A Reception and Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, was held for the Members, Friends and Visitors of the Association, in Mentzer Hall, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments were served and the following Toasts were responded to; John D. Faller, Esq., of Carlisle, acting as Toastmaster:

Toastmaster Faller:

Today we have rounded out forty years of the life of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. It is fitting, therefore that the first Toast of the evening be "Our Fortieth Anniversary." This Toast will be responded to by Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, who has been most active for a long time in the Organization, and very successful in his conduct of the business of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia. I present to you Mr. Solenberger.

TOAST BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

When the Toastmaster said, "Are you ready with the Toast on the Fortieth Anniversary?" I decided that the sooner it was over the better I would be able to enjoy the remainder of the evening. Perhaps the Program Committee assigned this particular subject to me because they wanted to be sure to select one who had not attended the Convention forty years ago.

In the spring of 1876 this Convention met in Altoona for its first meeting. And, in the fall of that year, the second meeting was held at Lancaster. These first two Conventions were assembled before my time, but the third one, in 1877 at Lock Haven, was held during the first year of my life. Thirty years later, in 1907, at Meadville, I had the pleasure of attending for the first time a meeting of this Association and I have been present each year since then.

The Convention has never before met in Carlisle and we are certainly most fortunate in having such a splendid setting for our fortieth anniversary in this historic and interesting city.

This convention met in Somerset in 1882 and that was the first session attended by our honored secretary, Mr. Colborn. While Mr. Colborn must have been very young in those days, the Convention surely made a deep impression upon him because he has attended most of the meetings since that time and to his tireless efforts. we are indebted in a large degree for the continuance of this Convention.

This is the eight Convention which it has been my pleasure to attend and it seems to me to be the best as to variety and importance of the matters discussed, the distinction of the speakers, and the interest manifested. We must congratulate President Miller, and Secretary Colborn, and Mr. Theurer, and other assistants on the Program Committee for their good work.

The Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Cor-

rections of Pennsylvania includes in it a very wide variety of Philanthropic work in this State. It should be the one great gathering place each year for all those in our splendid Commonwealth who are interested in the subject of human welfare. Probably there has not been a time in the history of our Convention when there were so many people intelligently and sympathetically interested in the subject of general social betterment in all its phases. The work of the State and of the semi-state institutions, and of the State Board of Public Charities is probably better known now to the people of Pennsylvania than at any previous time. The interesting address Mr. Wharton gave today shows the progress that is being made.

The men of affairs today in our great political parties, particularly those that are concerned with our State Government, however they may differ in their solutions of the many problems, are giving much thought and attention to those subjects in which we are so deeply interested. When speakers in a political, or social, or religious gathering touch on the subject of human welfare, or when they talk about the causes of poverty, and the prevention and relief of human distress, immediately have the interest of their audiences. Public men discuss such subjects more than formerly. Newspapers, in their reports, seldom fail to use that portion of an address which deals with human welfare. I am an optimist in this matter and believe that it is a good sign that all parties are taking up these questions and that they are seeking information along these lines. Let us take fresh courage in our task of dealing with poverty and distress and delinquency. We are really making progress. I realize that the work in which I am particularly interested is more hopeful than that of some of the institutions for defectives and delinquents. However, our experience with children, even those coming from bad families, has proven to be very encouraging. Charitable and correctional work does pay and we are reaping good results. Let us be optimists. We have every reason to feel encouraged on this fortieth anniversary, which in a way might be said to mark a new epoch in the life of this Association.

It is worth while to have these Conventions just to get acquainted with one another It pays to have men and women in similar lines of work come together once a year to exchange experiences and to give each other the benefit of what we have learned of our work and from others

Let us get from our fortieth anniversary meeting, inspiration and encouragement to go forward and to deal wisely and effectively with this great work of human betterment.

(Applause)

Toastmaster Faller:

It seems that whereever you go you find the photographic fiend with you. We have here tonight "Snapshots of the Members" to be responded to by Fred Fuller, Director, of Scranton, Pa.

TOAST BY MR. FULLER.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have just made a little side arrangement with a few of my friends that they are going to applaud me whether I say anything that it witty or not, so if you hear any applause, you know the reason why.

I feel tonight very much in the same position that a young cavalry recruit felt when he enlisted in a troop of cavalry. His name was Murphy and he was giver the worst horse in the troop to ride. The The sergeant said to him, "Now Murphy, remember you are not to dismount without orders." "All right, sir," said Murphy. Murphy mounted

into the saddle and in a few minutes he was flying over the horse's head, and was sprawling upon the ground. The sergeant noticed his predicament and said "Murphy, you dismounted." "I did, sir." "Did you have any orders to dismount?" "I did, sir." "Were they from headquarters?" "No sir, they were from hindquarters." That is my position tonight.

No, Snapshots. If I tell about the snapshots since I have had anything to do with this Convention, I will be the victim. I will have to refer to, I think about the first Convention that I attended. I was awe stricken. The first on the program, of course, was the invocation, the music, then a great welcome from somebody—Mayor or Judge, or somebody; then another grand welcome or two from the ladies, and then the eloquent response that came to the welcome, and I was paralyzed, I didn't know what kind of a concern I had gotten into. Then they came down to business, and the delegates came in from their respective homes, sacrificing their comforts and their business and pleasure and everything else, loaded with the desire to do their duty, to learn something, to become wiser in the work in which they were engaged, so they of course registered their names and noontime came, and they adjourned. Right after lunch they convened and these delegates you know, and their wives and sweethearts, I noticed on looking around the Convention were very conspicuous for their absence. They had business outside. Of course they had to see the sights whereever they were, so they could go home and tell their friends and everybody at home and those to whom they were indebted to make a report, what an elegant Convention they had had, and how much they had learned and the lot of eloquence and wisdom. Fine. There was another set —I looked them over. They were really very earnest and they remained in their seats and seemed to listen to the oratory and I talked with one of them, and after the Convention was over they said "well, I was at the Convention, but I went home no wiser than I was when I left home." Well, of course, that was very unfair to charge that to the Convention, and it reminds me of the vessel that was floating in the Atlantic Ocean and those on board were thirsting for water—parched—and they signalled the passing vessel. They wondered what was the matter. They said they had no water to drink. The passing vessel said "why don't you dip here in the water of the Amazon?" I thought those were the kind of people that failed to drink when they attended this Convention. Wisdom there by the ocean full, but they would not drink.

I mustn't be personal, but I am going to give you a little bit of snapshot on myself. I think it was about the second convention that I had attended. I hadn't said a word—I was scared to death to get on my feet before such an august assembly, and some fellow said, "these women reading their long papers, we ought to stop it and suppose you get up and make a motion that these fine addresses and papers be received and filed and published in the manual. Well, I thought that would be all right. These ladies had gone out to lunch, so of course I made the motion and it went right through unanimously. Now comes the storm—a hurricane bursting forth on my white head, and I was in a predicament. I met several of the ladies out on the street afterwards and I was assaulted, assasinated and I found that I was in trouble, oh, dire trouble. I have the greatest regard in the world for women. I admire them exceedingly, and here now. I had given offence to some of my choice friends. How to get out of that was the question. As soon as they convened again after lunch I got right up and said I made a fatal mistake and I was lead into it by an evil-minded dele-

gate, and I want to repent, I want to get back again, if I possibly can, into the good graces of these fair women, these illustrious women, because their papers were fine. I got up and made the motion and explained my predicament and asked them to reconsider it. It went through unanimously. That poured oil on the troubled waters and it helped me a whole lot. But the next predicament I got into—I thought it would be very fine. I think Colborn knows all about it. I think he was with me when I got some beautiful picture cards. I went to one particular lady friend and I said "I want to present you with this card." Tender motto on it, of course. I said "Don't tell anybody that I gave you this card, it is a secret." She promised she would not do that. I went to Number 2 and did the same thing, and told her it was to be a secret. I went to Number 3, 4 and 5 and so on. Now comes another cloud burst and storm on me. Number 1 tells Number 2 that she had received this beautiful card from me, and Number 2 said "I got one, too," and Number 3 just the same way and so on down the line. I was simply threatened with arrest and I had to leave town. That is a snapshot on me. Of course I had learned a whole lot in this Convention. I have learned to be a little more wise and considerate of my lady friends.

(By Mrs. Lindsay. Don't you think it!)

I can't be personal, it wouldn't be right to be personal. The proper thing with which to snapshot this Convention would be to get a rapid fire gun. But we have in this Convention—of course I'll not give you any names—we have always had him in the Convention and always will, I guess as long as any of us live, and after we have turned to dust. He is everywhere; he is a very modest man. He does not like to speak in public. You have to urge him very, very hard on account of his modesty. He is very able, indeed, when he knows what he is talking about. Of course I won't give you his name—I may give you his initials. He is the man that ordered me not to dismount and that is why I am going to give it to him. When he gets started he is like an eight day clock—he never runs down. He is eloquent in his own estimation. He is able, and familiar with every subject connected with this Convention and every other subject that ever may be raised in the Convention. His initials are L. C. Colborn. That is as personal as I want to be.

There is another character of this Convention—I have always seen him here and he is here now. He is called the vetrean of the Convention. He has hair black as a raven's wing and the secret of which is known only to himself. His age is not known to anybody. I think he belongs to the Rip Van Winkle school. for he named his dog after him and I think you will hear from him tonight if you are going to have the strength to endure, because he is like that other fellow, he never runs down until the Spanish shots are fired or the bells ring.

Two years ago a very particular lady friend of mine up at the Convention at Erie, fell and broke her ankle, and broke her arm, and they laid it all to me. They said I did it because I didn't pay any attention to her. Tonight at the supper table I was told there was no use of my proposing to her because she would not have me, but when I came in here with this white vest she said she will have me, so I think it is perfectly proper to announce the engagement or whatever it is, at this time. (Applause.)

Then I have another particular lady friend. I have a lot of them, but I can't call them all. This one is the lady star of this Convention, in my opinion. I am entitled to my opinion. She is simply dazzling with witticisms and she is very fond of telling jokes on herself. One joke

she told on herself was: You know she is a handsome woman. She said she went to see a blind man and he was just recovering his sight so that he could just see a little. She is a very kind-hearted woman. She said. "now look in my face, can you see me?" He said, "Oh, yes, I can, but it makes me tired.",

There is one coming after me whose shoe-latchet I am unworthy to unloose even if she would let me. and that is the one that's acoming and if you don't get more wit in a few minutes than you have heard before in your life, I will be mistaken, and sadly disappointed, because I know she is bubbling over with witticisms and dazzling with them to a great extent.

Now I have said all I am going to say and I thank you for your kind attention and I hope you haven't considered me frivolous for I am in dead earnest.

Toastmaster Fuller: I had intended to call the next number on the printed program, but we don't want to much fun all together. I think we will now have Miss Wenger, of Carlisle, sing.

Miss Lena Wenger sang very effectively "A Perfect Day" by Bond, with Violin Obligata by Harry Loeser and accompanied by Claude M. Stauffer.

Tostmaster Faller: Last evening at the opening exercises in the Court House, a lady of the Convention, a member, was to have responded to an address of Welcome on behalf of the ladies, and she not being able to be present, sent in her paper. The paper was read by a lady who was present. This lady prefaced the reading of the paper with a few remarks, which were very interesting to me and to others as I have heard them state. and we are very glad to have the opportunity of listening to her again. You notice this program states that each speaker is limited to five minutes, but Mrs. Lindsay will not be limited to five minutes.

TOAST, "AFTER MANY YEARS"—MRS. E. S. LINDSAY, Ex-President C. A. S., Warren, Pa.

One thing I am going to ask of the officers of this Convention. Don't you think that this delightful stenographer should have a rest during my speech? I think it would be better not to report it. After hearing Mr. Fred Fuller's speech, I hesitate of course to follow him. One thing that comes to me in this connection—I just recall the composition of a young child on the subject of the descent of the human race She said that man and woman both sprung from monkeys, but woman sprung further, so I feel that I can spring a little further than Fred Fuller, tonight.

I didn't care, really, to appear on this program for the simple reason that every year when the proceedings are published I am met with this statement from my "better half," "What in thunder were you trying to say" and I had hoped that this year he might be spared.

The toast which was assigned to me "After many years" seems to me a little bit personal. A kind friend said it was a tribute to my gray hair, and I rather felt that it was, and that reminds me of a story that a dear old friend told me. He was one of those self-made New Hampshire men that the old state was so proud of, and he had acquired great wealth. He was taken ill away from home, and in fact had a very close call. He said one thought came to him in his sickness, if he could only get back to the granite hills of New Hampshire, he felt sure he would be a new man. As soon as he was able he was brought back to the northern country and he said as soon as he saw the sun set over the mountains he knew he was going to be a new

man. Only about two days had passed before his old friends and neighbors discovered he was home, and of course they went in to see him, and this is the conversation which took place; "Well, how are you? real glad to see you. All the boys over at the centre said you were lookin' dreadful bad, they never had seen anyone look worse. I was over at the store yesterday and they said Pete saw you and you wasn't holdin' your own, he never seen anyone look any worse than you do, and the fellows got talking it over and they thought they might just as well speak right out, they said this was just as good a time as any to strike you for a contribution for a new hearse, because you will want to be buried by Uncle Sire some of these days." That was the way I felt.

There is an impression in the minds of a good many that Mr. Colborn is a very young man, and in fact I understood this evening that he tries to give that impression. He always gives that sort of impression when he is engaged in a tete-a-tete with a very charming young lady. I was very grateful for the information which was furnished me at the last moment by the courtesy of Mr. Solenberger that in 1882 Mr. Colborn attended the Convention as a minor ward of the society.

There are many things that come to me as I speak to this audience tonight, many things that are pleasant and many things that are sad. Among the many pleasant memories, it seems impossible that it is sixteeen years ago since I first saw that most interesting sight, Mr. Colborn and Mr. Fuller fighting over Susan Willard. It does not seem possible. Neither does it seem possible that it is sixteen years ago since I first heard my good friend Mr. Snyder say, "if it was not for this Association Pennsylvania would have been sunk in the ocean of crime and wickedness many years ago." Sixteen years have passed since all this has taken place and one thing we have to be thankful for, that Mr. Fuller with that charming grace and modesty and with deep blushes has announced his engagement to Susan Willard, but I want to tell you one thing, he may be an old soldier and he may tell you anecdotes, but Susan Willard can prove it by me that she had to propose to Fred Fuller and hasn't dared to let go of his coattail since she got here.

There are two things that I have objected to being called and the one was an ex-President, and I fail to see why Mr. Colborn gave me that title. I am not an ex-President in Warren, and I don't ever expect to be, because the people would not have dared to put me out of office because they've still got to live with me, so the best thing to do is to let good enough alone The other thing I have always objected to was to be called the relic of any man. Just about a year ago I had a rather unusual or remarkable experience such as occurs to very few. A gentleman understood that I had passed on to that better world so he wrote a most elaborate obituary—very few are permitted to read their own obituary. Among other things which he said was somehing that I could never forget, but which I have grown to feel that that is all I am in the world, for he said I was the pride and able relic of Edward Lindsey, a rising young man. As a relic I address you tonight.

One of the sad memories that comes back to us, but which is perhaps not altogether sad, is the memory of those dear ones who have gone on before. There was one custom among the old Swedes that to me has always been so beautiful. They always placed the chair at the table and the chair beside the hearth for those that have passed on, feeling that their spirits are still with them. In this Convention we meet here year after year, we long for the shake of the vanishing hand, we cry out for the voices that are still. Thank God,

they have not left us, they have simply gone on to that land which means unhindered growth, and we have only to follow on after them and pick up the work where they dropped it. We are separated, but made by love's immortal band nearer and dearer than ever before, and so tonight as our minds go back over the many years and see the faces of those who have been with us, who have joined in our laughter and sport, and still we feel that they are with us, that they are a part of us, and that they still belong to the Association of Charities and the Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania, and so I wish you Good Night.

TOASTMASTER FALLER: Mr. Charles S. Snyder, Director, the Oldest Member of the Association, will respond to the toast, "Reminiscences."

TOAST BY MR. SNYDER.

Mr. Chairman:—

As the oldest member of this Association, I have been asked to recall some reminiscences which I now proceed to do.

Before this Association was formed, forty years ago, nearly every Township of this State was a separate poor district, each one working under different laws, and this oftimes caused considerable trouble and many law suits. A young man, Robert McGonnigle of Pittsburgh, conceived the idea of forming an Association to try to get a uniform law for every County of the State and to do away with the Township system. There was but a small gathering at first, but as the annual meetings were held, increased interest was manifested. It was shown that much trouble was encountered in fixing the residences of the parties, and it was a frequent occurrence when a pauper came before us that we pay his fare and railroad him to another district; then they would do the same and that was the way many of them were temporarily got rid of.

Every County is working under a general law now, with the exception of Philadelphia which is under the old Township system. When the City of Philadelphia wanted to consolidate with the County a dispute arose, as several of the Townships had erected large Houses and they were not willing to give them away, and a commission was appointed to settle the matter. After many conferences it was agreed that each Township should remain as it was, collect its own tax, and support its own poor. As the proceedings of the yearly meetings of this Association were published they received considerable notice and soon became recognized as a power. The meetings were royally attended by the Directors of the Poor and the Ladies' Aid Societies who joined with them, and we see the result today in this large gathering.

At our Alms House the poor boys and girls were bound out, most of them being placed on farms and at that time all such help was eagerly sought for. I often remember that when I was a boy I heard a very well educated gentleman make a long address, which was both very learned and very tiresome, when a professor sitting near me made the remark that if the address had been boiled down to five or ten minutes it would have been all right; so when I got old enough to speak I always endeavored to profit by this remark, sometimes successfully. I will give an instance of this which occurred when a former convention was held at Altoona. The question of placing boys out arose and was discussed. Several recommended the farm, when a minister arose, and said he had charge of the poor boys of Blockley Farms and was just returning from a visit to them. He further said

that first one of the boys was dissatisfied and wanted to leave, then another, so that he must continually persuade them to stay their time out and make men of themselves. And he had finally come to the conclusion not to put any more boys on farms as they never got beyond the hog pen or barnyard. Now as a matter of fact I was brought up on a farm and was not ashamed of it, and this stirred my indignation and that of all the farmers present, and my delegation insisted on my replying to him. When I arose Mr. Roney was in the chair and gave me the floor and I said that I was a farmer boy and was born and raised on a farm and had done all the menial services thereon, and did not consider it any disgrace. I then went on to state some of my experiences which though briefly put, so worked up the audience, that the convention became noisy and adjourned until afternoon. When I came in in the afternoon as I walked down the aisle (I would say that I felt pretty big) an old gentleman stepped out in front of me and said he was a farmer from one of the upper counties of the State, and had been asked to present me with a boquet of flowers for the services done the farmer and the farmers' boy in the morning; this brought a storm of applause, and when this had subsided, a gentleman from the stage came down and requested me to come up. I replied I was not a public speaker and my place was in the audience. He went back and in a few minutes returned with the message that a gentleman on the stage wanted to speak to me. I went up with him and was introduced to Governor Hartrauft, one of the best and most honored and honorable governors we ever had, who said that he was much pleased with my little speech of the morning and I could certainly shave the hair off of a fellow's head in about five minutes. From that time on the Governor became a great friend of mine and appointed me State Inspector of Public Institutions. My duties took me all over the State and when the new asylum at Norristonwn was built thirty-four years ago, I moved all of our insane from Harrisburg to that Institution.

I have been connected with our institution, Oxford and Lower Dublin, over sixty years in various capacities and have just been elected for six years more. The work of a Director of the Poor is not a very easy one now, I found that out when I first became a member of this Association. We did not then have a very easy time. But as this Institution prospered we have had some of the brightest men give us their experience that we might profit thereby.

Forty years ago we did not have many public institutions but since then insanity and pauperism have greatly increased, and even the large number of public and private institutions are not able to take care of this increase. You and I are aware of this. In 1884 there were 5874 inmates in public institutions and in 1895 there were 8925, a steady increase from year to year. Twenty-five years ago our poor houses were filled with children being raised as paupers; today we have a law on our Statute Books prohibiting their detention in the Alms Houses. Another improvement is in the cost of taking care of our insane; it was formerly costing $3.75 a week and now it costs $1.75. The acts making this change were passed by the aid and influence of this Association.

For some time I was collector of delinquent taxes for our district, usually a difficult task to perform as people had a notion they didn't have to pay their poor tax. One man who absolutely refused to pay her personal tax, said there was no law to make him pay. I threatened to arrest him, for the poor tax collectors had the right at that time to arrest delinquents if they had no goods to levy on, and I could

put them in jail, so I arrested this man. His employer did not want him to go to jail so finally I consented not to send him there. But I had found out that the employer had made up his mind not to pay his poor tax, so I levied on his horses and wagons, took them to Bustleton and locked them up. When I got home he was there to pay his tax. He had in the meantime gone around the neighborhood and collected all the pennies he could lay his hands on—nearly a quart —to pay with. But I said, "I will take twenty-five cents in pennies, one dollar in silver. and the rest in gold.'" He finally agreed to my proposal and demanded his property. I told him where it was and that he could get it by paying the expenses thereon. A madder man I never saw, but he came around all right and paid expenses and determined he would pay his poor tax after that.

One of our rich men, made up his mind he would not pay. After I had collected all but his, I went to him and said, "I want to make my settlement next week, and would like to collect your tax as it is the only one not paid." He said, "Oh, you're a smart one. Go ahead and make your settlement, I don't propose to pay." I went home and told my father, and asked him to help me out. He said, however, the thing was in my hands and he would have nothing to do with it. So I levied on his stock, rich man though he was, fourteen cows, six horses, etc., took two of my neighbors, had the stock appraised, and advertised them for sale. The very day of the sale he came and paid.

At another time there was a place on Tacony street where the woman in possession wouldn't pay. I served her with notice that she owed five years taxes, and told her I was going to collect it. I levied on her goods and put a sale bill on the window, when a man came out of the house and tore the bill down. I put another up and said, "Now don't you tear that one down," and as he started to tare it down I grabbed him, when he struck me with a knife, cutting a long gash in my cheek ad covering me with blood. He then ran away but that night he was apprehended and taken before the magistrate and held for Court. The woman, badly frightened, insisted that he was an utter stranger to her whom she had asked to write a letter for her, and for that reason he happened to be in the house. Subsequently at the trial he proved to be her husband, and was paroled on condition that he leave the vicinity. She paid the tax.

There are many things I could say did time permit and there is a great amount of detail work to be done in arranging for these meetings, and as I may never be able to attend another convention I take this opportunity to express the hope the good work will go on to even greater heights of usefulness.

Arcie Ruggles favored the audience with a solo entitled "Goodbye,' by Tosti, with violin obligata by Harry Loeser and accompanied by Claude M. Stauffer.

TOASTMASTER, FALLER: "The Old and the New" was to have been responded to tonight by Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Anderson is not here and I have gathered from the speeches here tonight that we have a person, a member of this organization, who is ready at any time to speak on any subject, so I shall assign that subject to Mr. Colborn.

TOAST BY MR. COLBORN.

Mr. Toastmaster. Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the absence of Mrs. Anderson, I have consented to say something on this subject.

You have heard from my friend Fuller in regard to the snapshots that he made mention of. You have heard something about the old and the new. Mr. Fuller told us something that we did not know before, and something very unique in the way of announcing his own engagement. I have been told that after this formal meeting that he and the expected bride will hold a reception, that is perhaps for congratulations. You will bear it in mind.

Many that I see present this evening I saw when I first become connected with this Association. (Fuller was among them.) A few have passed into the Great Beyond, not many, a few here and there one, the frosts of many winters have turned the locks of many us gray, some no hair to get gray. We were not always as you now see them—true we had—small shining patches peeping through the covering. These gave them dignity and influence. I am reminded of an incident that happened when my son was a small boy and wanted to have his hair cut. His mother sent him to the barbers to have it done, and upon asking how he wanted it cut, he replied he wanted it cut like my papas with a small hole on top. Well, the influence of the men at the helm is felt in many ways. Had I the time, I would like to name a few, but time will not permit, much as I would like to.

There were many who were authority on many of the questions that confront us even unto the present. Yea, they are giants in intellect, culture and action. Men and women who have the milk of human kindness in them, ready at all times to help their less fortunate brethren. These conventions are a source of inspiration, as well as a most pleasant and enjoyable occasion, where we meet, touch elbows, discuss questions, make suggestions and drop ideas that are most valuable. So interesting are these meetings that when our announcements are sent out, I receive numerous letters in regard to them. One of the Districts wrote me they were like a story he had heard. A father and son had a suit in court, and upon the trial, a verdict was rendered for the Father. The son said, Father, you have beaten me here, but I will carry it to the Superior Court, where the father replied, I will be there, and if I loose it there, I will take it to the Supreme Court, when the father replied I will be there, and the son then said, if I lose it there, I will carry it to hell, when the father replied, My lawyer will be there. Well, both , are present on this occasion. On the assigning of a subject, on the program, the party replied and accepted the assignment with thanks and stated they would be there, unless they would be like the person afflicted with epillepacy circumstances over which she had no control, that unless they had a fit, they would be there.

My friend Fuller, who is always interested in our conventions and who can be relied upon in every event, wrote me to be sure to get the announcement of the convention out in time and get up the programs. He said use plenty of printers ink, typewriters, telegraph, telephone and tellawoman. I will not mention his name, (but his initials are Fred. No wonder he wanted to be engaged before I was through with my speech.) This is a mirthful way of showing the interest of the members. But seriously speaking, a more devoted, interested, intelligent and zealous membership you cannot find. There seems to be a regular system of Freemasonry existing among them.

The membership has always been the same to me in age and ap-

pearance as well as genial and kind and always greeting each other as boys. So much so that Holmes poem on the boys, reminds me of the membership of this Association:

"Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys;
If there has, take him out without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite;
Old time is a liar; we're twenty tonight:

We're twenty; We're twenty; who says we are more;
He's tipsy-young jacknapes; show him the door;
Gray temples at twenty; yes white if you please;
Where the snow falls thickest, there's nothing can freeze;

Yes, we're boys—always playing with tongue or with pen—
And I sometimes have asked, shall we ever be men;
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, it's gold and it's gray;
The stars of it's winter, the dews of it's May;
And when we have done with our life lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of the children, The Boys."

TOASTMASTER FALLER: The Toast, "The Men and Women at the Helm" was to have been responded to by Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder, of Kennett Square, Pa., Mrs. Wilder is no more at the helm. She was buried yesterday. She has sent her toast here in writing, which she had written, expecting to deliver it tonight. Her Toast will be placed on record as a memorial to her splendid work and loyalty.

TOAST BY MRS. WILDER.
"MEN AND WOMEN AT THE HELM."

Here's health, happiness and prosperity to an Association so broad minded and open-hearted to unite and welcome a sister organization to be one of them—the benefits have proven mutual.

Women's Clubs or Societies were so long looked upon as mere sentiment—frequently retarded the plan of charities and reform work.

A few women who recall thirty, twenty-five, twenty years ago, or to the present time—co-operated so congenially with the Association concentrated their efforts so effectually and continued so loyally all the years, we might decide they are a success.

As a comparatively new member, it is impossible for me to land all and express those nice clever sentiments, which an occasion like this should call forth.

The loyal, earnest, capable workers at the helm, give us inspiration! Their efforts, in gathering food for though, (through the year) have been most interesting, we reap the benefit of their research and wisdom of their counsel.

Here's luck and more to you all dear friends. May you live one thousand years, to sorter keep things lively in this vale of human tears, and here's that I may live one thousand years—too—did I say—a thousand years? No a thousand, less a day. For I should so dislike to live on earth and know—you had passed away.

TOASTMASTER FALLER: I would like to ask Mr. John H. Flaherty to tell us in a very few words the story of his relation with the poor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Flaherty is Manager of the Society for Improvement of the Poor in Pittsburgh. He has a very interesting story and we would like to hear it.

MR. JOHN H. FLAHERTY.

I don't want to inflict myself upon you. You have two or three other speakers to follow. I have had my inning, and I think it is not more than fair that I should ask you to excuse me, if you please?

TOASTMASTER FALLER: Mr. J. M. Cleland will substitute for Mon. E. A. Boyne, and respond to the toast, "Our Host."

TOAST BY MR. CLELAND.

Mr. Toastmaster:

It seems to me the best way we can show our appreciation for our host is just to let them go home. The hour is so late that it seems to me it is almost cruelty to keep them here any longer. I don't know why I was selected for this unless it was that I was the poorest qualified and the least prepared to respond to this, of anyone perhaps in the Convention. I have heard of Carlisle all my life and I never saw it until this visit. This evening as I came down this beautiful Cumberland Valley it seemed to me it is just the Eden of America. I could not understand why General Robert E. Lee led his famishing troops up this way to fill up their depleted haversacks and get something to live on. I have heard how the troops helped themselves to the fat horses and the fine cattle and the corn in the corn cribs and the grain in the granary, and the full cellars, how they lived on the fat of the lamb.

As I walked around the town this evening and saw your educational institutions, this wonderful Dickinson College that is certainly a credit to this community and to the State of Pennsylvania, and these magnificent homes, these beautiful residences; they are grand —they are wonderful. We think we have some fine homes out in Pittsburgh, but you have just as good homes here in Carlisle as a great many of those wealthy Pittsburgh people have in their East End District.

This is a city of wonderful churches. You people must go to church. You are not like a boy that we have in our institution near Pittsburgh. I had a little fellow who was committed to me by the Juvenile Court. I asked him who he was and where he came from, and found out some of the things about him. I said "what is your religion?" He didn't know what I was talking about. "Are you a Protestant, are you a Catholic, are you a Jew, or what are you?" He didn't know that. I thought I would put my question in another way —"where do your folks go to church? Where does your father and mother and the family go to church?" and he looked at me a moment and he said "why we never go to church, we are Democrats. I met Mr. Torrance on the train one night; I was going to Chicago and I ran across Mr. Torrance on the train and we were talking over some matters and I told him this story and he said. "I am going to tell that to Woodrow Wilson. I am going to tell him that the Democrats in Pennsylvania don't go to church." I think you are a church-going people and a wonderfully intelligent class of people. I understand this is the first time the Convention has been at Carlisle, and the good things that you are providing! We trust that you are going to want the Convention soon again. I think it won't be the last time it will be held here from the royal treatment we are receiving. You had better look out or they may come back next year and bother you too much.

I know we all appreciate the good things you have done for us and I think the best thing to do is to let you go home.

TOASTMASTER FALLER: Judge Biddle will respond to the Toast, "Our Guests."

TOAST BY HON. W. E. BIDDLE.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It seems from my position on the program that the task has been assigned to me to say good-night and to dissolve this meeting. If this assumption is right, please don't get nervous, for at this point I can assure you that you will be dissolved within the five minute limit.

By some mischance I did not learn that I was assigned to the pleasant task of speaking a few words this evening until about noon today, and as I had made other arrangements for the evening, it seemed very uncertain whether I could be here; however, here I am and I am very happy to be here and to extend felicitation to you all for the delightful Convention you are having in our midst and for the ability with which the proceedings are conducted and for the interest and usefulness of the papers and addresses which I have listened to in the Court House. The purpose of this Convention, as I understand it, is to bring to the attention of the visiting delegates the best and most approved methods that have been adopted for accomplishing the desired end in the various lines of charity in which they are concerned, and as I looked at the faces of the men and women who were assembled in this Court Room today, it was manifest that they were earnestly devoting their attentions to acquiring information based on the experience of other, that they might take home and apply in their home localities.

There are a number of those in attendance whom it has been my good fortune to personally know for a number of years, and I have noted that while they are ready and willing to discuss the various problems which come up, that they however, are essentially workers and not mere dreamers or talkers and that is a very important thing in this particular line of work. There was in ancient days an old colored preacher who was gifted by his Heavenly Master with unusual fluency of speech, but unfortunately also, with a rather week moral character, so that he was constantly being called to account for his misdeeds. On one occasion when he was being very closely cross-examined before a congregational meeting, and his apparent delinquency had been shown, he broke down. "Now," he said, "bred'rn by de grace of de Lawd, I mus' confess dat I can talk mo' good in five minutes dan I can do in a whole month." The world is full of such people that can talk well, talk high sentiment, but when it comes to action with them it is frequently a different matter.

This is an old town. It was founded by the Penns 163 years ago, in the year 1751, and in this county therefore, it is classed as an ancient boro. It has had many vicissitudes in the colonial times and the revolutionary times and since, and indeed so late as 1863 it was in danger of being wiped out, when it was shelled by the Confederates, and was probably only saved by the fact that the enemy was called away to go to the battle of Gettysburg.

We have had many Conventions here, many of them, but none, I think, that in their essence and character have more appealed to our people than the present one. It is a most admirable thing to steadfastly work for the salvation of that unfortunate part of humanity that are called the "downs and outs" and to uplift those who have fallen and to help those who need a friend, and who try to make the outcast, by proper care and supervision, useful members of society.

Ladies and gentlemen, the hour is late and I am going to speak

no more. I merely want to say that the people of this town are enjoying having you here and we hope that in the near future you will again honor this town, honor and grace our homes, and the temple of justice with your presence.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller.

Rev. H. B. Stock, D. D., Pastor of the St. Pauls Lutheran Church, Carlisle, conducted Devotional Exercises. Rev. Stock read as a scripture lesson the first 14 verses of the 18th Chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, and offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee this morning, rejoicing in all the mercies and blessings that Thou dost give to us day by day. Thou didst give unto us the rest of another night. We laid ourselves down and slept. We awoke, for the Lord sustained us. We come with grateful hearts this morning for renewed body and mind, ready to take up the line of work for another day, and as we come upon its duties, may we first look into Thy face, knowing that all our help must come from the Living God. As we look into Thy face may we have faith to believe that Thou art our Father? " Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. We come, and pray that we may have a deeper conception of the meaning of life, in order that our lives may be filled with service for Thee and for humanity. We remember that Thy son came into the world, not to be ministered unto but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many. We pray that that may be our conception of life, that Thou hast sent us into the world to serve, to help and to do the things that are good and true and right, to endeavor to build up a kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy, and we ask that this day we may have strength sufficient for the tasks that come to us, that we may be able to take what is our portion in the day's life and work, and do it heroically, manfully and in a way that will receive Thy blessing. We ask Thee to let Thy blessing abide upon the exercises here day after day. We pray for a deeper conception of the awfulness of sin, and that we may endeavor with Thy help to remove it from the world in order that Thy kingdom may come. We pray Thy blessing upon that phase of the work that comes up for consideration this morning. We know, Lord, that Thou art so much interested in the little life, the life that starts with great possibilities and powers, but which is so often prevented developing and reaching its full strength. We pray that we may have a deeper regard for childhood and throw about the child such safeguards as will make it possible for it to grow into noble manhood and womanhood. We pray Thee, our Father, to bless the agencies at work trying to make it safer for the children. Grant that the coming generation shall be stronger and better fitted for the better facilities of life. Forgive us of all our sins, guide us ever to Thy praise, and crown us as heirs, in Jesus Christ, Amen.

The Convention was favored with a trio by Miss Lena Wenger, Messrs. Charles Goodyear and Archie Ruggles, entitled "Praise Ye" from Attila by Verdi, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: This Convention has received an invitation from Dickinson to send a representative or two to the Chapel Exercises of the College, to convey the greetings of this Convention. I will appoint Mr. Colborn and Mr. Solenberger to convey the greeting to the students.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next on the program is an address "Under What Circumstances Should Children be Separated from their Parents," and Report of the Work of the Children's Aid Society, of Pennsylvania, by Edwin D. Solenberger.

ADDRESS BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD CHILDREN BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pa.

Under what circumstances should children be separated from their parents is the subject assigned to me. I have also been asked to include a report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Those of us who are constantly engaged in work for and with children doubtless agree that the separation of children from their parents should be avoided whenever that is possible with due regard to the welfare and the rights of the helpless and innocent members of the family.

In the proceedings of the 35th annual convention of this Association held at Bradford in 1909, is a report of a great Conference on the Care of Dependent Children that was held the previous year in the White House at Washington, from which I quote as follows:

> "Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great molding force of mind and character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers who are without the support of the normal breadwinner should, as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children"

As we believe that everything possible should be done both by the private charities and by the public authorities to help good mothers to keep their children with them, we are naturally lead to inquire as to the causes and conditions that are found in the families from which children are received for care by the Directors of the Poor, the Children's Aid Societies, the Juvenile Courts, and the various Institutions and Homes for children.

While I am unable to give you the figures for all the various organizations, it occurred to me that it might be of some interest to quote a statement from the records of the Childrens' Aid Society of Pennsylvania for the four years 1910 to 1913 inclusive. These figures include children received by the Society without distinction as to race, creed, or color, from Philadelphia and various counties in eastern Pennsylvania. The statistics quoted below apply to children received from various Poor Boards, County Juvenile Courts, Societies, Hospitals, Children's Homes, and miscellaneous agencies. It would appear, therefore, that the result is likely to be fairly representative and typical of the conditions to be found in our State in the matter of the separation of children from their parents. It should also be noted that the Children's Aid Society was not responsible for the separation or removal of children as that had in most instances taken place before the Society was called upon to receive the children.

The figures relate to 1916 new cases of children received by the Society for the past four years as noted above. A classification of the condition of the parents shows the following result:

Children whose fathers were deserted by the mother..... 55
Children who are full orphans, both parents being dead..... 69
Parents separated 147
Children whose mothers were deserted by fathers 173
Children of widows 203
Parentage unknown, (includes abandoned children, waifs, and strays) 230
Illegitimate children 238
Children of widowers 283
Children having both parents living and married and living together (includes cruelty cases, and parents sent to hospitals for the insane, to prison, to tuberculosis hospitals, and other cases of physical, mental or moral unfitness of one or both parents) 518

1916

The Children's Aid Societies in this State have joined with others in emphasizing their belief that children should not be permanently separated from their parents except for very strong reasons, and then only after every effort has been made to build up such families and to assist them to keep their children with them. Good mothers should be aided in their own homes to keep their children with them whenever that can be done with due regard to their welfare. We believe, also, that fathers, who are temporarily in distress, should be helped to become self-supporting so that they can provide for their own children whenever that is possible. Children's Aid Societies in this state, and I think more and more all organizations, try to exercise great care in receiving children into their custody. When parents ask to be relieved from the care of their children, the matter should be investigated most carefully. One of the first questions to be considered is whether the parent or parents, if they are living, can care for the child themselves, and, if not, whether they are proper persons to have the custody of the child provided they receive help from some source.

In the case of children whose fathers had been deserted by their wives, the reasons for accepting the children for care are obvious when we understand that the fathers were poor and unable to provide a housekeeper although willing to make some contribution toward the support of their children.

As to the children who were left as full orphans because of the death of both parents, the reason for accepting them is clear when it is understood that the Society was unable to find any friends able and willing to receive them.

In the case of the children whose parents had separated, there are different kinds of fathers and mothers. Frequently the homes actually ceased to exist before the Children's Aid Society was asked to take the children and usually conditions were such that nothing could be done to re-establish the family.

In the case of the deserted mothers, some of the Children were received for temporary care while the mother herself kept one child with her and took a place at service. In other instances the children were received because the mother was physically or morally incapacitated to give proper care, and in a few instances, the mother preferred to place her children boarding temporarily in order that she might take up some special line of work.

As to the children received from widows, there are a wide variety of cases. Sometimes we found the mother incapacitated because of prolonged illness or some hopeless physical condition so that she would

have been unable to keep house and look after her children even if she had been provided with assistance. In other cases, shiftlessness, lack of interest in the welfare of the child, intemperance, immorality, and neglect caused mothers to abandon their children. A few mothers wished to place their children temporarily with the Society for some special reason usually contributing something toward their board while doing some work by which they could be self-supporting.

When the parents are unknown to the Children's Aid Society and when even their names and whereabouts are not available, it is resognized that the children, of course, must have care from some source.

In regard to the children of unmarried parents, many of the infants had been abandoned or given up by the mothers before the Children's Aid Society had an opportunity to take any steps to prevent such action. In other instances, the mothers were quite young and morally irresponsible or incapacitated physically so that it was found advisable to relieve them of the care of the infant.

In the case of children of widowers, the mother of the children having died, they were usually brought to us by the fathers who were not able to keep up the home and care for their children without the help of their wives. When such cases are brought to the Children's Aid Society the father is urged not to give up the children permanently but to make such a contribution as he is able toward their support so that we can place them in boarding homes. The father is permitted to visit his children and is urged to take them back into his own care as soon as he has a home for them. There are many instances, however, in which the father is unable to contribute on account of illness, or accident, and in other cases, through shiftlessness and vice, he fails to support his children.

Finally, the question may be raised as to why the Children's Aid Society took so many children having both parents living and neither one classified as deserted. In a large majority of instances these parents were incapacitated through sickness or because of mental derangement, or shiftlessness and bad habits. Some typical cases may be of interest, such as, mother dying of cancer in hospital, father intemperate; mother with tuberculosis, in a State institution, father unable to keep up the home; father in prison, mother an invalid; mother feeble-minded, father shiftless and immoral; mother in House of Correction, father a Chinaman; mother intemperate and immoral, said to have tuberculosis, father workingman unable to cope with conditions; father shiftless, not bright mentally, mother ignorant, lazy and immoral; father has tuberculosis, mother works and has one child with her and two children placed boarding with the Society; mother consumptive, father works and contributes toward the board of two children. This list could be extended indefinitely. Enough instances have been cited to show a wide variety of conditions. The reasons for looking after children under such circumstances are self-evident.

In conclusion, I need not remind you that the aim of the Children's Aid Societies in this State is to place their wards in good families where they will be treated as own children and given all the advantages which the average child in a good family and a good community receives. To carry out this purpose, it is necessary each year to find a large number of suitable homes where children can be placed with or without board according to circumstances. The experience of the Children's Aid Society, covering many years, is that good homes can be secured in sufficient numbers if systematic and persistent efforts are made to look for them. The chief limitation upon the Child-

ren's Aid Society is the lack of adequate resources to meet the necessary expense to cover all the territory.

We hear much in these days, and rightly so, about the importance of Safety First. Every effort should be made to prevent accidents of all kinds both to adults and to children. Let us not forget, however, to apply this to child-saving work. Are there any in our great Commonwealth more innocent and helpless and in need of the beneficient results of the Safety First rule than children who are in moral and physical danger because of the loss of both parents by death or the desertion of one or both parents, or the imprisonment, or the insanity or helpless sickness of one or both parents. Safety First for these children should mean finding for them the safest and best homes that we can where they will be given an opportunity to grow up as good and useful citizens of our great State.

Probably the three greatest evils of modern society are poverty, disease, and crime. Under these heads may be grouped most of the dangers and evils that cause homelessness and dependence among children in the community. While doing everything possible to care for the children, let us not forget to do all that we can at the same time to remove the causes, as far as possible which produce the conditions which we are called upon to relieve.

Messrs. Chas. Goodyear and Archie Ruggles sang very effectively, a Duet entitled "Let Us Have Peace," by Ball, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

Miss Belle Chalfant, Secretary of C. A. S., of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa., read the following paper:

"BOARDING HOMES VS. INSTITUTIONAL LIFE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

By MISS BELLE CHALFANT.

The importance of the question of how to care for dependent children cannot be overestimated. Side by side with our more fortunate children these homeless and uncared for little ones, will soon be the men and women of our nation. So then, not only from the philanthropist's point of view, but also from that of the true patriot who longs for his nations highest good, these children must be so cared for, that, in the years to come, they will prove a blessing rather than a menace to our country.

In looking over some old reports, I noticed that the first children's institution in this country was founded in Charleston, in 1790, and the first institution in the world to be called a "Children's Home" was established by a Quaker minister and merchant in Cincinnati, in 1863 and Mr. Murray Shipley called the "Cincinnati Children's Home" and that the first Children's Aid Society was established in New York City by Charles Loring Brace, in 1853. From this it is seen that the first impulse to befriend homeless children resulted in the establishment of a public institution for that purpose. And it was only when more mature thought and experience showed the inability of the almshouse to cope with all cases, that there originated the idea of a more personal care of these little waifs.

We all recognize the great need of the special institution for the abnormal child. In Pittsburgh nothing gives us more satisfaction than to have admitted to the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, one of our little ones who needs medical and surgical attention, and we are often surprised ourselves at some of the wonderful results obtained in a few years in this splendid institution.

Homes of this type cannot be commended too highly. Neither would we wish to speak too critically of good private institutions, whether under the care of church or state. But more especially would we condemn the public almshouse as a home for a little innocent child. It pauperizes him often before he knows the meaning of the word and many times in after years, the fact of his having been reared in the almshouse is an insignia of shame to him. There are but two arguments for the caring of children in an institution of this sort. Firstly it is more economical, and secondly, it is easier for officials in charge of the county work. No one can deny that it is cheaper to purchase supplies in large quantities and that the housing of a large number of children together, means the least outlay of time and thought and money. But what about the child who thus become an automatic part of a big machine? Strict discipline is absolutely necessary when so many children are herded together, so account can be taken of individual needs, and the result is the institutional type.

Asylums and orphanages are organized on a plan unlike that of the world which sooner or later their protegees must re-enter. Some one has said that the institution has done much for the dependent child, but the indictment brought against it is that it has not done enough. For while it has fed and clothed and sheltered him, it has not loved him. Not long ago I talked with a member of a board of directors of a large institution for boys in Washington City. She described in detail the beautiful building and its furnishings always immaculate, and added, "Do you know that no matter what time you go into that building, you never hear any noise, nor see a string or footmark on the polished floor.' Can any of you imagine a houseful of healthy, happy boys under restraint like this? At every word she uttered I felt more sorrow for those boys.

"We couldn't have the things lying around under foot you know" said the matron of another home who was explaining why all of the personal property of each of the five hundred girls in her care, was limited to the treasures she might keep in a spool box.

Going into a room full of children on a bright sunshiny day, is there anything more pitiful than to see them sitting around waiting for the appointed hour to go out to play? Out from the many you may call one to you and in looking into his eyes, you may read there the answer as to the institution's efficiency. For what you find there is a look that only can be loved away. Yes, we know he is taught to obey and obey and obey again, but by and by he can do nothing else, for his own volition has become powerless.

Some one has said that everything in an institution is done at the tap of the bell. A bell for supper, a bell for prayers, and a bell for bed, and the day is done. Tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow there will be the same bells and the child gets the habit. When from the threshold of the institution, he steps into the world, he still waits for the bell. There, with no one to give the signal is it any wonder that he sometimes fails to act?

The Superintendent of a Children's Society in Wisconsin tells the story of a 15-year-old girl brought up in an asylum and afterwards placed in a comfortable private home. A month later the Superintendent was asked to call at this home as the people who had taken the girl were not quite satisfied with her actions. She insisted on doing nothing but peeling potatoes when she was questioned in regard to it she said "That was what I did in the Orphans Home." In a home where there were one hundred and forty inmates most of

the girl's time had been taken up with that one job of peeling potatoes and the habit was so strong upon her that she seemed to think that work was her whole duty in life no matter where she might be placed. No doubt this is an extreme case but the same principle holds good in other instances.

I remember visiting an institution one time and seeing some little tots from two to five years of age, who were taking their afternoon nap. Were they asleep in their little white beds in the dormitory? No, leaning forward, they were sitting on their little stiff hard chairs around a table in the play room, each with a baby head pillowed on his own little arms. Have any of you grown-ups ever enjoyed a comfortable nap in a similar position?

Even when there is a watchful efficient board of directors and conditions in general are at their best, all that has been said can be used as an argument against any institution as a permanent home for any child. And how much more can be said against the almshouse whose officials are inefficient or criminally negligent. One such instance has come to my own personal knowledge where conditions were so bad that almost the whole county finally protested against them. Surely we can agree with Mr. Homer Folks when he says in his book on "The Care of Dependent Children" that "The county home system has been fairly and fully tried and has been found wanting."

The cottage plan of caring for dependent children has been devised as a solution for the institutional problem, neither is it entirely free from objectional features. For several reasons the cottage, as a rule, is not an exact reproduction of the home. In the first place families of twenty-five children are certainly exceptional. Usually too the sexes are segrated and the children classified according to age, an arrangement not found in any normal family. It has been claimed for the cottage plan that it admits of a more intimate personal care of the children. When we consider that the average cottage has at least twenty-five inmates, it is hard to suppose any great amount of individual fostering care for each one. It, as some one has said, "it is the birthright of every child to have a pair of loving arms around his neck," then does the cottage plan give the dependent child his full inheritance? For the last twenty-five years, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania has cared for its children (and there has been 7664 children in care during that time) by placing them in private boarding homes. These homes are carefully selected and visited frequently, without any previous notice to the woman in charge of the home. The Society pays from two to three dollars a week for each child, in many cases, this expense being assumed by relatives of the child or else by the county poor directors. The number of children admitted to each home ranges from one to five thus enabling the family idea to predominate.

For families, where through the death of either the father or mother, the other parent has been forced to become both the homekeeper and wage-earner, our boarding homes have solved a hard problem. Many a man, left with a family of little motherless children and dreading the separation of his little flock in different institutions, is grateful today to our Society for providing his children with a safe home under the care of a good motherly woman. Here too, he is welcome at any time to visit them. Usually in institutions the regulations in regard to visiting hours are very strict. While this may be necessary, yet it is often a great hardship to a lonely father or mother whose hours of work perhaps, coincide with the stated visiting hours of the institution. Then again, children in private

homes have the advantage of a public school education, which in these days means much. Such training, received in company with many happy children of good homes and parentage, cannot help but widen the child's horizon and be an inspiration to him. How much more chance he has to assert his God-given individuality than his little institutional brother has, who is one of several hundred, garbed alike, and who, day in and day out, works and plays, eats and sleeps according to certain prescribed rules in certain narrow prescribed limits. We want the family idea to predominate, and want the children to grow up like the children of the neighborhood. The power of initiation grows with their competition in games and sports with those of their kind, and they grow up and furnish the average percentage of useful citizens. At least that has been our experience. The placing-out method has come to stay. It is for us to establish such high ideals and standards as are demanded by the sacredness of a work which undertakes to lay hold upon a child, absolutely helpless and dependent, and to determine his whole future without his volition or acquiesence. That is no light responsibility.

In closing I would like to quote the following from a recent periodical. "But in the end we will say, Superintendents and Matrons, Board of Managers and Trustees, please stand aside. There is one who can laugh at all your methods! It is she who can sing soft songs with a little head on her breast, who can answer all foolish questions a little child can ask, who can bake little cakes that no one else can bake, who can work miracles in child training when we all fail. Those who have walked upstairs and down stairs through miles of polished corridors, and have seen the look that can only be loved away, have turned to one another with the verdict—"Gentlemen what the dependent child most needs is a **Mother."**

A Mother's love and care is a priceless blessing to any little one. And for the child deprived of this greatest gift, can we do any thing better than imitate God's plan of parental care! How can we come nearer to it than by placing a little orphaned child in a real home close to the loving heart of a real foster mother.

Miss Chalfant's paper was received with applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Indiana Industrial School, will give a report on the "Results of Industrial School for Wayward Girls."

ADDRESS OF MRS. SUE E. WILLIARD, BEFORE POOR DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. CARLISLE, PENN'A.

When it became a law that children over two years of age could not be kept in a County Home for a longer period than sixty days, The Children's Aid Society was organized. Their mission being to find homes for the homeless.

The majority of children who came under their care were undisciplined and untrained. That this large army of dependent children should have the necessary training to become independent; the Society of Western Pennsylvania after much deliberation found a suitable location in Indiana, Pennsylvania, containing one acre of ground, and a good ten room house, for which we were to pay $5,000.00. The organization was in its infancy and we were entirely without funds, but that in a few years we were able to cancel the obligation we assumed is due to the fact, that our labor characterized the untiring energy of the Ant—Our Faith was greater than a grain of mustard

seed, and our stone of defense able to stay the "Goliath's" we met on our way.

Our school has now been in operation seventeen years. We have had under our care six hundred girls. A few have been under ten years and a few over sixteen, but there are more girls of twelve or thirteen years than any other age. They are sent from twenty-four Societies in Western Pennsylvania or their County Commissioners. We have had a few charges who are not dependents, their relative paying their expenses, so that for a reasonable sum they may be properly trained. Some have no fathers, some have no mothers, some have neither; some have both father and mother, and still are homeless.

Our school term is the same as the Public School, with somewhat shorter hours. The older girls assist with all work. , They remain one week each in the kitchen, dining-room and dormitory; also all do sweeping, cleaning. Some laundry work and assist with the weeding of the lawn and garden, and preparing fruits and vegetables for consumption at the home.

We can comfortably accommodate eighteen girls, to enlarge our capacity would destroy the family life. We aim to cultivate in the matter discipline this aggregation of complex natures, each demanding a different remedy, can only be truly reached by diplomacy, which is but tactful kindness! Its use is more necessary on the life of a child in the home than by the Monarch upon his subjects in the King's Court.

That ancient but nonorable weapon, "The Rod" that was first aid to the disciplinarian in times past has been discarded—in its place has been substituted "tact." The result of this is the difference between courseness and refinement, between helpfulness and bungling.

The People's Institute of New York City have printed an article in which they say children are not mere innocent spirits with a Jubilant heart. Children are theaters in which is lived out all that is primitive, for good or for bad in the past of our species. Statistics tell us "Juvenile Crime" is on the increase, what measures can be adopted to correct it is a problem requiring the best intelligence of the nation.

When we say we have cared for six hundred we mean vastly more than shelter, food and raiment We endeavor to give them every possible advantage in the way of lectures, concerts, Llyman Howe's Moving Pictures and Senior plays given by the State Normal School. This year we were able to take them to a number of high class entertainments given by the Chauatuqua in our City.

You have asked me for a report of the result of our work: I stated before, we paid $5,000.00 for our home seventeen years ago. We are now assessed at $15,000.00 making a three fold gain. From a mercenary stand point we are able to make accurate estimates, but from a moral view who can estimate? Many of our girls are married and in homes of their own where the training they have received will not only benefit them but all with whom they come in contact. Many of the children who come to us are not hungry for bread alone, but for love and appreciation, which we try to satisfy by placing them in the right home. Another result recognized we have placed many children who brought sunshine and life to homes made desolate by death.

I have given you the results in a general way. I will now cite you a few special cases. A little girl came under our care, ten years of age, whose one side was paralized, her arm hung limp at her side, she could not walk without support. She was tenderly cared for in the Industrial School, while we negotiated with the Home for Crip-

pled Children in Pittsburgh to which Institution she was admitted, where she received the proper treatment for her special ailment, proper food to nourish her body and last, but not least proper environment and mental stimulus. The result:—She recovered entirely and has remained in that institution as assistant cook, but for the timely aid of the Society of Western Pennsylvania she would have been a helpless invalid depending on charity all of her life.

Last year one of our girls was successfully operated on for appendicitis in the Indiana Hospital, entirely free of charge. The result of the unquestionably is the saving of a young life.

In short the Industrial School is a life saving station, and every one represent a life line thrown out to rescue them from the floods of sin, poverty and degredation.

With the result that they are started on the high road of usefulness and respectability. They should all join in the Alma Mater Song:

A prayer for her who sheltered us,
A hope no child, her name will stain;
A cheer twice given with hearty voice
And now, this sweet refrain,—

Sing, Oh sing! Our Alma Mater's praise,
Hail, Oh Hail! her color's gleaming hue;
Give to her our homage and love
And to her name be true.

Having spent the greater part of my life in child rescue work and of late years being a juvenile court officer, I am aware of conditions existing among certain classes that would not bear unveiling in this assemblage. The two great causes of which are "immorality and intemperance.'

What to my mind would be the most righteous, reasonable, absolute and permanent remedy is "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Mrs. Williard's address was received with applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Rev. George M. Diffenderfer, D. D., of Carlisle, Pa., will give an address on "The Citizen of Tomorrow."

ADDRESS BY REV. DIFFENDERFER.

THE CITIZEN OF TOMORROW.

Paper—read before the Fortieth Annual Convention of the State Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections.

G. M. DIFFENDERFER, D. D.,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

October 7, 1914.

The greatest thing on earth is a little child. Millions of money cannot buy it, and nothing in the world can be exchanged for its possibilities.

Yet how little we think about the inspiring and terrible consequences which are embodied in the child. The citizen of tomorrow. Who is he? The boy of today.

In a recent Magazine we noticed the advertisement of a set of books for children, starting with this statement: "Father, your most IMPORTANT duty is to be a father to your child." The analysis of paternal oversight of the child's growth and training was well thought out and recited in order, and at last the appeal for the sale of the

books. It is not the merit of the books which serves my purpose now, but the statement of the IMPORTANT DUTY OF FATHERHOOD. To most of us the first duty is our profession or our business. How truly we shift the responsibility of making real and true citizenship, to the public schools, the churches, and society. Is that making the most important thing in life the care of the future man? No one can train and teach a boy as well as his FATHER. I speak with the conviction that the best teacher for a boy is his own father. I have all respect and admiration for the female teacher, and I am ready to acknowledge that my beginnings in life were molded by a little Yankee School marm from Mt. Holyoke. But at the same time I am sure that there is no stronger force for good development in a boys life than the training of his father. God has implanted this law in childhood so that it will work for good or ill as we choose to use it.

Now then the citizen of tomorrow will depend upon what we fathers aim to make him. Will not the boy under normal conditions, imitate the father? Surely he will in speech and deed and air and demeanor, like begets like. His opinions are formed up to the age of 12 or 14 by what he hears his father say. The other day I read of a man who was accustomed to go to church in the morning and listen to the minister preach his sermon, and then at lunchtime criticise and discuss the sermon and the minister to his heart's content. His little son was literally on the job and drank in all that was said. A neighbor who was fond of the little lad asked him in the afternoon whether he had had a good dinner. Oh yes, he replied. Well what did you have for dinner, son, asked the kind neighbor. A roast replied the lad. A roast said the man, what kind of a roast Johnnie? Why, a real PREACHER roast, replied the lad.

Don't forget that the little ears catch the bitter and unjust criticisms of others which we make, and will have much to do with their future character. But if this is true as we believe it to be, what of their grasping other things which go to make up the soundness of the body and the mind? Is it not likewise a fact that not only do we through the law of herdity transmit the weak body to a child and thus handicap that child for the future, but we also may instill the wrong cenception of life's law or disregard for law which will mean a weak and fragile body in the imitator.

We cannot with careless indifference, pass by the habits formed and practiced which are injurious to us, without feeling that their effect will be felt in the life of the future citizen. If our first duty is the conservation of human life as I believe it to be, then it follows that we must conserve the best possible. We dare not allow the existence of the menace to the growth and development of the future citizen, in the imbibing which many parents do, with no regard for the future citizen. The laws which restrict and prohibit should be enforced by all citizens who are willing to share their part of the responsibility of making future citizens. The correcting of the evils of intemperence and cigarette smoking and social vices, are a part of every parents duty in shaping the future citizen. Nay, of every citizen of this great Commonwealth.

I have no patience with those who say that for personal reasons the responsibility for the correction of these evils and the enforcement of laws regulating them, is not theirs. If they are men and women with the image of their Maker upon their souls, it IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY and cannot be delegated to any one else.

But you ask who is responsible for the future citizen who is without parental care and must be trained in an institution of the state or

the church? I say fearlessly that I believe that here lies a great and perplexing problem. Yet those who are in charge of the future citizen must be men and women who have the true altruism of the great Master himself. To them God has delegated this duty. I believe from long association with this line of work among children in an orphanage that useful men and women have been trained by the grace of God through the consecrated men and women who have made the institution a GREAT HOME for the boys and girls who have been trained and cared for in them.

But now how about the dangers of disease which may be contracted by ignorance and excesses. You know that the lack of oversight of parents and care takers of childhood in the critical period of a child's life may mean formation of habits which will destroy the life tissue, and impair for the future the powers of the child given by his Creator. The chief lesson to be learned is not that of school physiology for the proper care of the body, but christian love will teach a higher form of physiology and anatomy which will be of infinite importance to the future citizen. My observation with Boy Scouts has been that they are exceedingly wise in things of nature, before they have been properly safeguarded for them.

Physicians who lectured to my boys ranging from 12 to 16 years could hold their attention and impress them with confidence, as they laid bare to them some of the vices which impair the body.

Personally, I think this matter has often been presented to young people in such a way as to do more injury and harm than good. Unless the person is capable and adapted to that specific duty, I would rather not have the matter presented at all. But listen to me aside from the institution which stands for the parent, who can get closer to the boy or girl than father and mother? Oh, what a mistake parents make, if they are clean and pure themselves, what a mistake that they do not take their children into their own confidence, rather than to try and get others to do what is their highest duty.

Isn't there danger also from the excesses indulged in as a result of our extravagant habits of living, that the future citizenship may be impaired?

Are we setting a pace of living which will mean that our children are growing up with a weakened and impaired physique? I verily believe that we are creating habits of living among our future citizens which will make them weaklings rather than genuine hustlers in life's warfare. Is it High Cost of Living, or Cost of HIGH Living? Think back to your boyhood or girlhood days. I am sure that you didn't have as many comforts and conveniences as your child has. But even that may be forgiven. Yes, it is possible for us to take our children in an auto to school in the rural district a distance of a mile or so, where we had to wade through slush and snow and mud and water, and yet not impair their health.

You might say if it wasn't injurious for us to sit in that little red school house with wet feet and damp skirts it surely can't be injurious to spare them this exposure. But are they keeping the hours and forming habits of regularity and sufficiency of sleep? Are they properly protecting their bodies from exposure when they are out? Or are we such slaves to fashion that we disregard the common laws of health and good sense?

I sincerely believe in reform but reform of the individual from within rather than through so-called reform movements from without. What can we expect of the future mother of our children, if the grandmothers are so enslaved to fashion as to see with how little

dress they can skin through the social swirl without being marked as indecent? The young matron will surely imitate her elders, and move through society with as few skirts and of such a texture as to be almost a neglible quantity. I declare fearlessly that the undue exposure of the body among the female portion of society is largely responsible for the weakened bodies and shattered health of many of the rising generation.

The lack of proper care of the body at the age of transition, and the unnecessary exposure due to the fads of society will bring for us a crop of weaklings among the male and female portion of society which will make the future citizen a weakling rather than a mighty man of valor.

Likewise excesses in athletics practiced by so many who speak of this form of development as the means of giving the future citizen the proper standing among the future heroes, these excesss will damn and not bless. This is good and has its rightful place but curses with its excesses if not properly restrained. Just a word about the beginnings of crime. The Court of this county has already expressed himself on this subject I believe. Yet I feel that the Juvenile Court has much to do with increasing or diminishing the criminal and pauper classes of the future.

The parole system, I believe to be be a splendid thing and a step in the right direction, and will be in the end a blessing to society. The other day in a neighboring county the Court sentenced a lad of 15 to the Reformatory at Huntingdon upon his having plead guilty to theft of some minor articles. But placed the lad upon his honor, and sent him to the Reformatory without an officer entirely upon his honor.

This looks to me like sanity in law as does the parole system. I believe that a large percentage of the men paroled will become useful citizens.

Supt. Patton's estimate at Huntingdon is that a few, very, very few, break their oath of parole, and his merit system is a mark of the progress which has been made even in reform and penal servitude.

There ought to be a large Protectorate for boys and girls in every County in the State having a population of 50,000 and over, free from all political entanglements. These protectorates ought to be managed on the honor system entirely and with industrial training. I have had a dream of this kind for years and hope to live long enough to finish the work in which I am now engaged so that I may give my time to carrying out my scheme of the redemption of the first offender, without placing upon his tender soul and sensibilities the stigma of reproach from incarceration in some penal institution surrounded with hardened criminals.

Friends, let us put all our thought into the present, and our best efforts into play **now,** so that we may at least do our best to make the future citizen, what we would have him be, stronger, better, nobler, more efficient and nearer to the image of His Maker, **than we** who constitute the present generation.

PRESIDENT MILLER: A most remarkable thing happened in Pittsburgh—the warden of the Western Penitentiary was taking some of the prisoners up to the place where they were building a new penitentiary for the western part of the state. He took those men, 12 or 15 of them through the streets of Pittsburgh, no hand-cuffs on them and no officers, up to work at this new penitentiary on their parole of honor. There they went—they went right along. That is a

remarkable development—40 years ago when this Society was formed, the parole of honor was never thought of.

Now we have some persons here to give us practical talks on subjects along different lines and this morning we have some talks pertaining to the Children's Aid work, and there is not a more important work to talk about than that work. We have some good practical talkers here and I hope they are all present. I don't know all of them, but will call them out.

The first one is Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of Uniontown. (Absent.)

The next is Mrs. Ellen A. Paker, of Carlisle. (Absent.)

Mr. Charles F. Loesel, of Erie. (Absent.)

Mrs. Abbie Wilder, of Kennett Square. We are sorry to say she died just last week.

R. W. Wolf, Taylorstown.

ADDRESS MY MR. R. W. WOLF.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

A few days ago I was attending the session of the State Medical Association of Pittsburgh, and listening to the reading of an important paper, and at the conclusion of the paper one of the members sitting near me arose and went forward to the speaker's stand and delivered a very interesting talk on the subject assigned to him, and on his way back, passing near me, he remarked to a friend, "Now I've got that out of my system, and I feel better."

During the time that I have been in connection with Children's Aid work I have evolved a few ideas. They are perhaps crude—not very well defined. Many of the subjects have been more fully treated than I shall attempt to treat them, by Mr. Solenberger and Miss Chalfant, but my few remarks will be rather in the way of the summing up, and if any of the conclusions that I have arrived at are erroneous, I hope that those who are able, will criticise them fairly. I might add that it sometimes helps an audience to appreciate the remarks of the speaker if they have some idea as to how much education he has had along the line he is talking on and it will give more or less weight to his remarks. I might say that my attention was first called to some of the subjects that I will mention, when I was in charge of the Division of the State Reform School, now the Pennsylvania Training School. While there I was impressed with the idea that boys sent to that institution from Orphan Asylums were utterly worthless. It was almost impossible to do anything with them or to stimulate them into any activity that would make them good citizens, and thus early, a good many years ago, I was impressed with the fact that Orphan Asylums were not good places for children. Later on in life I was physician for five years at our County Institution. I am at present a member of the Poor Board and we have a Children's Home which will compare favorably with any institution of the State.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

It does not take those in charge of the institutions devoted to works of charity in the state long to be impressed with the fact that aside from the care of the children, not much beyond physical comfort can be attained in our care of those committed to our charge.

But with the children, particularly those under six years of age, there is no limit to the good that may be accomplished.

Many, or in fact a large majority of these children are normal, healthy individuals, and given the chance will develop into as good citizens, in every respect, as those blessed with parents who live to protect and provide for them during their minority.

The building of good, comfortable children's homes in all the thickly populated counties of the state is a necessary and admirable work, and the insistance that such institutions be provided with competent and well-trained officials, but let us not overlook the fact that the best good to the child is not obtained by a prolonged residence therein, but rather let us look on all such homes as only a temporary shelter for them and the more temporary, the better for the child.

No children's home, let it be ever so well appointed and let it be ever so well officered, is desirable as a place for prolonged residence by the child.

Let our endeavor ever be to place the child as quickly as possible in the care of a real home. Very few young children are returned to our care once having been placed in a good home. The reason is obvious, it does not take long for the average young child to so entwine itself around the hearts of its foster parents that any thought of severing their relations would be considered with the greatest reluctance. I want to emphasize this point.

The child indicated is normal—that is, it is without hereditary taint mentally, morally and physically, and has the same chance to grow into admirable manhood or womanhood as the average child found anywhere.

Disabuse your minds of the fear, that because these children are unfortunate in having lost one or both of their natural guardians and are placed temporarily in the hands of charitable organizations that they are anything but normal healthy individuals and have possible brilliant careers before them the same as any boy or girl in the state.

We all know that mere worldly possessions do not insure a brilliant or useful life to the indivadual and also that in many cases such possessions prove to be the cause of complete failure and disgrace to the one so endowed. This brings me to the more importnat part of this brief paper.

We all know that in every county in this great state there are many, many childless homes.

We also know that all such homes would be blessed beyond measure by the presence of a child.

To one who knows it seems very strange that there is not a long waiting list at every children's home or in the hands of every director of charities in the state, waiting for a chance to receive such a blessing.

We believe that the greatest effort of the directors of charities should be in an educational way to enlighten those who should throw hearts and homes open to these little ones, not in the name of charity to the child, no indeed! But to teach them to see where they themselves are losing the greatest blessing given to man—to protect and provide for one of God's most precious gifts.

Ask any one who has had children and lost them, what the value of a child is in heart and home and you will get only one reply.

But when you approach these childless people their reply is—too great responsibility, anxious care, loss of liberty to travel and visit. They have no conception of the real vital point—the love of the child for them and the responsive love engendered in them by that childish affection!

We soon find that the great obstacle to readily finding good homes at once for these children is, the lack of appreciation of the fact on the part of the people that there is no greater privilege and blessing

that they could treat themselves to than the taking into their homes of children, not as a charity to the child but to confer on themselves the greatest blessing imaginable.

To get the people to appreciate this fact, I say is the point we must aim at. How best can we attain this end?

In considering this point I have been led to believe that the ministerial profession is overlooking a great opportunity to do incalcuable good to the people in their congregations. There is not a minister in the state but knows many familiess, good Christian families, that would do the greatest good to themselves and the state by rearing these children to be good citizens.

Many homes grow cold for lack of a childish presence to awaken love and seal home ties to the foster parents obtainable in no other way.

Liberal gifts to charities in no way attain the good that would redound to the individual as would the loving care bestowed on the child.

I call on the Christian ministery of the state to rise to their opportunity and thus practically show their appreciation of the teaching of their Saviour.

It is a crying reproach on our advanced Christianity that this matter is not better appreciated.

No one has so good an opportunity to advance this work as has the Christian minister of the state.

Get in line, brother, and hold up our hands in this the great work from a humanitarian stand point your opportunities afford.

You can do nothing to soften and christianize your spiritually frozen parishioner so surely!

Do you doubt the soundness of this view? Go talk to any family that has taken this step and any doubts you may have as to the facts indicated will be soon obliterated. What greater good can you do so easily? Where is there a line of endeavor so richly repaid?

Could people be made to see that life will assume a brighter aspect, a loving home created as could be in no other way, then we would have no trouble in finding suitable homes for these children but rather our task would be to carefully select the best home for the child from the waiting list.

Thank you for your attention.

(Applause.)

By Mrs. Sue Willard: The question in Indiana Co. is a little peculiar and our Court is wringing his hands to know what to do with his foreign element—the children. We have quite a foreign population there, and there is one man that has been brought up before the court and parolled three times and sent home to take care of the family—there is anywhere from 10 to 20 children in the family. The Judge feels that this case must be taken care of. The foreign children can't speak a word of English. Judge S. J. Telford will not allow any of his children to go into jail. He takes them into his home rather than send them to jail. We have not even a Boarding Home, and I have known Judge Telford to have six foreign children at his home for six weeks at a time and taking care of them. just studying to know what to do with them. There was one instance where there was a woman brought up before the Court for illegal whiskey selling. She had three little girls. He was going to sentence her in the morning and she was to go away at 10 o'clock. I tried to get them a place. The American families will not take them, the Italian families are not fit to take them. I said "I don't know what to do." He said "I will take them home."

This was three years ago and he still has them. This seems to be a great imposition on Mrs. Telford, and he feels that it is. but she enters into the work very heartily. This seems to be a very serious question to know what to do with the foreign element. I think we have one of the most remarkable judges in the State of Pennsylvania. He holds Juvenile Court every Monday morning at 9 o'clock and we have some very interesting sessions. It is very seldom that there are not some cases. When it is possible, he has the father and mother brought in and tries to counsel them and sends them home, but the conditions in some homes are so dreadful and the environment so bad that he usually takes them to his home.

Mr. J. W. Peck: We, in Somerset County have had that same trouble. The Children's Aid Society don't like to take such children for they can't get them off their hands, and they can't talk any English. We deport them. It is the cheapest way out. We deport entire families where the father is serving a long term in the penitentiary, or may have been killed in some riot, or something.

Presdent Miller: Who pays for the deporting of these families?

Mr. Peck: The Poor Board—the County.

Mr. Mackin: Are only the children deported?

Mr. Peck: The mother and the children.

President Miller: Can you deport children or any person unless they are guilty of a crime?

Mr. Peck: They want to go, and they have got to recive them—that is their own people.

President Miller: Do they go voluntarily?

Mr. Peck: Yes, they are glad to go.

Mr. T. C. White: Mr. Wolf's paper encouraged the childless homes to take children. I would just like to ask Mr. Wolf what protection these people would have that these children will never be taken from them. I have found in my experience that the greatest drawback in securing good homes for children in our community. in our county, has been the holler that after they have taken the child and it has grown into their hearts, that the time would come when that child would be taken from them, and they are able to cite many cases, and I know some cases in Mr. Wolf's own county in which children have been taken from their foster parents after they have been with them some eight, nine or ten years. I know in Allegheny County the same condition exists. I know in my own county, the county of Mercer, we have one case. The Legislative Committee of this Convention has a field to work in in looking forward to framing a bill toward protecting the foster parents of these neglected children.

President Miller: That is exactly what I was going to mention. You can't adopt a child without the consent of its parents. There ought to be a law, and there must be, and the Legislative Committee appointed here today should take that especially under consideration, where you can take children without the consent of their parents who are in vicious environment, and there ought to be a law that you can take those children and have them adopted, and where there can be no interruption of the parents.

Miss Belle Chalfant: There is a law. If a child has been deserted for a year, the law of Pennsylvania allows the adoption.

Mr. White: Suppose it has not.

Miss Chalfant: We will take care of it until the year is up and we nearly always are successful. (Applause.)

Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer: I want to ask a question. I happen to be the Secretary of the Executive Committee of our Children's School

or Orphange, located just across the mountains here, 18 miles from Carlisle, where we have 252 children ranging from 1½ years to 17. We keep them there until they are 17 years of age, and in conversation with some of the ladies here who conduct other lines of work, I have just said that if we make one mistake in the matter of getting a home for a child, then we hear from it all over the church. My good brother who tells the ministerial brethren what to do, you are on the right track and many ought to be here and hear these things, and there ought to be some means of a hypodermic injection to get it under their hide. Aside from that we get the anatomy of the churches heaped down on our heads if we make one mistake in placing a child. Here is the case before me now. I hold the applications of this Home, and I have 62 applications for admission at the present time—not room to take a single one. We try to run our Home on a very decent plan and we try to make it a real home, and yet at the present time we have children standing up eating their meals on the window sill because we do not have sufficient accommodations for those in the school.

By Miss Chalfant: Give them to us.

Rev. Diffenderfer: I will give you all that you want. I can give you an instance where a father is in the penitentiary in the State of Maryland, the mother is in the sanitarium at Mount Alto wtih tuberculosis. There are three children, all under the age of ten, and are therefore eligible to admission into a Home such as ours. They have no relation to the Church which supports the Home. They are living with grandparents in the mountain fastness not 300 miles from here. Upon investigation we discovered they are living in horrible filfth, the old people not being able to care for them. The appeal has been to take them into this Home. Will the county in which they live help us to support them? No. They say they can't They are afraid to pass their bill before the auditors of that county. Wouldn't it be a splendid thing for a universal law of the state to make those things obligatory, and put them in such a shape that the men who hold their offices by virtue of a slip in election in many cases should be definitely told what to do or get out? (Applause.)

MR. EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER:

I am always interested when a question comes up as to the need of more laws in the State, to know whether or not we are using all the laws that we have. Some of you heard Judge Johnson's paper here the other day about our resources for care of children and Mr. Wharton's report about new Legislation last year.

For the children to whom Dr. Diffenderfer has referred here, any citizen in that County that has a knowledge of the facts can approach the Directors of the Poor and lay the case before them. If they establish the fact of the imprisoned father, the mother in the State institution for tuberculosis, and that there are no parents or near relatives to care for the children, they doubtless have sufficient evidence to prove that the children are public dependents. The citizen has another resource. He can file a dependent petition under the Juvenile Court act and can have the case brought before the Judge who has ample authority to commit such children to any institution in the State in or outside the county, provided the institution has been approved by the State Board of Charities. Through either one of those two channels this case can be disposed of and the children helped.

In the case cited by Dr. Diffenderfer, where the mother has tuberculosis, I would not send her children to an institution. They should be put out to board with a family. Have them live with a good coun-

try family where they get plenty of country food, butter and eggs, etc. The children should not be put in contact with other children. If the mother does not live, then find permanent homes for them. We probably have at the present time all the laws that we need to help these children. We need to turn our attention a little more to the question of what we have in the ways of laws.

Let us be more conservative in regard to new laws until we use the ones we have. We should use the agencies and the laws that we have. The people should be more informed in regard to working with the Poor Boards and those in charge of public charities. By co-operation with the public authorities in cases like that and with private agencies, it is possible to accomplish much. You can get the laws of 1913 at the Court House or Dstrict Attorney's office, or any attorney would be willing to write and look up the laws for any citizen or society or institution that is interested in a case of homeless or neglected children.

MR. J. M. CLELAND:

It seems to me the better way to do is to get those children brought through the Juvenile Court. It covers delinquents and also dependent children are covered by the law. If they were brought in through the Juvenile Court then the County has to pay for it. The law is very explicit. The County Commissioners have to take those children. There is another thing here about this matter of getting homes for children. I have had some experience in regard to boys. This matter of adopting children—I don't very often advise adopting children if they are pretty good size. It is a very serious matter to adopt children. We put out a great many of them, but about all I ask is that the people take those children into their homes and treat them just as they would their own children. That is all that can be expected. I don't ask them to adopt them. I can't often get them to do it. I say "you take that boy and give him a good bed and see that he sleeps by himself, if possible, and eats at your table and you clothe him and feed him and send him to school and treat him as a member of the family," and that is all that usually I can expect them to do. I can't get them into the homes by asking them to adopt them. The matter was suggested about the difficulty of taking the children and having them taken away after they had become attached to them. Even if they are not legally adopted, they ought not to be taken away.

BY MR. SOLENBERGER:

I wish to refer again to the subject of adoption: The laws under which adoption may be dealt with in this State are of such importance as to justify us in requesting the program committee for next year to see that a lawyer be asked to prepare a brief paper covering all the law points that are pertinent to the work of the agencies of this Convention in dealing with children for adoption, the lawyer to bring in this paper and have it put in the proceedings at the next meeting. I move that a lawyer be asked to prepare such a paper and to present it at our next Convention.

BY MR. BOYER:

I cannot get the children into the homes and have the people care for them, because the price is so small, now $1.75 a week. There are not many willing to go to the bother and care for the children at that small rate, so I have made up my mind at the beginning of next year to add to that. I think we ought to give 35 or 40c a day, and that

would give them a chance to take care of them and look after them, and thus we could get people to take them very much easier. I think the Directors of the Poor ought to consider that matter and make it easier for people to take care of those children.

BY MRS. E. S. LINDSEY:

I would like to say a word on this subject, after 16 or 17 years of volunteer work along this line. I realize the problem that Mrs. Williard referred to. To my mind the only solution of that for any town or county is the properly administered boarding home. The objection is raised by a lady that it is impossible to get boarding homes, and I think I have excited a good deal of animosity and feeling when I said I don't believe that. I don't believe it for this reason, that you look around in towns about the size, we will say, of Carlisle, Warren or small towns, and there you will find, naturally in all communities of that size, widows who have very small incomes and yet own their own homes and they have comfortable, good homes and then we always have with us what we will not term Old Maids, but Bachelor ladies, who have small properties, and who if approached in the proper manner, would provide splendid homes for these children. If this matter is brought before them in the right way and it is started in a small way, it seems that gradually the boarding home can be developed, but you cannot go to a woman with ten to twenty children and hand them in C. O. D. and expect her to keep them. When you start the home, when, for instance our Home in Warren was started—it came about accidentally. An intoxicated woman had thrown her babe on the pavement and had given it a scalp wound It was impossible to find any place, and I remember this kindly Irish woman who was full of motherly feeling and had a comfortable home on one of our streets, and she took that child. Within a few weeks another case came up and we turned the child over to her. I watched her carefully and felt that while she could not speak English, she certainly was a natural baby fondler, and she had a strong motherly love. I said, "Let us develop this, and when we have a child, take it to this party." As you look at our Home today, which I feel I have a right to say that as a Home it has all the advantages of the family and the idea of the family group, and where we have no bills that are run and no rules nor restrictions except those that you would yourself place upon your own children, and when I think that today we are receiving compliments on that Home, the idea is expressed to me—Oh, Warren, you are very fortunate! Where could you find another Mrs. Curry We developed Mrs. Curry. She had certain qualities that we recognized would be necessary to the Home, but it meant years of development and infinite patience to produce that Home and to train that woman. She had the instincts in her of a splendid mother, and was just the one to take the young children and be kind and loving. Then another thing that you can't do—that is as I have found it, and it is true of all of us—you can't go into another woman's home and dictate to her how you are going to have things run, and that is one of the great mistakes in developing the small boarding home. You can't do it that way. You see things that you want changed and you know that for the best good of the child they must be altered. You must use tact and infinite patience, because you can take a good woman of that stamp and gradually train her and draw her in to doing things along the best lines and by the best methods. There is only one point in the world that I ever disagreed with my dearly beloved friend, Susan Willard on. I don't feel that the only permanent remedy is Votes for Women. After having the privilege of working in this state for 17 or 18 years in the cause of

the dependant child, I feel that if every woman was doing her duty without the vote, we don't need more laws and legislation, but if every woman was doing her duty in the conscientious manner that Mrs. Willard and Miss Chalfant are trying to give their lives and service, I would say that I believe that there need not be a dependent, homeless child in Pennsylvania. (Applause)

DR. BLACK:

In regard to this question of the adoption of children and finding suitable homes for them. We who are engaged in the care of the defective, frequently meet cases where people have adopted a child into their home and cared for it for a few years and finally they are not able to do anything with it. Many of you, possibly, have found in your experience that you have tried children in one home and then in another. In some cases it is the fault of the home, in many cases it is not the fault of the children but owing to the incompetency and unfitness of the child. They are defective. Mr. Wharton spoke of the work of the provision which was being made for increasing the accommodations for the care of such dependents. Through the energies of the State Board of Charities, provision is being made for increasing the accommodations. We have many applications on file and many of the workers here have been urging their immediate attention, and of course we are over-crowded and we cannot take them all. We at Polk are getting some additional buildings and we hope that by next summer we will be able to clear up the majority of the applications we now have on file. We are doing the best we can, but we cannot find room for all which we would desire to take, and which you would desire to have us take. We have increased our number about 100 within the last two years, without having increased our room at all.

BY MR. BOYER:

That is one reason why we cannot get rid of our children we are dependent on our county. Some of the children are weaklings and the people will not take them into their homes.

BY MR. SMITH:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I agree with all the speakers that have spoken and yet I feel that I disagree with most of them. I feel that the proper family home is the very best place for the child, but we too, know from experience that there are a great many homes that are not good places for children. I know within our own experience we have children that have been reported as unsatisfactory and the Home removed them from one home to another, and yet finally they got into a home where they are doing splendid and are loved by the caretaker as their own children, children that were unsatisfactory in probably two or three former homes. The child that is unsatisfactory in a home is not always at fault. It is just as often the fault of the home, so that when we advocate the family home, it must be the right home or it is not the right place for the child. I stand before you without fear of contradiction when I say that Pennsylvania never made a better investment than the money spent for the care of the soldiers' children, and today we have a higher type of citizenship in the State of Pennsylvania than we could have had without the State's care of the soldiers' children. Among the products of those schools we have the best and leading men of the state and women, as well. I know from my very close touch with the boys and girls that were

raised in those institutions that there is a good citizenship of 97 to 98 per cent. I believe that we need an institution in the state, I would call it a preparatory school for the care of the children that come to us that are not fit to enter any home until they are disciplined and trained, and that can much more effectually be done in a large institution than in a small one. It is not the fault of the institution, it is the fault of the caretaker. The persons that are in charge of the institutions must have the Love of God in their hearts and their hearts full of fatherly and motherly love.

President Miller: We will now have an address by Dr. Woodbury, entitled:

RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF FAITHFUL SERVICES

By FRANK WOODBURY, M. D., SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.

When your Genial Secretary subpoenaed me to appear before you to speak upon the subject of the "Recognition and Appreciation of Faithful Services," he gave me no inkling in the way of explanation as to whose faithful services he wished me to bring pointedly to your notice; nor did he say in what manner, shape or form our recognition should take. We certainly do not fail in our appreciation of the zeal and devotion which our President has shown this year. In evidence of our recognition of his faithful services we need only point to the beautiful silver-mounted symbol of office, which decorates his desk, and which was presented only yesterday to him, with such complimentary and eloquent words, by this Association. Our recognition and appreciation of the work of the Committee on Arrangements is universal among us, and will be expressed before our adjournment, in a formal vote of thanks to be recorded upon the minutes as part of the proceedings of this fortieth annual session.

Among the many attractive qualities, which endear our very efficient Secretary to all of us is his modesty, which every one recognizes and appreciates. It is this fact which forbids us for one instant to think that he would attempt to make the suggestion, or even to hint in the slightest degree, to anyone, that his well-known faithful services might receive, at this session, some appropriate recognition, or that our hearty appreciation might well be crystalized at this time, into some enduring material form, such as a gold chronometer and chain, or an automobile. I do not deny that his faithful services should be recognized in this way, on the contrary, I think it highly proper; but I would declare if such procedure should be contemplated, that I wish to entirely absolve our worthy Secretary fro originating the scheme, and from all responsibility for its execution. Not that I think that this statement is necessary to this audience to whom he is well-known; but in order to forestall the criticism of some village Sherlock Holmes, who might possibly suggest a relation of cause and effect, between the word and the deed, that is in case it really should happen to occur, and he were to receive some tangible expression of our high appreciation of his faithful services to this Association.

The charge that there is any want of recognition and appreciation of the good work done by those members of the Association, who having served their day and generation, and have passed to their reward, I think can not be truely made against us. The words of the eloquent and appreciative memorial address made by our honored President, recalling the faithful services of Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, are still in our minds. When we meet next year, we will listen with sympathetic hearts to the account prepared by the appointed Com-

mittee, reviewing the devotion and fidelty of one whom we counted upon being with us today, and whose interest is shown by the fact that her name is on the program for an important communication. She too has passed to her reward. It is by carrying on the good works to which she consecrated her life, that we can best recognize and show our cordial appreciation of her faithful services. Our feelings were also sympathetically expressed yesterday regarding our late members Col. Gould, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. White.

"It is not by following our friends to the tomb with inverted torches, and lamentations, and by outward manifestations of grief, that we best show our regard for them; but by remembering the words of counsel which they have given us, and by doing the things, which they would like us to do."

I think, however, that what the Committee and the Secretary had in mind in suggesting this topic for our consideration was the fact that throughout the State, in the numerous institutions and organizations devoted to the care and treatment of he defectives and dependents, there are several thousand employees, whose faithful services deserve recognition and appreciation at this time. I think that we will all heartily grant the word of acknowledgement which will encourage them in their work. We do this the more willingly because their useful but homely tasks, which they faithfully and cheerfully perform, are absolutely necessary to the success of the system of organized charity. For it is the man behind the gun, after all, that wins the victory. Let him have the iron-cross pinned to his breast, if he earns it.

This brings me to the final thought, President Elliott of Harvard, some years ago, enunciated the important truth that "It is not every man's duty to shoulder a musket, inorder to serve his country." Many men and women render invaluable service to the state, in other ways, than by joining the ranks of the military or militants. The services rendered by the soldier are dramatic and powerfully impressive. The shattered and depleted regiments return from war with martial music, shot-torn banners fluttering in the breeze, faded uniforms, and here and there an empty sleeve. There is no lack of recognition or of adequate appreciation of the services they have rendered. A grateful country generously provides for their needs and protects them from want. No one raises a voice in objection to this action, which is regarded as simply an act of justice. Everyone honors the old soldier, who in the hour of his Country's need, failed her not; in the time of his need shall his Country not failed him.

But men serve their Country in other ways than by shouldering a musket. Is it not time I ask you for us to acknowledge the value of the work of faithful employees of the State who having given the best years of their lives to its service find themselves "in old age in danger of being cast naked to their enemies." It is acknowledged that the wages or renumeration given to many of these toilers, is so small as to render it impossible for them to make any proper provision for their support when they become too old to work. Why should there not be a State pension for employees after many years' service, that would support them in comfort in their old age? Perhaps this could best be done through a system of State insurance, I do not know. All that I care for is that this provision as a reward for faithful service should be given by the State. It seems to me that this is a simple act of justice and on this plea I rest my argument. But it also seems to me to be a wise proceeding, on the lower ground of expediency. Its effect would be to elevate the work to a higher



HON. FRANCIS J. TORRENCE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—President of the State Board of Public Charities who by his presence, his discussions, and suggestions enthused a deep interest and new life in the members of the Association.

standard, and inspire the worker with more interest, and more desire to do his work well in order to retain his position. He will feel that he is an officer of the State, and it will make him more loyal and zealous in promoting the interests of the State. Finally, it will fill him with hope for the future, and make him content with his task, and a more willing worker. I need say no more. Let us all work for a State Pension for superannuated employees in recognition and appreciation of faithful services.

President Miller: I see Mr. Francis J. Torrance here. We will be glad to have a word from Mr. Torrance.

REMARKS BY FRANCIS J. TORRANCE.

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am not an orater, and the longer I speak to you the more truthful you will find my statement on that subject. I want to say first that the Board of Charities which I represent has the most profound respect for this organization of yours. We believe that it does more practical good than any other association in the State. (Applause.) I was greatly impresed yesterday with what the gentleman from Massachusetts said on the subject of Almshouses. We have been endeavoring, for a number of years past, through your aid and through the changes we have accomplished in the Legislature, to get a better system of Almshouses; better buildings; better administration and we have succeeded in a great number of counties. Twenty-seven (27) for instance, in the last eleven (11) years, have built modern Almshouses and County Hospitals. I am a strong advocate of the County Care Act. All of my colleagues do not agree with me. There is no evidence that they are right, because they have had the same experience as I have had myself, and each one is entitled to his own opinion. I believe in the County care for the indigent insane for a great many reasons. First. I believe that the insane, other than the chronic who are finally sent to Wernersville, are better off in the surroundings of the County Home or Hospital for the fact that they are nearer their friends and an occasional visit to those of depressed spirits is beneficial. I am speaking from the human side of the question. I believe also in it because from my experience it takes eight or ten years to build a State Institution, where it takes eight or nine months to build a County Home. Therefore, we get the desired relief quicker.

My experience has been that if the law providing for County Care is absolutely observed, the patient will be better off and will receive better treatment in the County Home than he can receive in the State Institution, where they are now and always will be overcrowded. I think we now have a population (of insane) of about 40 per cent above the normal capacity in our six State Institutions. That will always continue so, I guess, as long as we have to deal with the Legislature, which does not seem to appreciate the gravity of this situation. So long as that continues, we must take care of these people in some other way and the County Home or Hospital is the place.

It costs less according to my experience or knowledge, to build a County Home for the care and treatment of the insane than it does to build a similar institution for the State. I think it will cost from 50 per cent to 60 per cent per capita to build a County Institution of what it costs to build a State Instiuion. Therefore, if he Law above referred to is completely fulfilled and you accord the patient a treatment in the County Institution on a par with that afforded in the State Institution, you benefit all parties interested and primarily the patient and the argument that I frequently hear raised,that the treat-

ment is not as good as in the State Institution is a reflection both on your respective Boards and on our Board and on our Committee. I am basing all my arguments on the absolute fulfillment of the Law and therefore the full and satisfactory treatment of the inmate.

There is another matter that I would like to speak to you of while I have this excellent opportunity. I believe strongly that a system of pensions should be established in County Institutions. on the same general plan or plane as that adopted for Fire and Police Departments in Cities. If such a plan was evolved and established for employees in County Institutions, we would encourage a better class to take up the work. They would be sure of a decent living after they had faithfully fulfilled their duties as nurses, supervisors, orderlies or whatever the various positions might be. A Bill providing for such pension system was introduced in the Legislature in 1913. It was not reported favorably because its constitutionality was questioned. I say—Change the constitution, for I believe by such a system we will get better help and better results.

Now on the question of quarters or buildings, we should give the steward in the County Home a sufficiently large, comfortable home-like place in which he and his family may live—not necessarily in or attached to but a part of the general system of buildings located near but not necessarily in the County Home. I believe that in every institution of any size a nurse's home, separate from the main structure generally, is essential. If we are to have good help, we must have good quarters for them.

Recently a set of plans was brought before me for a large County Institution. (The plans and specifications, you know, must be submitted to the Board of Public Charities and approved by it.) I declined to approve of the plans. The architect said: "Well the County Commissioners won't stand for a separate apartment for the nurses." I said: "Then they will not build the building" and I said: "I will not approve of plans that do not provide sufficient quarters for the decent housing of the steward and his help and the nurses." So he went back to the County Commissioners. I knew I had the Directors of the Poor. (When I find the County Institutions well administered. I say they are the "Directors of the Poor" and when I find them poorly directed, I say the "Poor Directors.") There is a distinction without a difference in that case. The architect brought the plans back to me and said: "Well, they are going to do what you say." It is not so much their liking as the benefit that is going to be derived.

There is another matter and that is the necessity for more visiting on the part of the stewards and of the Directors of the Poor. A great deal of beneficial knowledge can be obtained in no other way than by going about to the Institutions and in the Institutions themselves. I am not criticising these Conferences. They are most excellent. The Board of Charities holds in the highest estimation the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, which Association has celebrated its fortieth year of existence. It is a bulwark for the help of those who cannot help themsleves. The good things that are expressed here and the excellent and helpful speeches that are delivered all tend to the upbuilding, the caring for, in a personal way, of those who are unable to care for themselves. Their surroundings are poor because their conditions are poor mentally. Don't try to save money.

There was something said yesterday about economy. I have heard a lot of Directors and Commissioners, upon leaving office, boast of how much money they left in the treasury. That is the worst kind

of credit. That is a disgrace. That money is saved from those people who really need it. There is a set of books kept "higher up" that takes cognizance and these Directors and Commissioners will be rewarded accordingly. This reminds of an old Scotch woman, who went back to the old home town and to the old church which the Mother and Grandmother, Aunts and Great Aunts and others who had gone before had attended. The old sexton showed her everything which would be of interest to her. Upon leaving she failed to observe the custom of giving him a tip. As he was letting her out of the gate, he said: "When you'r hame and fin' ye hae lost your purse, ye can juist remember it was no in the kirk fer he di na hae it oot here." When a lot of Poor Directors get up above they will be told that it was not in caring for the indigent insane that they lost their purses, the County Funds. (Applause.)

Mr. L. C. Colborn:

I just want to say that this Association has a warm, very warm, genial and co-operative friend in the Hon. Francis J. Torrance. If you go to Pittsburgh, he is one of the busiest men in Pennsylvania, but he will take the time to come out and greet you and say an encouraging word to you. He is in the Bessemer Building on 6th street and even though we have had many good things here this morning, I just thought as he was speaking here, that we are fulfilling the scripture and have kept the good wine for the last.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 7, 2914.

The afternoon session was held at the Carlisle Indian School, the members of the Convention being taken to the School by trolley.

The picture of the members of the Association was taken before the Dining Hall at the Indian School at Carlisle, after which the Convention assembled in the Chapel of the Indian School and was delightfully entertained by the Indian Band, with beautiful music.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller, who asked for the report of the Committee on Place of Meeting, which was as follows:

By Mr. Mackin: The Convention has been unusually blessed this year in having had prior to the meeting of the Committee two urgent invitations and since the decision of the Committee to other attractive invitations. And unfortunately we cannot accept all, so this is the result of the committee's work:

The Committee on Place of Meeting respectfully recommends that the next Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, be held at Reading, Pa.

D. A. Mackin, Hettie Porch, Florence D. Cameron, J. Harry Myers, Jas. W. Smith, Joel H. Krick, Committee.

We hope this will meet the approval of the members of the Convention. We are sorry we can not go to Huntingdon. The invitation was very attractive, but it seems best at this time that they should go into a little larger town, and possibly give Huningdon the consideration at a later time.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Committee on Place of Meeting be adopted.

Following is a report of the Auditing Committee:

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending 8th, 1914.

The Treasurer Charges himself with the balance in hands of Treasurer, as per the Auditing of his Account by the Auditing Committee and adopted by the Association, Oct. 14th, 1913. $72.20.

The Treasurer also charges himself with moneys received from assessments from various Almshouses, Institutions, Societies, as follows:

To Cash received from Children Aid Society of Chester Co, ...	$ 5.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coalfield P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Chester County	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Roxboro Poor Dist. ..	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Central Poor Dist. ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor Conyghan & Centralia P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Germantown Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield Co. ..	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Venango Co. ...	5.00
To cash rec'd from County Commissioners Elk Co. Poor Dist....	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Jenkins & Pittson P. D. ..	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pa. ..	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren, ...	15.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Warren, ...	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson Co. ...	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Westmoreland Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Franklin Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Cumberland Co.	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Trustees Deaf & Dumb School Edgewood Park	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Trustees Feeble Minded School, Elwyn, ...	15.00
To Cash received from Chrildren's Aid Society, Elk Co.	5.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Western Penna. ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Allegheny Co. Woodville	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Blakely Poor Dist. ...	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Scranton Poor Dist ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Department of Charities of Philadelphia ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from County Commiss'n'rs, Crawford Co. Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors Poor, Fayette Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Dauphin Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Bucks Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees Feeble Minded School, Polk ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Bradford, McKean Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Somerset Co. ...	5.00
To Cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg ...	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees Pennsylvania Reform School ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from County Commissioners, Warren Co. Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Bedford Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Lancaster Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Erie Co.	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Shamokin & Coal-Tp, P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Beaver Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Delaware Co.....	5.00
To Cash received from State Board Public Charities	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Washington Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland Co....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, York Co.	15.00

To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Huntington Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Mifflin Co.....	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Cambria Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Trusette of Betheda Home, Pittsb'g....	5.00
Total amount received from Assessments	$650.00
Amount in Treasurer's hands at last Settlement.....	72.20
Total amount received by Treasurer during year	$722.20

The Treasurer has paid out and claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to-wit:

By Cash paid for Typewriting.....	$1.00
By Cash paid for exps. Janitor, Express, paper, Hotel and other expenses	13.50
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	3.00
By Cash paid for Anna Lape, Typewriting	7.50
By Cash paid for C. K. Snyder, Photograph	1.00
By Cash paid for E. D. Solenberger, Gravel	5.25
By Cash paid for Somerset Herald, Postals.....	3.00
By Cash paid for Somerset Democrat, Billheads	5.25
By Cash paid for W. C. Hoffner, Book	1.00
By Cash paid for Clara Eicher, Typewriting.....	15.50
By Cash paid for Adams Express Co.	.85
By Cash paid for U. S. Express Co.	.95
By Cash paid for Expenses to Johnstown, printing Reports of proceedings	3.00
By Cash paid for Pittsburg Photo Eng. Co., Engraving.....	13.00
By Cash paid for Expenses reading proof of Reports and express, Johnstown	4.80
By Cash paid for Somerset Telephone Co., Messages	6.00
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	3.00
By Cash paid for Expenses sending out Reports	5.50
By Cash paid for Ira E. Briggs, Expenses at Convention Phila...	35.00
By Cash paid for Pittsburg Photo Eng. Co.	4.80
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	1.00
By Cash paid for Envelopes, large and Type paper	4.75
By Cash paid for Johnstown Leader, Printing 850 Reports.....	113.80
By Cash paid for Adams Express Co., Sending out Reports to Members	24.49
By Cash paid for Postage on 250 reports at 4 cts.....	10.00
By Cash paid for Tying and Directing reports	2.50
By Cash paid for Adams Express, sending reports.....	.54
By Cash paid for Ira E. Briggs Reporting proceedings of Convention at Philadelphia	100.00
By cash paid Expenses of meeting of Executive Committee at Pittsburgh, two meetings	18.53
By Cash paid Somerset Telephone Co., Telephone	6.45
By Cash paid Expenses paid for preliminary meeting at Carlisle at request, President and Secretary	47.50
By Cash paid Somerset Herald, Announcements and Reports, Letter and Enrollment card	15.50
By Cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postage on announcements, Program Committee, Etc.	7.50
By Cash paid National Conference, dues	2.50
By Cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postals and Postage for communications on programs.	2.50

By Cash paid Expenses to Pittsburgh to meet Executive Committee on Program two meetings	18.60
By Cash paid Telegrams, and long distance phone message	3.85
By Cash paid Stationery and supplies	5.90
By Cash paid Mary Louise Lloyd, Typewriting	2.50
By Cash paid James Werner, Typewriting	1.00
By Cash paid Carlisle Sentinel, printing Programs	25.00
By Cash paid Postage sending out Programs and Postals	9.36
By Cash paid Adams Express on Record and Reports to Carlisle	1.80
By Cash paid W. G. Theurer, Gavel	5.25
By Cash paid Secretarys Expenses as per Resolution	50.00
By Cash paid L. C. Colborn, Treasurers Salary	25.00
By Cash paid W. J. Phillips, help in sending Pro.	3.00
By Cash paid E. D. Solenberger, Expenses	2.00
By Cash paid Somerset Herald, Postals and Correction	2.80
Total amount paid by Treasurer	$646.52
Leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer of	75.68

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and true as stated, that the sums expended were necessary and for the interest of the Association, and was done at the request of the Executive Committee, many items were paid for and no accounting made for them, the business of the Association has increased very much within the past two years, hence the increase in expenses, which but a small amount above last year, and the difference was caused by the extra effort in regard to the Fortieth Anniversary.

L. C. COLBORN.

I certify that I have examined the Account of the Treasurer and find the same correct, as stated, the amounts were expended for the benefit of the Association, were necessary, and so done at the direction and approval of the Executive Committee. The Association is to be congratulated on the splendid showing and the large balance on hand, and fine financiering of the Treasurer. All debts and expenses are paid.

ANDREW S. MILLER.
President.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania:

We the undersigned having been appointed a Committee to Audit the Account of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed our duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of Treasurer for the year 1913, as per the Auditors Account of $72.20 and that the Treasurer has received during the year from various Poor Districts, Institutions, Schools and Societies, the sum of $650.00 making a total in hands of Treasurer of $722.20.

The Treasurer has expended during the year for the usual necessary matters and expenses, as per his receipts, the sum of $646.52, leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer of $75.68.

We congratulate the Association on the splendid showing of the Financial condition of the Treasurer. The Expenses this year were some larger than former years owing to the effort made to make this more than the ordinary Convention, on account of its being the Fortieth Anniversary and the instruction of the Association last year was that the Executive Committee spare no means or expenses in making it such, but or Efficient Treasurer has increased its receipts by inducing some Districts to give that have not contributed

for years, and thus have balanced up on the general balance.

We recommend that the same assessments be levide this year as in the past. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McB. ROBB,
A. S. BRUBAKER.
Auditing Committee.

Carlisle, Pa., October 8, 1914.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted and filed and that the committee be discharged.

The Indian Band again entertained the Convention with their enjoyable music.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The first paper this afternoon "Is Our Law For Wife Desertion Adequate?" by Thomas K. Schiller, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa.

PAPER BY MR. THOMAS K. SCHILLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Is our law for wife desertion adequate, depends, in our judgment, to a great extent on whether we are the deserted or the deserter. To the latter in many cases it would seem to be abundantly adequate; while to the former it may lack, in some instances, the seemingly necessary provision for sustance while the deserter is, as far as earning capacity goes, hors de combat.

But let us run over cursorily the laws and the manner of their application. As far back as the 20th of March, 1803, (4 Sm. 65) this State enacted a statute providing that poor persons and those not able to work shall be supported by the father, mother, children and etc., of such poor person, and directing as a punishment for the nonobservance of this law, a forfeiture of $7 per month on the delinquent. As the word desertion does not appear in this act it becomes a mooted question as to whether such a marital crime was then known, and whether it has not only come with advance civilization and modernism.

Permit us to diviate here for a sentence to say, that desertion under the act mostly used, that is, 1867, is not a crime in the usual legal acceptation of the word, but is so closely allied to it as to make it a quasi crime and to place the remedy for it in the criminal branch of our courts—the Quarter Sessions. It is, however, true that with the advent of the act of March 13th, 1903, desertion was made a misdemeanor; and under it a husband who had deserted his spouse may be brought back from without the State. Yet this act is not used with the frequency the other one referred to is, because we are in most cases seeking support for the deserted wife, and not a fine to be imposed, as is the penalty when convicted as a misdemeanor.

By the 31st of March, 1813, the Legislature deemed it expedient to say, in enacting the law of that day, that: "whereas it sometimes happens that men separate themselves without reasonable cause from their wives, and desert their children—leaving them a charge upon the district"; and at the same time making it lawful for the guardians of the poor, having first obtained a warrant, to seize the goods and chattels of such husband in order to maintain the deserted wife and children. And if no goods were found to commit the husband to jail. You will note that these proceedings were to be instituted by the guardians of the poor; as yet the wife could not bring this prosecution in her name.

On June 13th, 1836, a law was passed that provided that on complaint made by the overseers of the district to any one magistrate of the county that a man had separated himself from his wife without reasonable cause or had deserted his children, a warrant issue authorizing the overseers to take and seize so much of the goods and chattels and receive so much of the rents and profits of the real estate of such man (or woman for that matter for the female of the species is mentioned in the act) as should be sufficient to provide for such wife, and to maintain and bring us such children; and in case insufficient goods are found to take the body of the deserter and commit him to jail. This act like the one of 1812 provided for the overseers simply to seize the goods of the deserter and in default thereof to place him in jail; there was no right of the wife—the real sufferer—to start the proceedings. However, the act of the 13th of April, 1867 took a step forward in that regard and is the act under which practically all of the prosecutions of the present for desertion are brought. Let us see how that act works in practice. Whenever a wife has reason to believe that her marital partner has departed from their accustom abode without the customary intention of returning—and some wives seem to know this intuitively—she may hie herself to the office of the nearest alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, and there make information, under oath or affirmation, that the erstwhile lord of their domicile had abdicted. And by way of parathesis we might add, that any other person may make this information if they so desire, it not being confined to the wife alone. The magistrate then issues a warrant to the sheriff or constable for the arrest of the alleged deserter; and as we noted a few moments ago this fugitive may be arrested within or without the State and brought back for trial.

The act of 1903 makes the desertion a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of $100, and imprisonment for one year, either or both. This fine or imprisonment, however, would not relieve the defendant from any order for support or maintenance imposed upon him, but is in the nature of an additional remedy or punishment. The farthest point distant an erring husband has gotten, to my knowledge with the past few months, and brought back for trial was from a nearby county to Iowa. The cost to the county of bringing him back was in the neighborhood of $200. A rather extravagant husband—to the county.

On the arrest of a deserter a hearing is had, and he is either discharged, or held for the next term of Quarter Sessions Court, and may give bond for his appearance there or go to jail. Usually the latter course is taken.

Under the act of April 27th, 1909, desertion cases may be heard at any time before the regular Quarter Session that the Court may be in session and it is convenient to the Court to hear them, thus giving to the alleged deserter an opportunity to be heard and his case disposed of sooner than previous to this act, and not compelling him to wait for the regular term, which might be ten or twelve weeks hence.

These cases are usually heard by the Court, without a jury, and from its finding there is no appeal. (Commonwealth vs. James 142 Pa. 35). Only the regularity of the proceedings or the record of the case, and not the merits, may be reviewed by the higher court.

On the hearing the Court may and usually does, especially where children are concerned, order a certain sum to be paid by the defendant for the support and maintenance of his wife and children. This sum is based on the property the defendant may have and his earning

ability. The defendant is required to give bond for the faithful compliance with the order of the Court; and is placed in the custody of the Sheriff and committed to jail until he does so.

Even where a person has complied with the order of the Court in so far as to give bond to make the payment, and is not placed in jail, and then failed to make the payment, we have an act of June 15th, 1911, that is effective. This act provided that where an order of the Quarter Sessions Court for support has not been complied with by the person on whom the order has been made, for a period of 30 days, on petition filed an attachment may issue against the person named as having failed to comply with the order of support and the party may be adjudged in contempt of court, and be liable to a jail sentence of six months.

So much for these acts and procedure. Now we ask ourselves: Is that adequate? We should answer in the affirmative if the husband gives the bond as ordered and pays promptly at the stipulated times. But what if he does not? He goes to jail, and there may remain indefinitely, and have ample opportunity to consider the matter carefully and fully, and without being annoyed by the ordinary interruptions in daily life. And it seems to be the natural result that after a man has been confined in jail for several months, he realizes that the responsibilities he shouldered at the time of marriage must be borne.

When we say the convicted deserter may remain in jail indefinitely we mean he can not be discharged under the insolvency act after three months confinement. (Vide Davis Appeal 7 W. N. C.; Com. vs. James 12 Pa. 32.) However, he **may** be discharged at the end of three months time if he convinces the court of his inability to comply with the sentence and is unable to furnish a bond with approved security. Sometimes the deserter is then released on his own recognizance, but is still required to pay the stipulated amount to his wife for her support and maintenance. We recall of a very recent case where the deserter remained in jail about 13 months before the court was convinced he should be allowed his liberty on his own recognizance; and even then he might have remained longer had not circumstances happened to favor him.

While the deserter was in jail he was, in a sense, a nonproducer, and of no pecuniary assistance to his wife; although she could enjoy the knowledge of having placed him where she knew he could not depart without notice to some one. Therefore, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 12th day of June, 1913, passed an act to cover this point, we think the needed link was supplied. This act provides that the imprisonment of the defendant in desertion cases for the want of a bond, be imprisonment at hard labor in a penal or reformatory institution and that 65 a day be paid by the institution to the person designated by the court as the proper recipient of such money. This act when applied would surely tend toward abating desertion, for when a husband learns that he must suffer imprisonment at hard labor, and the wages of his labor go to the support of his wife, he would hesitate, we are sure, before tempting the law of desertion.

This same act provides for the discharge of a convicted deserter in the custody of a probation officer and this latter course may be pursued where the circumstances warrant.

In our judgment these acts called to your attention today are quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of desertion cases. And a strict application of them will, without doubt, bring about the salutary sta-

bility needed to steady wavering husbands, and indelibly impress upon them the advantages of supporting their wives without the supplemental influence of the law.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next on the program will be the Report of the "Work of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County" by Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, of Lincoln University.

BY MRS. CAMERON: I beg to be excused from reading my paper this afternoon, because I consider this a most auspicious time for music, addresses by these able men, complimentary remarks on our delightful convention, and ask that my paper be permitted to pass into the records and I forego the pleasure of standing before you and reading it and give way to men of eloquence and men at whose feet we delight to sit and learn.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN' S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER CO.

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time creeps on space, and in all these years of our work we have been pegging away with the same perplexing problem how to save the dependable children from becoming paupers. Like all movements for the amelioration of humanity's condition the work progresses slowly but a retrospect of the effort shows the results are great. That boundless patience has been required to adjust many difficulties in this field of human activities.

The active membership of our society now numbers 256. During the past year the Directors of Poor have placed in our care 22 additional wards; county Children under care at this date 168; in free homes 118; in boarding homes 50. In this work we have always received the support of our worthy Directors of the Poor, they co-operate with us in every way for the betterment of the children.

In the supplementary department 15 names are recorded. In addition the Judge of our court has committed 8 children to the care of our society from the juvenile court.

There is truly a constant effort to place these little people in an atmosphere where they may develop the God given talents with which they are endowed. One child saved is a victory, but many such children will tell in wondrous effect upon future generations.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will have a Discussion on "Vagrants and Tramps,' by W. P. Whittaker, Director, of Lancaster.

PAPER BY W. P. WHITTAKER.

VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.

Inasmuch as a vagrant is a tramp, and a tramp a vagrant, I shall discuss the subject from the viewpoint of a tramp only.

When Bayard Taylor tramped over Europe, and wrote that charming book, "Views Afoot," he became known to the literary world as the literary tramp. Clifford Johnson did the same when he wrote "Hedge Rows of England," from a personal observation of walking through rural England. Howard Begbie tramped the streets of London as a tramp, and wrote that wonderful book "Twice Born Men," or "Clinical Regeneration" of tramps who were down and out.

For fifty years Bishop Coleman, the good Bishop of Delaware, each year laid aside his clerical vestments for six weeks, and became a tramp, for recreation and human observation. He is known to the church as the religious tramp. Bayard Taylor, Clifford Johnson, Howard Begbie and Bishop Coleman, were useful and influential members of society. The tramps we see upon our highways and in almshouses are parasites of society.

Tramps have been known as a class of the human race for many centuries in every country of the civilized world. Homeless persons roaming about the country as wandering beggars, rogues and vagabonds, existing by immoral and dishonest means, preying upon the public at the public's expense, are nothing new in this twentieth century.

The United States government has never attempted to take a census of the tramp industry, but the authorities upon the subject available say that there are from 80,000 to 100,000 tramps on the road.

This great army of non-productive paupers, beggars and thieves subsist largely upon what it can beg or steal, and is a serious menace to law and order. What to do with the tramps, is as old a question and problem as the tramp himself.

In Prussia as far back as 1800, drastic methods were used to regulate this nuisance, with but little success. Ten thousand were arrested in one year and punished for vagrancy by work house imprisonment.

The best estimate of professional tramps in the German Empire a year ago put the number at 100,000, notwithstanding the rigid enforcement of the laws to suppress the evil.

That the majority of our American tramps are of German birth, or German extraction, would indicate that heredity, acquired in their native land, follows them across the ocean.

My observation leads me to believe that the tramp is a man who prefers life on the road to any other business. Not one tramp in fifty can honestly admit that he is anxious for work or had not a fair chance in life at some time. The fact is, he does not want work, for he hates work and looks upon honest toil with contempt. In his confidential moments he will confess that he is an idler by choice, and not a victim of circumstances.

To the man who hates toil and has no other income, there are but two ways open for an existence. He must either beg or steal to exist. His unfortunate, misguided reasoning is something like this: If I steal, I commit an injury to society; If I beg and receive alms, I injure nobody. Assuming that this philosophy is correct, he asks himself, are there enough charitable and kindly disposed people in the world to support me in an idle life, if I can give them a good excuse for such a life? If this kind of an argument with himself convinces him, then his career to become a professional tramp has commenced.

In theory, society says to the prospective vagabond, there are not enough foolishly benevolent members of our body to feed, clothe and shelter you in a life of useless idleness; but, in fact, it does nothing of the kind. The public should have nothing to do with charity, whether deserving or not, so far as the ordinary tramp is concerned. The public is the tramp's source of supplies, and so long as he can draw upon that supply, he will continue to tramp.

Lancaster county is proud of the fact that it stands first among the 3,000 counties for agricultural wealth. That we also stand first in having more tramps with us than any other rural county in the United States, is nothing to boast of. The secret of this is due to the misplaced charity of our people, by giving the tramp food and shelter such as he receives nowhere else. The only excuse by our well-meaning people for doing this is that they are afraid of the tramp, and unless they treat him well, he will commit some depredation in revenge.

Again, a large element of our farmers seem to feel as if it were a part of their religious duty to feed and care for these ungrateful parasites. Now and then some constable will make a raid upon a colony of tramps and lodge them in jail for vagrancy. In the fall of the year the real knight of the road rather likes this, for he is then sure of food and shelter for the winter, at the expense of the county. I have often thought that if conditions were changed so as to fine the giver of charity to the tramp, whether we would not have better results. I know you will say that that plan would be a drastic remedy for the evil; but desperate cases require desperate remedies to cure them.

Many laws have been enacted from time to time by our State Legislatures, and many suggestions made by those who have studied the tramp nuisance, but the tramp comes and goes all the same.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest a few things which might at least aid in regulating the tramp problem.

First, since a large percentage of the American tramps are of foreign birth or of foreign extraction, a more rigid, exclusive immigration law, with a literary qualification for admission to our country, would eliminate some of the more viciously inclined characters from becoming American tramps and beggars.

Second, that practically all tramps are habitual drunkards is a notorious fact. If there is any inducement under the sun which will make a tramp work now and then, it is to earn a little money to buy rum.

Why not do with them the same as we do with the Indian—put him on the Indian list, forbidding by law, with a severe penalty, the giving or selling of liquor to the tramp and compelling him to disclose where he got it, in case he does get any?

Third, the unmerited charity conferred upon the tramp by well-meaning but misguided charitable persons should cease. You will say in reply to this that the tramp will then be compelled to steal, and becomes a criminal. My answer is that the moment he does that, the law will dispose of him as such.

I am well aware, and fully appreciate the fact, that we all look upon the tramp as an outcast of society, a deplorable specimen of depraved humanity. My paper contains less than a thousand words, yet I have called him a parasite, beggar, vagabond, vagrant, pauper, rogue and criminal. This is the limit in the vocabulary of moral depravity indeed.

Perhaps I am too severe in my arraignment, for we must admit

that the vilest tramp is, after all, a human being, the same as you and I. He may be ever so disreputable, ragged and unkept on the outside; within his dirty bosom there is the never-dying spark of immortality, that will live when his earthly career of tramping is no more. So I beg of you, let us have at least charity enough for him to better his unfortunate and deplorable condition of life, while we have to tolerate his presence with us.

O. H. Lipps, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School was at this time brought to the platform and introduced by President Miller.

REMARKS BY MR. LIPPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I surely have an apology to make. I am very sorry that I was not here to greet you when you came in. I was unavoidably detained at the office by two parties of pupils who arrives, one from Oklahoma and one from Wyoming, and the escort who was with them wanted to catch the next train back, and I happened to be alone in the office just at that time and in the rush in preparing an order for transportation back, etc, I could not get away. Besides that we have two men from the Department of Agriculture here and they came in a moment and were anxious to get away, and that is the reason I was detained. I hope you will pardon me. I wish to take this opportunity of extending to you a cordial invitation at our school. When you have finished with your program we will be glad to show you through the school, through all of the departments that you think will be of interest to you. Our industrial departments are usually the most interesting feature of the school to visit—the shops where we have carpentering, blacksmithing, painting, etc., and the printing shop. I think you will want to see that and the Domestic Departments where girls are taught sewing, etc., and we will be very glad to provide guides for you to take you around, and we hope that you will feel at home and ask any questions that you feel like asking, and we will try to answer them. We feel congratulated and honored with your presence and I assure you that I am only too sorry that I have been able to be present during the entire session.

Mr. Lipps remarks were received with applause.

Another Discussion on "Vagrants and Tramps" was given by J. Harry Myers, of Shirleysburg, Pa.

PAPER BY J. HARRY MYERS.

VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.

The form of the subject, "Vagrants and Tramps," gives one a large latitude in discussion. It does not confine one to any particular phase of the subject. There are several phases, each one of which might profitably employ all the time allotted to me. There is the large question of "causes," and the equally important question of "remedies." I shall give a mere statement of causes and remedies.

I wish to make the legal distinction getween vagrants and tramps. A tramp is a person that wanders about aimlessly. A vagrant is a more dangerous element is society from the legar standpoint. A vagrant is not only an idle and aimless person, but he is also a disorderly person. "The term vagrant is made to embrace rogues and vagabonds, unlicensed peddlers, common prostitues publicly behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, persons making fradulent pretenses to obtain alms, fortune-tellers and such as use any craft or device by

palmistry or otherwise to deceive and impose upon people, persons who willfully or neglect to support their families, so that they become a public charge, persons indecently exposing themselves, and persons escaping from legal confinement." Such is a general notion of what constitutes a tramp or a vagrant.

These two classes constitute in themselves, and are at the basis of, most of the pauperism of the country. While not all those who live below the poverty line belong to either of these classes, yet one is safe in stating that a very large percentage of the ten millions in the United States who are in straitened circumstances spring from these classes. When we consider that about fifteen per cent of the population are living in poverty, we need not wonder that vagrancy is so widespread. If the tramp and the vagrant form the bulk of or the basis for this enormous horde of poverty-stricken people, it is just as true that poverty is the most prolific breeder of tramps and vagrants. It becomes a question then that must elicit our most careful consideration.

The whole question is boiled down to this: What are the causes of and the remedies for this condition of dependence upon the part of the many who are unable or unwilling to support themselves. More than five per cent of our population are today receiving charitable relief of some sort. In a land flowing with milk and money, we need to carefully scrutinize the cause or causes of such a condition.

There are a number of elements which enter into the problem. First of all there is the inborn fact that some are born superior to others, and of course, in harmony with the universal law of "the survival of the fittest" the inferior will go down in the mighty struggle for existence. Not always are the defects that produce inferiority inherent. They may be the result of accident, faulty education, and bad surroundings. Physical heredity, however, constitutes a mighty cause for much of the pauperism and vagrancy.

Prof. Ellwood in his Sociology divides the causes of such conditions into two classes: "Causes outside of the individual" and "causes within the individual." In the first place there are causes over which the individual has absolutely no control. The most superior men from the standpoint of inheritance and training have been caught in the meshes of accident, business failure, and crop failure. Tornadoes and earthquakes have ruined the fortunes of the mighty and thrown them upon the mercy of society. There are times when nature withholds her hand, and in the withholding brings want and agony to a whole community. Again, it is the general opinion that many of the dependents are the product of a defective industrial organization, and economic evils. This fact seems to be well established when we consider that nearly forty per cent of this class is caused through the lack of employment. The introduction of new man-saving machinery, and the employment of women and children, have contributed to this industrial condition. Dangerous occupations and unsanitary conditions have flooded society with human wrecks, maimed and diseased. It is not too extravagant to say that 75 per cent of the classes under discussion is due directly or indirectly to economic and industrial conditions. The cause, of course, many times overlap

Add to this the causes within the individual and one wonders that we have not been swamped with vagrancy. "Physical and mental defects of all sorts, especially those arising from sickness and accident" must be mentioned. Thirty per cent of those applying for aid

are driven to it through temporary or permanentdisability. The fact that there are a million accidents in the United States annually is sufficient explanation for the existence of many dependents. Again, a thorough investigation has made it clear that at least thirty per cent of the poverty of the land is due directly to intemperance. Add to these prolific causes, sexual vice, shiftlessness and laziness, destitute and helpless old age, neglect, crime, dishonesty and ignorance and you have the causes of pauperism and vagrancy.

It is up to the American people to solve these problems or go down with other civilizations of the past. There is not one of these causes that cannot either be entirely removed or minimized. We have noticed that these conditions are due to physical and mental defects on the one hand, and faulty and industrial conditions on the other hand.

The first defect must be removed by legislation that will isolate the defective and make it impossible for them to breed and thus perpetuate the species; by a process of education that will raise men to a higher level of mental efficiency; by the elimination of vice; by the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and by the establishment of industrial justice under which the masses shall receive their just share of God's earth and their productive labor, and the classes swept into oblivion. These are the lines that must be persued in order to prevent an increase in vagrancy that will swamp the community.

While our ultimate aim is the elimination of pauperism and vagrancy yet we must care for these classes until such a time as new conditions shall eliminate them from society. We may never see the day when our social structure shall be thus freed, but we can make our contribution towards its realization, and at the same time reach out a helping hand to them, and make our institutions for their care as comfortable and as uplifting for them as possible while they are with us. Our task to the unfortunate therefore is twofold; it is to help these that knock at our hearts and doors, and at the same time strive to remove as speedily as possible the causes of their existence. While they are here we must heed the Master's wish when He says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The Indian Band again entertained the audience with music.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I will call next Mr. James F. Norris, Supt. of Probation School, Pittsburgh, Pa., to talk on the "Result of Parole Work in Reformatory Institutions."

BY MR. NORRIS.

Mr. Chairman:

I am very anxious to keep what friends I may have in the Convention, and knowing there is a football game on, I am afraid I would lose them all if I should take up your time with what I have to say. I therefore feel like following in the footsteps of Mrs. Cameron.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Mr. Norris is at the head of a new style of institution that he has taken out on the farm. It is a new method and very few of us know very much about it, but if the association will insist on going ahead with the program, all right.

BY MR. MATTHEWS: Mr. President, I move you we put it in print. I am like Prof. Norris, I am anxious to see that football game.

ADDRESS BY JAMES N. NORRIS, SUPT. OF THE THORN HILL SCHOOL.

To me has been assigned the task of discussing the results of our parole system in the Thorn Hill School. Inasmuch as it has just been three years since we received in our school our first consignment of twelve boys it will be readily understood by you all that the boy who has been longest on parole has been on parole too short a time to form a very careful estimate of the results of his parole, and to form a very careful estimate of the results of the training given a boy in the Thorn Hill School.

Since coming here I have thought it wise to change the discussion and present to you some of the salient features of our general plan of parole together with a brief statement of how his parole is earned. All the boys who come to us have been in the hands of the Juvenile Court and in various ways have broken the laws of organized society, we therefore take the grounds that he should earn his way back into the society from which his wrongdoing has excluded him.

We run our institution on the Cottage plan allotting twenty boys to each cottage. This cottage unit of twenty is never broken. In charge of this unit is what we are pleased to call a house father and a house mother. We make this unit so small that these house mothers and fathers do not deal with the children enmass but deal with them as individuals after the same manner as they would deal with their own children in a normal family We maintain a family life and we endeavor to have a great deal of competition as to which family will be the best. Nothing is ever said to them about why they have come to our institution. No mention is ever made of their former associates or of the unfortunate conduct that caused them to come to us. We try to create the atmosphere of a normal home and everything is made to suggest to them that absolute confidence is placed in them and that we all love them and trust them.

That we may have some record of the progress that each boy is making in the institution we receive a daily report from each house Father and each house Mother which gives us a clear cut notion of the conduct of each boy as to what he is doing at his work, what his conduct has been in the cottage and we receive the same from the school indicating what progress he has made there.

The judges commit the boys to our school for no definite period their instructions to us being to keep them until such time as we think them best fitted to return to the freedom of their former conditions, either in their own home or in a foster home. We have an arbitrary play by which a boy must earn twenty - four hundred points in order to make him eligible for parole while we know this is not a good plan we adhere to it for the reason that we have not yet worked out a better one. Assuming that he has made the required progress in the school in his vocational training and in his morals and manners in the home we then send his parole paper to the house Father who is asked to pass his opinion whether this boy in spite of the marks he has made is considered by the house Father to have made sufficient progress to become a self-directing lad under the conditions that we say to the house officer will surround him when he goes home. This report is then carried to the school and the teacher and the principal of the school make up a joint report of his progress and standing in school together with a statement of whether they regard him to have made

sufficient progress to be removed from the custodial care of our institution. From them the report comes to me and from the records in our office I make a face sheet which embodies all these reports and in addition to these give a brief history of the boy's progress in the school and a brief statement of the report made to us of the salient features of the home to which the boy will go. When this is completed we then present this report to our Committee of School and Parole. Each case is carefully considered and this Committee then makes the recommendation and signs the same, setting forth their judgment of what disposition should be made of this child. This recommendation then goes to the Judge of the Juvenile Court and he is asked to approve our recommendation or to make others but this he never does but accepts our recommendation with far too little investigation of why we acted in the way we did.

The occasion for committing a child to our institution is found in the unfitness of the home as is shown in the incompetence and mismanagement of the parents. It seems to me altogether fitting inasmuch as the Judge of the Court passed upon the question which is a mightly serious one of when the child should be removed from the home he should also be put in possession of all the facts in the case as it now presents itself and he should be the Judge of whether the child should be again restored to the home from which he removed it or not.

It is such a serious thing to take a child away from the mother and father who love it and put it in an institution that is always lacking in that fine quality of sympathy and love that only a mother and father can have, that I feel that this important act should have the approval of the Court and that approval should be given only after the Court has put itself in possession of all the facts that we have submitted to our Committee of School and Parole. In other words this duty is so sacred and so fraught with such grave responsibilities that it should be surrounded by every moral and legal safeguard available. Again where homes have been broken down for reasons of poverty and for moral reasons as well and where these homes have been restored to their normal tone, these facts should be immediately put in possession of the committing Judge that he may if he wishes restore the child to the home from which he removed it. I feel in other words, that the jurisdiction of the child should never pass from the Court to the School, that the jurisdiction of the Court should be a continuous performance during the entire period of his detention at any School and we will all hail the day when we have one Judge to preside over our Juvenile Court work who can have the leisure to do this most important and most sacred work with the same precision, with the same care and consideration in each case presented that he would give to a civil case involving a despute to a million dollars. The right of a mother to the possession of her child is a question that is worthy of all the time that is needed to the most careful and the most painstaking investigation that can be made and a consideration of the case that gives less time to the consideration of this case than is needed is bound to bring discredit on our Juvenile Courts and work a harm to the interest of society in general.

On the other hand we must always be careful that a mandlin sympathy does not carry us away and cause us to do an unkind act towards a child, an act that had its birth in kindness, the result of which may be bitter anguish later on. A justice tempered with mercy is always the benevolent act. Harshness and sternness when just may be the tenderest acts of mercy and in later years undoubtedly

bring a rich reward that a tender, though misguided sympathy could never attain.

As so much for this phase of the work I now feel that I might say a few words that might be of advantage—the way which I think boys should be dealt with while on parole. First, while these boys have been with us in our institution we have assigned twenty of them to be cared for and ministered to by a man and his wife and we felt when making up this unit of twenty that if we could only reduce it to the size of a normal family how fine a thing it would have been, but when we consider the man who would be called upon to pay the bill, you will readily understand that this could not be done.

While we have them under our custodial care twenty in a cottage with our cottages so built that the eye of the house parents can be upon them when they are in the kitchen, the dining room, the play room, or the dormitory. I designed a one story cottage so arranged that the house parents can see every boy that may be in the building. How easy a thing it is for a careful supervision. When we put them out on parole scattered all over a county we make the units very much larger, giving one officer several times this number of boys to supervise. This is very wrong and is fraught with great evils to the highest interests of Christian society. The number of boys a parole officer should have under his care should depend, first on the kind of boys he has, whether they need much help or not and upon whether they are widely scattered or ont. This work is again such a sacred task and so important that it is crime againt the interest of society to give an officer more work to do than he can do thoroughly and well. The Courts have assumed control and management of these lads and to do or to permit to be done less than should be done for their welfare will bring discredit upon the Courts. If I could say anything that will influence anyobdy to work to the end that each boy or each girl may have that amount of supervision and direction that is needed when he or she is on parole I shall be very glad. I should say from my experience that an officer should not have over twenty to thirty to oversee. It it were possible to obtain in each community some big brother who has those fine qualities of heart, brain and conscience so blended as to make a real brother and put the lads in charge of these this number might be greatly increased, but men who have the desire and the qualities of mind and heart to act successfully in this capacity are none too abundant.

We frequently hear discussed the question of who should have the jurisdiction of the boy or girl when he leaves the custodial institution and returns to his former home. To me this does not seem a very important question. It may be of advantage to know if the lad's failure is chargeable to the faulty training at the institution or to the neglect of parole supervision after he has left the institution but that is much less important than the salvation of the lad. I feel that he should be under the care both of the probation officer and the parole officers as well, that everybody who can touch the lad and influence him towards righteousness should do this and the lad who has had most help will not have more than he needs.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear from Mr. John G. Orr, of Chambersburg, on "A Quarter of a Century's Experience in the Children's Aid Work."

PAPER BY MR. JOHN G. ORR.

Before I commence the reading of this paper, I want to say that if there is anything in it that will interest you, you will find at the

back part of this building there is a report to which this is a supplement. I will be glad to have you take one of them along with you and see what we are doing up there.

THIRTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE IN CHILDRENS' AID WORK.

About fifty years ago I became a citizen of Carlisle as a stranger having but one acquaintance in it. Ten years later when I removed from the town I knew personally or by sight every one of its adults and very many of its younger people. I come back today to find, with few exceptions, none of these friends and acquaintances and myself almost as much of a stranger on its streets as that day in March, 1865. I had purposes and ambitions for the future, but not even a germ of a thought that I would one day return to read a paper before a convention of Charities on may experience of thirty years in Childrens Aid Work. It proves the little one knows of his future and the little part one has to do with the mission of his life. This work was not of my own choosing, but gradually grew upon me. During these thirty years of my connection with the Childrens' Aid Society of Franklin County I have served as member of the Committee on Admission and Dismission, and with the exception of two or three years, its Chairman, served also part of the time as corresponding secretary, later recording secretary and for twenty-one years as its president. I am therefore familiar with all its work and speak from my personal knowledge.

As the introduction to these experiences I will outline its financial work for the reason that it has been the foundation of its success and has given to it, to an unlimited degree, the confidence of the people of Franklin County whether they have been contributors or not.

The Society was organized June, 1884, chartered July, 1884, and opened its receiving home for children in the October following. It commenced work with nothing of its own but its charter from the Court and its first effort was an appeal for aid which brought a response lond enough to rent and furnish a building and employ a matron and an assistant matron. In 1896 it opened a general hospital, the pioneer one south of Harrisburg in the Cumberland Valley and its continuation to the borders of Tennessee. In 1912 it founded and opened a Home for the Aged which has steadily moved forward in its line of charity. In 1905 its hospital received a separate charter and ranks among the best county hospitals in Pennsylvania, with property, real and personal, valued at $50,000, free from debt. From the opening of this Aid Society it has kept from under the weight of debt, always able to more than meet its expenditures and today owns $25,000 worth of real and personal property, with an endowment fund of $12,000, to be used for the enlargement of its work. This endowment fund has come chiefly from bequests. Its work is largely confined to the county, but it often stretches its helping hand across its borders even into neighboring states and in these years has taken under its shelter and protection 250 children.

Its purpose is to receive friendless and dependent children, place them in families and visit and look after their interests to some extent even beyond their majority. The first child was received from the Directors of the Poor and placed in a family before the receiving home was opened, and later replaced in another family. This ten year old girl is now a woman past forty and resides in a neighboring county. The last admission was a two and one-half year old boy on the 19th of September last. He has no inheritance from his father but disgrace, not even a name, and the mother is about ready to desert him that she may live a life of shame. Between No. 1 of 1884

and No. 250 of 1914 lie the children who will furnish my experiences and will include some who were refused admission. While I have theories of my own and assimilated others, I have learned as others have that theories have to give way to existing conditions and be guided by discretion and good judgment. As I have served in these positions without any pay most of my work was done from my business office, twenty-five years of which was in the management of Valley Spirit, a newspaper published in Chambersburg by John C. and D. A. Orr, and here I may digress to say that the Publicity through this newspaper was a great helping factor. During the summer of 1886, it raised by popular subscription $5,433.07, more than enough to pay for the purchase of the present building and surrounding ground.

To select reminiscences from thirty years experience in a work of charity for friendless children and present them in a paper to be read in fifteen minutes that will interest the hearer and be satisfactory to ones self is somewhat of a task. Experience teaches in this children's work that every one admitted for care and protection is a new problem. While there is much in common new points arise that must be considered. In these incidents of child life that I will relate, I will select those that I believe will be the most helpful to others in similar lines of work, and will use the numbers of the child and not the name.

No. 38.

One morning there came to my office a girl of sixteen, who made inquiry whether I was the president of the Childrens' Home. I replied that I was. She told me where she lived with her aunt, whom I knew, and stated she would no longer stay there and wanted to be taken into the Childrens' Home. I tried to show her it was better to live with her own people than to live with strangeres and finally persuaded her to return. In a week or two she came back still dissatisfied and asked for admission. I admitted her and later found a place for her with a family in the country where she lived until her age limit was reached. She afterwards married and is doing well and one day surprised me with a present of fruits and vegetables of her own raising. This was the only case of the kind of the 250.

Two or three years ago a woman with a six year old boy called at my house and said she had a struggle to make a living on account of her boy and said "If I can get a place for him in the Childrens' Home I can secure plenty of work. I asked "Where are you from?" She named a small village in the county and said she had come to Chambersburg to get work. I asked her name and the name of her boy which she told and I said "That is not your name. Where is the father?" Her reply was, "My husband, the father, has deserted me and I am again married.' I inquired "Where is he?" She said "He has left me also and I am again on the world." I said "If you come to Chambersburg, what about a home?" She replied, "Oh, I have rented a room for $2.00 a week or $2.00 a month, I am not sure which." I inquired "Are your parents living?" She said "Oh yes, there is a family of 21." I said "What is your mother's name?" She replied "Prudence Plum." I suggested that her mother change her name to Abundance Plum. I said "Now as you have two husbands living, between you three you should be able to maintain this child. Go back to the country where you have been living and in a year come to see me and I will give you my answer." The mother and child departed and I have never heard of her since. This was an attempt to shift her burden from her own shoulders to the public that she could live an easier life and likely an immoral one. This is one of the many

cases that come to us from desertion of husband or wife and sometimes of both and there should be some practical legal way devised that these people be made to contribute to the support of their own offspring.

No. 236.

Not long since I was invited by Honorable W. Bush Gillan, Judge of the Juvenile Court to be present on a Saturday morning to hear the evidence in several cases and possibly make some suggestions as to the disposal of the children. A grandfather was accused of ill-treating his grand son and driving him from home. The evidence showed that the twelve year old boy would sleep in livery stables and almost any place but at home. The grandfather admitted severe punishment to the boy for his habits of disobedience and running away. When the case ended I was asked by the Judge if the home would receive him. I replied "No, the boy would require such care and watchfulness that it would be impossible to retain him, except under lock and key." He said "I don't like to send him back to his grandfather and I don't know what to do with him." I said "Commit him to the care of the Childrens' Aid Society and I will take him home." He replied "Do you mean to take the boy to your own home?" I said I would see what I could do with him. He left the court house with me and accompanied me home. After dinner, I said "I am going to town and you go with me." I wanted to meet a man at a horse sale, which I did, and while in conversation with him, my charge disappeared. He was not to be seen, but finally I located him on the top of a freight car with some other boys enjoying the sale. I called to him to come down, which he promptly did and he went with me on my way. Before retiring, I introduced him to the bath tub and he went to bed a cleaner boy than he had been for years. On Sunday morning he went with us to church. After dinner my wife came upstairs leaving him on the porch. I said "He will not be there long." I went down, but the boy was gone. My neighbor across the way called to me "Your boy has gone down the alley." This leads to a lake and here I found my boy with other boys. I asked him if he was ready to go home and without objection he returned with me. At night we again went to church. In the morning I was going away from my home for a while and told my wife to put him to some work. As soon as she left him he left the house and was not to be found. On hearing of his getting away, I said to my wife, you lack experience, and tomorrow I will teach you how to manage him. I searched for him and put the policemen on his trail, but night came and no boy! In the morning I found the boy in bed. I kept the latch key on the porch and he knew where it was and while we slept he used the key and came in. The next morning I took him with me to the stable and got him to work and as I went out one door on an errand the boy went out the other and disappeared. The police were notified, but there was no trace of him. My wife and I went out on a visit in the evening and on my return I went to the cellar to fix the furnace. I was surprised to find the door leading to the cellar open and as I walked in further I found a piece of carpet laid in front of the furnace. I called, but no answer. A search found the boy in the coal pile. I asked how he got in. He replied "I tried the door, but it was locked and a man passing told me to go down the coal shoot." I sent him to the bath room and then to bed and locked his door, so he could only go out through my room and said he should not get up until I called him. The next morning soon after breakfast he was sent to the garden on an errand and again the "Call of the Wild" was upon him and he was off. About ten o'clock that night I was called up by telephone

by the watchman of the C. V. round house. It was a bleak March night. He said "I have a boy who says you turned him out. He will freeze. What shall I do with him?" I said "keep him until morning." He replied "I am not permitted to have any persons around." I asked "Can you send him to my house?" He said he would and he did. Another bath before bed. The next day I kept him upstairs in the room with me. In the afternoon we went to town to meet a woman who had made application for him and who took him to her own home. This was on the following Saturday. I heard nothing from him until Sunday of the following week and on my return from church on that day I found the boy, his new master and a constable awaiting me. His complaint was their inability to control the boy only when they were with him and asked me to take him back, which I did. After they were gone, I said to the boy, "Now will you stay with me or not?" His reply was "I will stay right along." I said "dinner will soon be ready and if you are going away you need not wait for dinner." After dinner he left at the first opportunity and for two or three days I could find no trace of him, when the police notified me they had him in the "cage," and wanted to know what to do with him. I said "keep him until I want him and I will pay his expenses." In a few days he went to the country on a farm where he did good service and where I visited him but in the course of a few months complaints, came that they could no longer keep him and the boy was again before the Court and sent to a state institution. He was a fair scholar, obedient, willing to work, could write a good letter, but the desire to run away he could not control. He was an illegitimate child.

No. 13.

A young girl with some negro blood in her was admitted to the home. She was bright and attractive and a place was found for her in the country. Two or three times her place was changed and finally she came back to us. Her passions were such that she could not be left in the home without a continual watch over her and some disposal had to be made of her. The matron of the hospital finally agreed to take her as a domestic Here she remained for some time, but she had to be kept in day and night and the watch and care was too much of a strain and some other action had to be taken. One of the staff physicians consulted with me about her case and finally it was decided to perform the operation of castration. The girl was then over fifteen years of age. Some weeks afterwards a former resident of the town was on a visit and he concluded to take the girl with him to a distant state. At last accounts she was active in church work and growing into a useful woman. There is talk about the mutilation of the body by many men and women of tender sympathy and laudable intentions, but they must remember the body is often mutilated by amputation of a limb to save a life. Why not make it to save not only a life but a soul?

No. 171.

On a fourth of July morning when patriotic fires were begenning to burn with fervor I had a telephone call "Come to the Court House at once." I promptly responded to find the Steward of the Poor House awaiting me. He said "Three girls have been committed to the poor house and they are too filthy to receive" and he asked that they be taken to the Children's Home. I suggested that he keep them until the following day. When he returned he found they had been cleaned, disinfected and received during his absence. The day following they were received at the Home of the Aid Society. They were likely

girls and soon found family homes in the country. The oldest and youngest continued where they were placed and visitation found them doing well. After several months the middle one was returned with unfavorable reports. I noticed a great physical change had taken place and she was looking and acting like a boy. A light moustache appeared on her lip; her voice no longer was like a girls and she preferred boy's work. She was soon replaced in a family and returned because they could not keep her with the young children. She was again replaced only to be again returned and her habits and conduct were such that she was taken before the Juvenile Court which committed her to a state institution. There a medical examination proved her to be a hermaphrodite. She " was neither man or woman." The authorities changed her sex, she was dressed in boy's clothing, given a boy's name and informed she was no longer a girl. After a short time No. 171 was placed on a farm where my last reports showed her doing well as a boy.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the counsel and help I have received in every way from my Board of Directors. I also commend very heartily the active co-operation the Society has had from the Board of Directors of the Poor of Franklin County. I have been a farmer, a merchant, a banker, a newspaper man but the greatest pleasure I have had in these years outside of my own family, is that which comes from what I have helped to do for the homeless and friendless child; and my convictions grow stronger from my experiences that all successful work of uplift, benevolence and charity must have its foundation on the gospel, whose founder said

"I was hungered and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger and ye took me in;
Naked and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me."

No. 155.

There came to me one afternoon the mother of a girl about nine years of age asking for its admission to the Receiving Home of The Childrens Aid Society. It was the oftrepeated story of separation of husband and wife and the neglected family of children. She was unknown to me and I informed her I would make inquiry into the case and let her know of the decision. On inquiry I learned the mother was employed in a distant part of the county and the child had been left with an aunt for several years. On a visit to the home of the aunt I found her living in an alley or avenue on the second floor of a livery stable. The aunt like many of connection was a simple or feeble-minded woman unfit and incompetent to properly care for the child. The girl was admitted to the Home and for a time made progress to some extent. But her eyes became affected and she was placed in our Hospital and the results were not satisfactory and I removed her to Philadelphia, where under the care of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, she was treated at the Wills Eye Hospital and her condition was greatly improved. From there she was taken to the University of Pennsylvania. In the department where she was placed, much interest was taken in her case on account of its peculiarity and by arrangement of these interested persons she was placed in a private school in the city for children of this class, after having sent them a history of the girl. I visited her while in the school and found her making progress in reading, writing and other branches. With her physical development a new trouble arose and that was her strong sexual desires steadily increasing. After conference and con-

sultation with the medical authorities, she was sterilized and her line of descent was ended.

She is now a young woman of seventeen but is not making such progress in educational and useful lines as was hoped for, but we know she will produce no more of her kind. She continues under our Society's care and protection and we had hoped after eight years of our efforts for her she would have reached a point when she would be of service to herself and of usefulness to her community. How much longer this society will have to care for and protect her is for the future. Such cases should have the protection of the state. Is there a State Institution where a woman of this kind can be placed?

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will have a Discussion on "Dairy, Piggery, and Hennery on Poor Farms" by George W. Ibaugh, Steward of Laurytown Almshouse, Rockport, Pa.

PAPER BY GEORGE W. IBAUGH.

"DAIRY, PIGGERY AND HENNERY ON POOR FARMS."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Convention.

In dealing with this subject, I will present some of my own observations and experiences.

In considering the Dairy, we will look first to the barn. The day of poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, under-ground cow stables has gone, if we are to consider the Dairy as a paying proposition. In order to combat Tuberculosis and other diseases, we should admit to our cow stable all the sunlight possible and give plenty of ventilation, without cold draughts. The stable should be so arranged to admit of easy cleaning and have the fewest possible places for disease germs to hide. This is best accomplished by using steel stanchions and concrete floors with proper drains. There should be a Silo of sufficient capacity to feed the herd.

Let us next consider the cow.

The Dairy on a Poor Farm should produce milk, butter and beef. In other words the cow should be of a type which will produce all of these economically. For this purpose I consider the Holstein the best cow we have at the present time and most of the herd should be Pure Bred. Scrub cows like dark under-ground barns, belong to farming of years ago. The Holstein cow is large, with a deep barrel giving room to consume large quantities of roughage, a good milk producer and dresses well for beef.

Some will ask, should a public institution pay the difference in price for Pure Breds and will they produce enough more to warrant this difference? Let me give you my experience at Laurytown:

We had a herd of 22 cows of the scrub variety and by carefully weighing the milk each day soon found that most of the cows were eating more than they were producing. These non-producers we turned into beef. The Directors authorized me to purchase four Pure Bred Holsteins and some grades. With our Veterinarian, I started to look for these cows and soon found that good grades could not be bought for less than $100.00 to $125.00. We ended our trip by buying nine Pure Bred Holsteins and no grades. In order to show you that this has paid, I will compare four of the best grade cows with four of the Pure Breds for a period of three months. All of these records are taken as soon after freshing as possible:

No. 14 grade, value, $80.00; Produced, 1st month, 935 pounds of milk; second month, 845 pounds of milk; third month, 770 pounds of milk. Total three months, 2,550 pounds of milk, 1062.5 quarts.

No. 22 grade, value $125.00. First month, 1507 pounds of milk;

second month, 1354 pounds of milk; third month, 1331 pounds of milk. Total for three months, 4192 pounds of milk, 1746.6 quarts.

No. 23 grade, value $80.00. First month, 944 pounds of milk; second month, 895 pounds of milk; third month, 848 pounds of milk. Total for three months, 2687 pounds of milk, 1119.5 quarts.

No. 25 grade, value $80.00. First month, 963 pounds of milk; second month, 884 pounds of milk; third month, 843 pounds of milk. Total three months, 2690 pounds, 1120.8 quarts.

No. 2 Marble Johanna Princess, Pure Bred Holstein, cost $350.00. First month, 1783 pounds of milk; second month, 1726 pounds of milk; third month, 1605 pounds of milk. Total three months, 5114 pounds of milk. 2130.8 quarts.

No. 3 Princess Aaggie of Sunny Side, Pure Bred Holstein. Cost $250.00. First month, 1666 pounds of milk; second month, 1618 pounds of milk; third month, 1347 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4631 pounds of milk, 1929.5 quarts.

No. 5, Daisy Clothilde DeKol, Pure Bred Holstein. Cost $235.00. First month, 1561 ponds of milk; second month, 1392 pounds of milk; third month, 1299 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4252 pounds of milk, 1750.8 quarts.

No. 11, Yucca Colthilde DeKol. Pure Bred Holstein. Cost $325.00. First month 1475 pounds of milk; second month, 1406 pounds of milk; third month, 1441 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4311 pounds of milk, 180018 quarts.

Total four Pure Bred Holsteins, three months, 18,319 pounds; 7632.9 quarts. Total four grades, 12,119 pounds, 5049.5 quarts. Difference in favor of Pure Breds 6200 pounds, 2583.4 quarts.

This at 5 cents per quart gives a difference of $129.15 in return from Pure Bred Cows.

Cost of four Pure Bred Holsteins, $1,160.00. Value of three heifers and one bull calves 3 days old, $335.00. Present cost, $725.00.

Value of four grades, $365.00. Value of four calves, 3 days old, $4.00. Present cost of grades, $361.00.

Difference in cost of four Pure Bred Holsteins, $364.00.

Interest on this difference, three months at six per cent., $7.28. Difference in grain fed Pure Breds, 2066 pounds, $33.94. Difference in hay and silage, $14.72. Difference in cost of production of Pure Breds $55.94.

Difference in milk production, $129.15. Difference in cost of milk production, $55.94. Profit in favor of Pure Breds, $73.21.

You can see by these figures that so far Pure Bred Holsteins with us are proving of greater value than grades. Some of our best grades will be kept and from these we will produce both milk and beef.

Another very important factor is the care of the Dairy and with us the help question is a problem. Up until last spring we had depended entirely on pauper labor to look after the cows. This has been a constant source of loss for years. A Dairyman with the same cows by feeding properly doubled the production. Some of the cows we have weeded out and killed had good dairy points but had no doubt been ruined by this class of labor. Proper feeding and cleanliness are of such importance about a dairy that it does not pay to trust to the class of paupers which we draw from the Coal Region.

The same general principals will apply to the Piggery. A poor farm should not only be able to produce most of the pork consumed, but should supply the neighboring farmers with good thrifty pigs. Here again one distince breed should be kept and mostly full bred. Warm dry quarters should be furnished for a pig will not thrive if

kept where it is damp. Feeding is a very important item and should be entrusted to some one who understands the needs of a growing pig. With us the help question is still a problem. We depend on three inmates to look after the pigs and are not getting the results we should. We are planning and in the near future hope to have our Piggery on the same footing as the Dairy.

The Hennery should be made one of the most important departments on every Poor Farm. There is probably no source of food that can be produced as cheaply as eggs and poultry. Up to date houses will increase the possibility of cheap production and give the fowls a better opportunity to show their ability than the old style of houses.

A breed should be selected which meets the requirements and there are so many breeds that none can be classed as best. Care and management are of greater importance than the particular breed. There should however, be some one breed and then aim to make it better.

We can see by the results obtained during the egg-laying competitions that it no longer pays to house the common dung-hill fowl. We have selected the Barred Plymouth Rock as best suited to our needs and hope by another year to have a large flock of these. I believe that every farm belonging to a Public Institution should be a Model Farm. It should be so managed as to be an example for the farmers in the community. To do this and to get the best paying results, sufficient help of the best procurable should be furnished. The stock should be of the best and so managed as to not only be profitable but excellent individuals of the different breeds selected. Any change or improvement that a board of directors decide upon is bound to be met with criticism by some of the tax payers. If the farm is not paying we get the same thing. There is no excuse for maintaining unprofitable stock on any farm.

Music by the Indian Band.

Mr. I. N. Dixon read the following paper on "Asylum Building:"

PAPER BY MR. I. N. DIXON.
"ASYLUM BUILDING."

Paper by Director I. N. Dixon, Read at the Annual Convention of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Pa., Week of October 4.

Mr. President, Members of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject assigned me on our regular program, namely, "Municipal Housekeeping," is so foreign to my experience in rural life and the needs of the great county I have the honor in part to represent, that I have changed it to "Asylum Building," owing to the desperate straits into which counties outside of the large cities have been driven.

As necessity knows no law, and being confronted by duty, I have offended against the committee on program and beg its pardon.

Speaking for a county of a quarter million inhabitants engaged in agricultural, industrial and mining pursuits, whose population is cosmopolitan, and whose social conditions reflect the ever-changing waves of prosperity, I can say that our condition in Westmoreland is well nigh intolerable!

We are told that the large institutions for the indigent and the criminal insane are over-crowded. Whether conditions are as bad as painted or not, we do not know, but we **do** know the many cases of violently insane have been refused admission and dumped upon us, which we had neither the disposition nor power to turn adrift.

The state by most liberal appropriations to charitable institutions

has a right to expect that these sadly afflicted wards of the Commonwealth should have at least room to lie down to sleep, their only blessing, overtakes them. Our department for the insane is crowded to almost suffocation our condition is exasperating to those in charge and deplorable to our people who are ready to help.

The multiplied channels through which the process of building charitable institutions must pass, anyone of which has the power and generally the faculty of obstruction, renders the progress slow and in our case seems to have side-tracked it altogether. The prod from the State Board of Charities seems as impotent, as the periodical findings of the grand jury. The former is administered with a sigh and the latter is filed in some unfrequented pigeon-hole at the court house!

Much of the hesitation over a single county building a hospital for the insane is caused by the feeling that exists as to the **State's** duty in the premises. The existence of corporations employing large numbers of men renders charitable institutions necessary and these corporations pay large sums of money into the State treasury as well as into the local treasury. It is urged, and with considerable force, that the State should make liberal appropriations toward the building of asylums for indigent and criminal insane. The incoming of foreign population incident to the expansion of our industrial enterprises has resulted in crowding our institutions of charity and the ethics of business would suggest that the State's charity should replenish the fields from which the tax gatherer collects most bountifully. Aside from the equities this would place these institutions in the midst of the friends of the unfortunates and lessen the bitterness that distance gives to separation.

The counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Fayette have a population aggregating a million. They are the heaviest producers of coke and bituminous coal in the state. Almost fifty per cent of their population is foreign born. A large amount of the pauperism is the result of injuries sustained in the mines and mills long before a competency is secured. The unfortunates become a charge on charities! Aliens of the criminal class, convicted of high crimes, are predisposed to real or assimilated insanity. Our list of criminal insane is growing with alarming rapidity. A separate institution for their care and keeping should be provided and this could best be accomplished by the counties named joining forces. Better facilities could be secured and a saving of money would result.

I hope that what I have said will be regarded as a mere suggestion, whose purpose is to provoke discussion. With us at home, providing for our insane has become a burning question. Our neighboring counties are drifting toward the same obstacles so that if our condition does not inspire discussion and thought, it must awaken fear. Our superintendent and minor officials are highly complimented for their considerate care and attention. But neither care, sympathy or consideration can bridge our difficulties. The demand for aid has outrun our capacity to help and our situation is fast becoming a reflection on the finer precepts of humanity!

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you.

"MUNICIPAL HOUSE-KEEPING."

By T. C. WHITE, MERCER, PENNSYLVANIA.

There are many different kinds of Municipal houses or homes; there are Municipal city Hospitals and other Municipal Institutions, but the house I wish to discuss today is a Municipal County Home. A home for the indigent poor and insane of our Counties, supported

by the taxpayers of the County or City, which ever it may be, and open to inspection at all times.

First let us view it from the standpoint of a Director of the Poor, who has the good of the taxpayer on the one hand and the unfortunate on the other; he tries to select a house keeper for this house; let us see what he needs, to keep a house open for the admission of all classes of humanity. There you will find the deserving poor, the cripple, the inebriate, the thief, the liar, the sluggard, feeble-minded, the tattler, the skeamer and the disturber all thrown together, and in many Counties of our State the Insane are under the same management.

What a task confronts the Director of the Poor, no one knows, until he tries it. He has his constitutence to please; his office is an elective one and carries with it certain obligations, which he through courtesy must entertain, perhaps this may come from some one who has visited the home and knows nothing of the requirements of such a house. After he has been canvased by all his friends he makes a selection, and let us congratulate him on making a good selection, one qualified to fill the position; for who of us if it was a business proposition would select one that was not qualified to fill such a position, and let me say here that the business principal that will apply to one will apply to the other

But in public affairs it frequently occurs that the one selected is totally unqualified for the position to which he has aspired, or in other words, he is not as large as the job, and then there goes out a cry over the County, telling of the failure, of missed-placed hopes, of betrayed confidence, condemning him in every way when everybody knew that he was not large enough for the job.

We should act wisely in the matter of selecting a house-keeper, we should take the position and fit a man to it, and not try to take a man and make the position fit him.

If it is to be the keeper of a Municipal House, to make a successful keeper, he should have the following qualifications: A business man, a farmer, a judge of live stock, a mechanic, a good dairyman, a financier, know something of the Poor Laws, know enough about medicine to give first aid in case of injuries, his heart should beat under the Fifth Rib for those unfortunates who come under his care. He should be a man of will power, firm, but gentle; and above all strictly temperate in his habits, for under no circumstances should any man be appointed a keeper of a house who is intemperate.

We have had many scandals and even murder in some of our Municipal Homes in this State, through the drink habit. He should be an organizer, for without organization no one can successfully manage a home.

The Matron should possess many, if not all, of the qualifications of the Superintendent, together with being a No. 1 house keeper in the true sense of the word.

Having considered the qualifications of the Keepers, let us pass on to what has to be kept.

In most of our Counties large and up-to-date houses have been built, in others large and substantial buildings have been erected, but are not up-to-date in convenience, causing many unnecessary steps to the Superintendent and Matron to oversee the different department, but these difficulties are being corrected as fast as the financial conditions will allow.

In these Homes the Superintendent and Matron find all kinds of people, in fact almost all nationalities, men and women who have been in every walk of life. Here you find on the books that grand-

fathers died in the home, fathers died in the home, and now you have the sons or daughters in the home. It seems that it has gotten into their blood that after they have spent most of their lives in riotous living, they will then go to the home, there to die.

You have all classes of humanity to contend with and to govern, feed and cloth; you have the inmate who wishes to lend a hand in whatever way he is able, who takes an interest in the home; you find the grumbler and the fault-finder, the glutten, the dispeptic, the untidy, the profane and the intemperant.

Now these have to be governed, and there must be order, there must be rules and they must be enforced.

Hired help is another proposition that cannot be overlooked. To keep such a home clean and tidy you must employ a bright, tidy and intelligent class of employees, who realize their responsibility in life, who take an interest in their work, who can see what there is to be done, and then willingly does it. The keeper must furnish the employees, good and comfortable rooms, removed as far as possible from the home people, so that the employees may get their rest and not be disturbed at night; he should make it as home-like as possible for the employees, to keep and maintain the high and right class, that such a home demands. Here the rules and regulations of such a house should be strictly observed, for without dicipline and order among employees, the management will be a failure. The employees should not alone observe the rules of the house but should help to enforce them.

Another important feature of Municipal House-keeping is punctuality; there should be a set time for all things, and everything done on time. There should be an hour set for rising and retiring, also a regular time for meals and all other things pertaining to the home.

Good ventilation in a home is another proposition a Superintendent will have to encounter; some person will perhaps want windows up and another will want them down, but cleanliness and good ventilation are very essential to the good of the inmates, and one that the Superintendent and Matron should insist on being observed.

In the home there should be some one to administer to the wants of the sick and dying, and he should have some practical knowledge of the kind of work he is required to do, for in all these homes are all kinds of ailments, both physical, mental and moral. And a physician has a grand field in which to work, he ran relieve the physical needs, and at the same time if he is the kind of a man that he should be, and feels his responsibility, he can often speak a few words that will bring cheer and gladness to many a weary and needy soul.

We now come to food. This should consist of plain wholesome, well cooked food, prepared in a clean way and placed before the inmates in as appetizing manner as possible. It should consist of bread and butter for breakfast and supper, together with coffee, tea or milk; for dinner it should be boiled meat and vegetables from off the farm, this should be varied from time to time. Mush and milk and rolled oats and milk are a very good diet, tomatoes, lettuce, together with peas and beans should be given. The fruit raised on the farm could be given for supper and used in various ways.

There should be a provision made for sick and bed patients, where they could be given a diet suitable to their needs, prepared and served on trays.

This home should be on a farm large enough to furnish feed for dairy and farm teams, also furnish as much of the food supply for

the inmates as possible; it should supply all fruits and vegetables consumed in home and at the same time give employment to as many of the inmates as are physically able to work out, and those who are not able to work out on the farm, should be employed about the house at whatever they can do, for nothing broods discontment like idleness.

We now come to the dairy. This should be developed to the highest point of production, as butter and milk are two very essential items in the supply of a home.

There should be attention given to the hogs as they contribute largely to the supply in meat and lard, and can be made to consume all refuse from dining room and kitchen.

At the home the raising of poultry should come in for full amount of attention, as it affords a revenue that should not be overlooked, both in eggs and in meat, which are so essential in the home. It can be looked after by some of the inmates, as each man can be found a place he can fill, if the keeper makes a study of his people.

In the home there should be some kind of amusement for the inmates. There should be religious services conducted on Sabbath, and prayer service during the week.

This home should not differ any from a well regulated farm, only on a larger scale, for no business principal that will apply to an up-to-date farm but what will apply to this home.

The nearer to home life you make it, the nearer you have solved the problem, both to the taxpayer, the Superintendent, Matron and the Inmates.

After adjournment, Superintendent Lipps of the Indiana School escorted the members through the various departments which were interesting to all. From there the members of the convention witnessed the game of football on Indian football field, after which the members were taken by trolley for a sight-seeing trip through Carlisle, to Mollie Pitcher's grave, and to Mount Holly Springs the famous watering place, and return.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

President Miller called the meeting to order and announced a Duet by Miss Lena Wenger and Charles Goodyear, both of Carlisle. They sang very effectively, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say" by Rathburn, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The first paper of tonight will be the "Custodial Care and Surgical Operation for Deficient Men and Women", by Dr. Martin P. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-minded, school, Elwyn, Pa.

PAPER BY DR. MARTIN P. BARR.

CUSTODIAL CARE AND SURGICAL OPERATION FOR DEFICIENT MEN AND WOMEN, By MARTIN W. BARR, M. D., Chief Physician Pennsylvania Training School for F. M. C., Elywn, Pa.

Probably no subjects have, within the last decade, given rise to opinions more widely diverse than have the enforcement of eugenic marriages and the sequestration and sterilization of mental defectives.

The laudation of these, in the most extravagant terms, by some, and the equally bitter decrial by others, both show ignorance of true conditions; conditions which should be viewed equally from a com-

mon sense stand-point. The guide to this is the fact now made prominent, that every community has feeble-minded members unprotected and at large.

Now the law of life, inexorable as death itself, must be obeyed; and can neither be broken nor evaded. If defectives are allowed unrestrained marriage or free cohabitation, the consequent social devastation, as entire as that of a hurricane, must be inevitable, leaving behind, ruined homes and Living Death where Living Life should be.

After all, these Children of a Day— for so they are even though they have passed the meridian of life, with no past, no future and only the present theirs—are only human, and passion unguarded by normal intelligence leaps, as does any other predatory animal, to the imperfous call of sexual desire.

What is needed is to educate the public to such a realization of this, that society will not only co-operate with charity in the care of the helpless, but will demand for itself, protection from contamination and infusion of impure blood.

Charitable societies may try to reclaim unfortunates, especially women, when once they fall, but can **never** place them where they were before, or restore what they have lost. These stand in the pillory of their own **past** lives and can never alter their **present** state. For them, all the tears of the river Cocytus or the sighs of the river Acheron avail nothing.

In a study of harlots numbering 424—80 per cent. plus, were found to be distinctly imbecile, their mental age never exceeding twelve years. The 20 per cent. adjudged normal were found to be unable to carry on a consecutive conversation, and, never reading papers or books, were absolutely ignorant of the ordinary topics of the day. A large majority of the whole had contracted vereneal diseases, and were pronounced alcoholics and drug fiends.

Recently my attention was called to a family in which there were 22 imbecile children, both parents being feeble-minded; and to another where there were 18 idiot children—also of defective parents —the community in which these latter lived, taking pride in exhibiting them as curiosities. Surely some one should have suggested that these cases required surgical as well as custodial aid; yet no steps had been taken to such end

In two studies made in the Juvenile Court, the first, numbering 759, shows 75 per cent. imbecile. In the second, out of 728 cases, 47 per cent. were also found to be imbecile beyond a peradventure, their mental ages ranging from 7 1-2 to 11. Of these, over 50 per cent were suffering from venereal diseases.

At a hearing in court where it was shown desirable to retain within an institution, the sister of a harlot, a feeble-minded girl of fairly attractive personality with exaggerated sexual impulses, the judge felt that she should be discharged to give place to another, but, as she was only 18 years of age, he, after consideration, ordered her detained for a year or two longer. He would not agree to indeterminate sequestration, and even when urged that for the sake of posterity it was best to retain her permanently, he replied that that could not be considered; as on that plea many persons could be separated from the world entirely.

And well they might be, when we consider that the State of Pennsylvania alone numbers over fifteen thousand avowed imbeciles, an increase of over five thousand in a very few years; of these less than three thousand are cared for in institutions at a cost to the State of $627,255 per year.

The courts simply do not go far enough back; they fail in that they do not reach the inception—the root of the matter. They often punish without careful investigation of the causes from which criminal instinct springs—the environment, family history, inherited tendencies, physical disability and that susceptibility to suggestion which makes them the ready tools of the vicious.

In the case of Roland Pennington, tried in Media last June, for aiding in the murder of a man, it was proven that the boy although almost twenty in actual age, yet coming from a neurotic stock, with three first cousins imbecile, had mentally only attained some 11 or 12 years; still he was adjudged responsible, and murder in the first degree was the verdict.

Is it not a poor law that first permits a person to commit a crime, and then punishes him for it, not recognizing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?

Pennington had sufficient intelligence to comprehend the enormity of the deed but, susceptible to suggestion in exaggerated degree, he had not sufficient inhibition to resist the volitional act.

Early recognition of his mental defect, and separation would have protected him alike from tempter and temptation.

Of those confined in penal institutions, at least 40 per cent. are feeble-minded, and crime increases naturally with the unrestrained increase of such authors, misnamed criminals.

Reports of last year show no less than 9,000 murders committed in the United States alone!

Among many homicides noted throughout the world within the last century, many high in authority have been the victims: three presidents of the United States; twenty royal personages; sixteen viceroys, premiers, presidents of South American republics, etc., and some thirty-two attempted assassinations of kings, presidents and governors were frustrated.

What might not humanity have gained had the mentally unbalanced perpetrators been recognized and sequestrated in youth—protected from the world, and the world from them?

In the year 1893 in one hundred American cities, presenting a population of fourteen millions, there were 2,100 suicides; in 1903 one hundred cities, numbering eighteen millions, show suicides 3,500; in 1912 in one hundred cities aggregating twenty-three millions, the suicides were 4,400.

In this is noted a doubling of numbers in less than twenty years; and an undoubted increase of degeneracy in this decrease of courage and self-hood.

The percentage of mental defect among the foreign element in the city of New York, where our immigrants are mainly admitted, is 2.48 times greater than that of the native-born. A study made there in 1912, of the alien insane and feeble-minded cared for in the state hospitals, shows no less than 13,163 foreign-born patients.

For these, at a cost of $262 per capita, the annual expenditure amounted to $3,448,706, and as the average hospital age is eleven years, the sum of $37,935,766 will have been paid by the state at the end of that period for the care of mentally defective and diseased aliens.

Throughout the entire United States no less than $94,000,000 is annually spent in the care of the insane, and $90,000,000 for the feeble-minded; making a total of $184,000,000 expended yearly upon our ever-increasing helpless population.

From this brief scanning of statistics, one cannot fail to recognize the necessity for the enforcement of measures which experience has

demonstrated as absolutely needful steps toward prevention, viz: the Sequestration, Separation and Asexualization of degenerates, and further revision of Marriage Laws.

Sequestration protects society from contamination and removes the defective from a world where he is forever misunderstood and driven backward—be it in the home, the school or in business circles —wherever he is brought into competition with normal people.

In order to effectually accomplish these aims, Sequestration must be permanent, otherwise the trained imbecile is a greater menace to society than is the untrained, in that with latent powers and talents developed to the point of concealing defect, he is no longer recognized, and has opened to him a larger field for the indulgence of emotional or criminal instincts.

Training Schools for defectives, without the protection of permanent sequestration, find themselves often twice defeated in the aim of preventing increase and lessening crime; and by the loss of their trained laborers aiding in self-support and in the care of the helpless. For this evil, legislation offers no remedy, no state in the Union providing for indeterminate sequestration.

Separation, first, of normal from backward children in the schools; second, the massing in classes those of similar mental capacity, that they may be trained in occupations proven possible for them—industrial, manual or intellectual—such as farm and house work, shoe-making, carpentry, dress-making, painting or printing, in these aiding also in living expenses.

Asexualization has at last won its way to legal recognition as the only assured means of dealing with present numbers, not only preventing increase but by lessening the exaggerated sexual impulses, contributing to the happiness of the individual, thus insuring a certain amount of freedom in home or community life.

In this matter the past decade seems to present a new trend of thought, in that what was formerly termed brutality, is beginning to be viewed as the truest safe-guarding of the innocent, and the preservation of Nations from racial degeneracy. Some 12 states have concurred in affirming the necessity for sterilization; Indiana leading the way in finally gaining the endorsement of legislative action, in which Pennsylvania had thrice been defeated.

The application of the principle in these states cannot fail to correct prejudice and misunderstanding in the mind of the general public, making clear the nature and simplicity of operation, involving no danger and almost no discomfort to the subject, and insuring benefit to all.

The removal of the organs is not always essential, but is to be preferred as giving absolute security, and when performed upon youth, desire almost entirely ceases, or at least is held in reasonable obeyance.

There is no reason why the operation should not be so safe-guarded as to prevent license It should be permissible only after study of and testing by accredited alienists and surgeons, and this is best attained in the grouping of numbers by separation and segregation.

In the reconsideration of Marriage Laws, progress is also shown in that a large majority of states—some 38—make proven defect in either or both parties, a nullification of marriage; but none as yet require for obtaining a marriage license a certificate exhibiting a clean bill of health for two generations back; notwithstanding the large number of cases recorded, showing the reappearance of unsuspected defect, usually intensified, in the third or fourth generation.

It has been urged that stringency of marriage laws would encourage vice; but why not make illicit cohabitation with a defective a penal offense, as does the "Mental Deficiency Act" recently brought into operation in England?

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant that shall bring a consensus throughout the Union, regarding the prevention of procreation by the unfit, as absolutely necessary to stem the tide that is polluting the race.

(Applause.)

Messrs. Archie Ruggles, Charles Goodyear, Reed Mower and Hugh R. Miller sang a quartette, "Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman," by Offenbach. The quartette was greatly enjoyed by all.

As an encore the quartette sang Brahm's "Lullaby."

Mr. W. W. Stamm, Executive Secretary of the Association of the Blind, of Pittsburgh, gave the following Illustrated Address on "Pennsylvania's Duty to its Blind." Mr. Stamm during this address gave a description of the industrial work by the blind through the use of lantern slides, which were quite interesting and were enjoyed by all present.

ADDRESS BY W. W. STAMM.
PENNSYLVANIA'S DUTY TO IT'S BLIND.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Every person with sight recognizes a duty, or at least feels a sympathy for a blind man, woman or child. Oh, yes, we have dropped coins to the aggregate of many dollars into the tincups of the blind man we have seen for years at the most prominent street corner of the city from which we came. And, just as often, we have gone on our way rejoicing and with self-satisfied complacency because we thought we had done our duty.

We did our duty, possibly, as we saw it. But there is a different side to the story. Only a few days ago, I spoke to one of the most successful blind business men in the state of Pennsylvania—a man who started with nothing but who, after learning to tune pianos, used his money to good advantage in successively large real estate deals and who now owns one of the finest homes in the most exclusive sections of Pittsburgh and is conducting a piano business along with other business. This man was deploring the distorted idea the public has of the capabilities of the blind.

"The public must recast and reconstruct its entire ideas regarding the blind," he said. "They have a false idea of the real blind man or blind woman of any worth because such successful persons while compelling momentary admiration on account of their having overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles, are not often long remembered. But the fellow who sits on the street corner, making the best, or the worst of his affliction, creates a vivid impression on the mind of the passerby and is thought of frequently. He moulds public opinion toward a class of blind which is small in comparison with the several thousand sightless folks in this state, who have as much self respect as any person who sees."

This man's complaint is typical. There are in Pennsylvania, according to the Government census of 1910, nearly 6,000 blind persons. Nearly six thousand pairs of sightless eyes are turned toward their more fortunate seeing brethren and pleading for the opportunity to do something—to be considered as normal and to act just as seeing people except that they do so under a terrible handicap. A handful, comparatively, have their ambitions gratified through the Pennsyl-

vania Association for the Blind which has aided possibly 200 persons in different parts of the state to become at least partially self-supporting.

Of this small army of sightless men, women and children in Pennsylvania, nearly half are needlessly blind. Industrial accidents, improper care during sickness, Fourth of July accidents, have been the cause of many cases of blindness but the horrible appalling feature of our study of the figures is that from one-sixth to one-eighth of the six thousand have been born blind! Think of it! A thousand born blind just because somebody blundered. Somebody didn't do his duty. Some doctor, some nurse or more likely some mid-wife, who didn't know her business, looked at a case of "Only babies' sore eyes" and permitted the child to go irrevocably blind. True, the fault often came before birth, because of the diseased condition of one or both parents but even despite the worst case of such poisonous condition these little eyes might have seen the attending physician or midwife used a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate in the babies eyes to kill the infection.

Pennsylvania did awaken to its duty as a State in respect to such cases at the last session of the Legislature when a bill passed making it a criminal offense not to report cases of Ophthalmia Neonetorum within 24 hours. Like many of the good laws on our statute books it is more ornamental than useful but Daulpin County recently took the lead in causing the arrest and imprisonment for 30 days of a mid-wife, who failed to report a case of babies' sore eyes, which later resulted in blindness.

Will 30 days in the jail restore that little one's sight? Will its heart broken parents get any comfort out of the woman's imprisonment? I do not think so. But, setting aside the awfully pathetic and sentimental side of this blind baby's case and that of a thousand other needlessly blind from the same cause, it is a matter of tremendous economic importance to the state to see that laws looking toward the conservation of vision are not only made but rigerously enforced.

Conservative estimates place the cost of educating and maintaining a child born blind from birth to maturity at $5,000 and this figure is not too large. Suppose, then, that the State of Pennsylvania has been put, or will be put to the expense of educating and maintaining 1,000 blind children at $5,000 each. What does it mean? It simply means that the state is paying $5,000,000 because some physicians and some mid-wives did not measure up their responsibilities.

From the coldly economic standpoint, therefore, the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind contends that to prevent blindness is a tremendous saving to the finances of the state to say nothing of the effect upon the blinded person, his relatives and friends. To prevent loss of sight, either at birth or by the installation of safety devices in factories, or by keeping away from children dangerous toys such as guns and pistols, is the manifest duty of every citizen of the state. It should be a hobby of social workers, whether they be interested in other lines of social service or not. Such an interest in our fellow man is better than all the tin cup sympathy we can bestow in many years.

The blind do not want your sympathy. They want work. They are praying for something to do to make that never ending night, that eternal darkness, a little brighter. Some of you may have passed through a period of several weeks or months enforced idleness. Those who have will never forget the experience. It is awful. But what are a few weeks or months to a life of idleness in the dark? That

is what many of the 6,000 blind in Pennsylvania are facing now because the public, the social organizations, and the state itself has not seen its duty or performed it.

To provide profitable employment for blind men and women is part of the functions of the association of which I am proud to be the secretary. That association is an organization, separate and distinct from the two splendid schools for the blind in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but its work is closely allied to the schools.

We stand in the position of the "older brother" or the "helping hand" to the graduate from the schools for the blind. After years of the most careful training and instruction sightless boys and girls come from two great institutions—not asylums, if you please—prepared to prove that they are capable of doing really practical work.

You, the public, shrug your shoulder and mentally say, "Theoretical." "Blind people can't do anything worth while." Nonsense, I say. The graduate who left school a few months before becomes hopelessly discouraged because he has met with the cold shoulder everywhere. In such cases, our association has been able to aid a number of blind men and blind women. It has been the connecting link between the employer and the blind, or it has become the employer and has taken the product of the sightless and disposed of it, thus providing money for the worker and keeping him busy.

But we do not confine our work to graduates of schools. Many of the cases we handle are those of persons who were blinded late in life, or past school age, and they are taught how to do remunerative work, set up in a little store, or otherwise shown how to at least contribute materially toward their support. The state legislature thus far has been very generous to the schools for the blind in appropriating approximately $100,000 per year toward their maintenance but it has fallen down miserably in its duty to their graduates or to those who have been blind after school age, or for the conservation of vision. A mere $2,500 per year, half the cost of educating or maintaining one child born blind, has been appropriated to the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind for the tremendously important work of aiding the aged and infirm blind, prevention of blindness and in providiing remunerative employment for the sightless.

To establish branches of our work in Harrisburg, Reading, Johnstown, Erie and Altoona is part of the plans of the association but to do this means that the state must appropriate at least $50,000 at the next session of the Legislature, of his amount we will ask $10,000 for Prevention of Blindness alone. There is another duty which Pennsylvania owes to the blind but of this I speak with great hesitancy because of its extreme importance and the fact that no satisfactory solution has been formed in other states. This is a pension system for the aged and infirm blind or for those absolutely unable to do anything toward self-help. The details of a pension for the blind are so vital that to avoid imposition on the state, we are gathering data which may result in concrete form in the presentation of bills to state or county authorities later. There is such grave danger of imposition that I feel this matter should be approached with great care as it is quite expensive. In Ohio the pension bill is very unsatisfactory and costs to the various counties $250,000 a year.

Pictures showing actual work done for the blind by Pennsylvania Association. Motion picture film entitled "Toilers in the Dark," taken expressly for the Association in its workshop in Pittsburg.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have tried to point out some of the duties of Pennsylvania toward the blind. Do you agree that the state,



MR. SAMUEL E. GILL.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Member of the State Board of Public Charities, who delivered a very interesting address on the evils of intoxicating drinks to poverty.

the individual or society owes something more than it gives them? If you do, will you help us to give them these few comforts to compensate for their terrible affliction? Will you show your appreciation of sight by joining with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind in being the "older brother" to these benighted brethren and sisters of ours?

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT MILLER: There has been some request for Mr. Francis J. Torrance to say a word on this subject at this point.

By Mr. Torrance:

My attention was first brought to the care of the blind by Dr. Moon and Dr. Fox, of Philadelphia. I have always considered it one of the sweetest charities we have. The work done by the institution which has been reported on by Mr. Stemm is such a practical substantial charity, such a worthy thing, that it appealed to me. It is a most interesting work. I have been able to send some business to them and everyone who comes in touch with the work is so pleased and so impressed with the practicability of it that there is no argument after you become acquainted with it. Any of you who are in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, will be well repaid if you call on both the Institution of the Blind at Bellfield and also the workshop for the blind in the old First Ward School.

The quartette before mentioned rendered another pleasing selection entitled "Santa Lucia" by Rees, accompanied by Miss McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next address is "Relation of Intoxicating Drinks to Poverty, Degeneracy, and Crime" by Samuel E. Gill, Member of the State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

ADDRESS BY MR. SAMUEL E. GILL.

THE RELATION OF INTOXICATING DRINK TO POVERTY, DEGENERACY AND CRIME.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We might state the relation of intoxicating drink to poverty, degeneracy and crime, in a vast majority of cases, as the relation of parent to child, or the relation of cause to effect. But it may be profitable for us to consider briefly some important facts which lead us to the conclusion that such a relation exists.

First let us see what we mean by intoxicating drink. When we speak of an intoxicating drink we mean a beverage which when taken into the system will intoxicate, or as it is often put, makes one drunk. I much prefer the word intoxicate, for it has a deeper and more precise meaning. The word intoxicate is derived from "toxin," which means poison; so when we speak of an intoxicating drink we mean a poisonous drink, and when we speak of a person as intoxicated we mean one who is poisoned.

It is a matter of common knowledge, and needs no argument to prove that a person who is poisoned is less fit for the duties and activities of life than one who is well and free from the effects of poison. It will be conceded readily that the man who is poisoned frequently, is frequently unfit to perform duty as a wage earner, and the man who is frequently poisoned to the point of helplessness, or insensibility, is the man whom nobody wants to employ and who therefore is likely soon to become, and in fact often does become, a charge upon the public.

The fact that more than forty of the leading railroad companies

in the United States have prohibited their employees from drinking alcoholic beverages, because of the loss of efficiency should be sufficient to arrest the attention of all thoughtful observers. The U. S. Steel Corporation, and other large employers of labor, having made careful investigations of results attained by men who drink and men who are abstainers, have given notice that only abstainers will be given positions and abstainers only will be eligible for promotion. What are some of the reasons why these great corporations have taken this position? Carefully kept records have shown that the man who drinks is more subject to disease and when ill suffers longer than does the abstainer. Hence there is loss of time and wages to the employee and loss of product and profit to the employer. The records of insurance and beneficial societies show that abstainers average only about half as many cases of sickness as drinkers. They also show that in the case of drinkers the average period of illness is fully 50 per cent longer than that of abstainers. (33, Statistics of H. Dillon Gouge, Public Actuary of S. Australia.) But this is not all—Repeated experiments have proven conclusively that even the moderate drinker looses in efficiency when he IS working. Brickmakers, typesetters, telegraphers, book-keepers, laborers, mill men, pedestrians and soldiers, under careful tests have all alike shown losses in efficiency when taking even dietary quantities of alcoholic drinks. The loss varies from seven to forty per cent as against their normal working capacity when without drink. (48, for particulars I refer you to some of the charts of the Scientific Temperance Federation exhibited upon the walls of this room.) House Document No. 1390 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 1910 shows that in that state there were 86,365 arrests for drunkenness, and 20,779 imprisonments for the same offence. These imprisonments varied from 10 to 90 days. If we take even the shortest term we have here a loss of 207,790 working days spent in prison, to say nothing of the longer terms, nothing of the days lost by the more than 65,000 who through arrested, but not imprisoned, yet must have lost an average or two or more days each, and nothing of the loss of time of the other thousands who though intoxicated were not arrested. This too in a state, the population of which is only 3,366,000 or about 1-30 of the total population of the United States.

If we make reasonable allowance for the longer term sentences, say an average of 20 days, and allow two days as indicated above for those arrested, but not sentenced, and apply these figures to the U. S\ we will have, from this cause alone, the enormous amount of 19,367,400 days of lost time, which, at the low average of two dollars per day, would yield the workers the sum of $38,734,800. This tidy sum would go a long way towards relieving the needs of the deserving poor, but it is insignificant when compared with the amount of money spent for drink. The quantity of beer, wine and spirits withdrawn for consumption as shown by the U. S. Reports of Internal Revenue for the year 1913, taken at the retail prices paid by the consumers, amounts to the enormous sum of $2,400,000,000. Enough to build six Panama Canals and 15 Dreadnaught Battle Ships besides. This almost incomprehensible sum, which would relieve from actual want all the worthy poor of the world, is an economic waste and its expenditures for this purpose is the direct cause of at least 50 per cent of all poverty. Some have contended that POVERTY is the CAUSE, and INTOXICATION the EFFECT. I challenge any such person to show me one man who BEGAN drinking BECAUSE he was poor and I will produce ten who BECAME poor BECAUSE of drink. (15.)

We have thus seen that the drink habit is responsible for a vast deal of the poverty which oppresses the people. Poverty forces its victims into the slums, deprives them of air and sunlight, of wholesome food and comfortable homes and clothing. Under such conditions health, vigor, and efficiency are impaired and their children suffer.

Every farmer knows that if he sows poor seed he will reap inferior crops and each succeeding crop, from such seed, will be poorer than the preceeding one. Hence while poverty alone tends to degeneracy that is not all. A poisoned spring sends out a poisoned stream. Parents are the springs from which flow the streams of life from generation to generation. If parents take into their bodies poison which lowers their vigor, efficiency and vitality, their children must suffer in consequence. That degeneracy does result from drinking has been so completely demonstrated that it can no longer be successfully controverted. Dr. Demme of Berne, Switzerland, studied carefully the histories of two groups of families in that city. In one group of ten families the parents were total abstainers. They had 61 children of whom five died in infancy; six were defective; and fifty or (82 per cent) were normal, physically and mentally. In the other group of ten families, the parents were intemperate. They had 57 children of whom twenty-five died in infancy, twenty-two were defective and only ten (or 17.5 per cent) were normal. Dr. McNicholls of New York studied the cases of 20,147 school children. Of this number 6624 had drinking parents. Fifty-three per cent of these children were subnormal and dullards; 13,523 had abstaining parents and only ten per cent of these were subnormal and dullards. Dr. W. C. Sullivan of England studied the life history of the children of 628 mothers and found that 55 per cent of those whose mothers drank, died under two years of age while of the children of sober mothers only 23 per cent died under two years of age. Dr. Taave Laitinen of Helsingfore, Finland, during the years 1903-1909 studied 5,845 families with 20,008 children. He found that the children of abstainers weighed more at birth, developed more rapidly, enjoyed better health and fewer died in infancy. Details of his studies may be seen on some of the charts exhibited. (1,7,8.)

The studies and experiments of Professor C. F. Hodge of Clark University with dogs show some very interesting and impressive facts corresponding closely to facts observed by others in the cases of children. The results may be briefly stated as follows: Of 23 whelps born in four litters to dogs which had been given alcohol with their food, 9 were born dead, 8 were deformed and only 4 were viable and seemingly normal. A pair of normal kennel companions, of the same strain and treated in all respects the same as the above, except that they were not given any alcohol with their food, produced 45 whelps, of which 4 were viable and normal—showing 90.2 per cent normal offspring from the abstaining dogs against 17.4 per cent from the alcoholics. Dr. Henry S Williams, eminent as a physician and author, makes the following statement:

"If additional evidence of the all-pervading influence of alcohol is required, it may be found in the thought-compelling fact that the effects are not limited to the individual who imbibes the alcohol, but may be passed on to his descendants. The offspring of alcoholics show impaired vitality of the most deep seated character, sometimes this impaired vitality is manifested in the non-viability of the offspring; sometimes in deformity; very frequently in nueroses, which may take the severe forms of chorea, inflantile convulsions, epilepsy, or idocy.

In examining into the history of 2554 idiotic, epileptic, hysterical, or weak-minded children in the institution at Bicetre, France, Bourneville found that over 41 per cent had alcoholic parents."

We cannot dismiss this phase of our subject without referring to another important point which has not generally received the attention it deserves, and that is the evil influence of alcohol on sex morality. Fortunately there is a growing interest in sexhygiene. All who have studied the question seriously, know that drink plays a very important part in sensuality, especially in its initial stages, and in the maintenance of prostitution. The New Conscience is everywhere demanding the separation of the use of liquor from the vice resorts even where vice is not being very vigorously repressed. And why? Because it is certain that drink leads to vice and vice to degeneracy and crime.

That a vast majority of crime, especially crimes against the person, has been the result of drink has long been known and frequently pointed out by careful observers. As illustrative of this fact I may point to the records of the Allegheny County Workhouse which show that 90 per cent of all persons committed there were drinkers. The records of the Allegheny County Jail show a like proportion. Other institutions for delinquents in our state report from 50 to 80 per cent of their population as habitual or occasional drinkers. It has not, however, been until comparatively recent years, that the close connection between drinking and degenercy, and crimes, have been shown and widely commented upon. Go into any of our penal institutions and scan the faces of the inmates; mark the abnormal craniums, the peculiar facial expressions. With clouded minds, enfeebled wills and oft times weak physical powers, the results of the sins of the parents, temptations which would be successfully resisted by normal persons, sweep these from their moorings and they drift into crime with all that it entails (45) Dr. Bernardo, that great friend of the London waifs, in his report for 1888 after having carefully tabulated the many thousands of cases which passed through his homes, made this statement: "The astonishing fact emerged (doubly astonishing to me, because I was not then a total abstainer, nor even in sympathy with that movement) that no less than 85 per cent of all the children whom we admitted to the Homes under my care owed their social ruin, and the long train of distresses, to the influence, direct or indirect, of the drinking habits of their parents or grandparents, or other relatives." (Crooker p. 33.) Neither the U. S. government nor our state officials give us any adequate statistics concerning the crimes resulting from drink. In order to obtain them we are dependent upon investigations made by social workers, philanthropists, news bureaus, court records, etc. These are not always complete, or exact, but from them estimates are made which somewhat approximate the actual facts. Based upon such sources of information we catalogue some of the crimes committed in a single year as follows: Nearly three thousand infants are smothered in bed by drunken parents who overlie them in their drunken stupor. About five thousand suicides are caused by strong drink. Nearly one thousand wives are murdered by drunken husbands and approximately nine thousand other murders are caused by drink. Forty thousand wives are robbed of their husbands and two hundred thousand children of their natural protectors. Drink in saloons, dance halls, theaters, beergardens and other resorts sends sixty thousand girls to ruin; girls once as pure and sweet as any daughter of yours or mine. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand persons enter upon a career

of crime each year through the influence of strong drink.

These estimates may at first seem surprising but when we consider that the official records of our own state show that more than 80,000 persons have been remanded to Jails, Penitentiaries, Reform Schools and the Workhouse in a single year they begin to impress us as being very conservative.

Permit me to quote from U. S. Senate Document No. 48 of 1909 the words of Dr. George W. Webster, President of the Illinois State Board of Health. "The alcohol problem is more important than the tuberculosis problem as (1) it costs more lives and more money; (2) it costs the United States over $2,000,000,000 annually; (3) it probably causes directly and indirectly, at least 10 per cent of all deaths in the United States; (4) it predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity at least in rabbies, lessens resistance, leads to an increased mortality in all infectious diseases and after surgical operations; (5) it lessens the power of the individual to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold; (6) it causes a deterioration of the quality of mental work; (7) it diminishes the power to withstand fatigue and lessens the general efficiency of the individual; (8) it is a poison and should be classed as such instead of as a food or stimulant.

Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon Eastern Division U. S. A. in an article in the Medical Record, February 22, 1913, says: "Temperance has become the most important sociological problem of the age. Apart from its bearing upon the health and preservation of the human race, temperance has become a cold blooded business proposition, which is assuming the greatest importance in the commercial world. Professional and business men everywhere are beginning to learn that even the mildest manifestations of the Drink Habit unfit men for the ordinary pursuits of life." And we all know how army men, the Kaiser, Lord Kitchener, our own General F. D. Grant, and hosts of others regard the use of intoxicants.

When we consider all the evil effects arising from the prevalent use of strong drink, it sems unthinkable that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any commonwealth, should be content to go on year after year selling to a few of her citizens the privilege of dispensing to other citizens the poison which is so fruitful of poverty, sickness, imbecility, idiocy, insanity and crime. The National Association of Alienists and Neurologists, at is annual meeting in Chicago, deplored the use of intoxicants and went upon record in favor of the medical profession espousing the cause of temperance and becoming leaders in the enactment of laws for the suppression of the drink habit.

Permit me to recapitulate very briefly:

Alcohol is not a food or a stimulant. It is a narcotic poison. Its use as a beverage is destructive of mental and physical efficiency. Its economic waste far exceeds that of war and pestilence combined. It is responsible, according to very conservative authorities, for 50 per cent of our insane, 60 per cent of our paupers and 70 per cent of our criminals.

I venture the opinion, that the good sense of the American people will not much longer suffer a business to continue, which is derimental not only to all its customers but to the whole community; a business which produces no good results, but only evil, and that continually. We who are brought into contact with the wrecks of humanity caused by the drink traffic, as we minister to the poor, care for the insane and over-see the delinquents, realize as others can

scarcely do, the necessity for the suppression of this great evil and I call upon you as lovers of your fellow men, as patriotic sons and daughters of this grand old commonwealth, to use your utmost powers to banish completely from our state the cause of so much poverty, degeneracy and crime.

(Applause)

SAMUEL E. GILL.

President Miller: We will have an Illustrated Address "The White Plague, the Commonweath's Efficient Means of Arresting the Spread of it." In the absence of Dr. Dixon, who was to give this address, Dr. Hunt will take his place.

Dr. Hunt illustrated his address by the use of lantern slides with which he showed pictures of the various sanatoriums, new methods of ventillation, Dispensary work, etc. etc., which was quite interesting.

ADDRESS BY DR. C. J. HUNT.

"The White Plague, the Commonwealth's Efficient Means of Arresting the Spread of It."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Dr. Dixon regrets very much that he was unable to be present this evening in order to give you the picture which I know he has in mind, probably better than any one else in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to just how to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and the latest methods that are being used in Pennsylvania in order to get control of it.

To Dr. Dixon has been assigned the discussion on methods of arresting the spread of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth. You have already had figures presented to you showing the tremendous numbers of citizens of Pennsylvania who have become the State's wards by reason of mental enfeeblement, poverty and crime. It is fitting that a fourth group should be considered in your deliberation, for it is a well known fact that chronic disease due to transmissible cause unfits for the greater part, those unable to cope with the problems of life.

First, it would seem pertinent to tell you what the tuberculosis problem means in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been estimated that in all of the United States during every year 150,000 deaths from tuberculosis alone. In Pennsylvania it has not been necessary to make estimates. It is impossible under the present method of registration of vital statistics to have a body buried in the Commonwealth without first having the cause of death given by the physician who last treated the case. Based on this accurate mortality record, it is shown that the annual deaths from tuberculosis in Pennsylvania exceed 8,000.

The number of patients in Pennsylvania is more difficult to determine. Despite the great skill which has been developed in establishing a diagnosis and the advanced efforts which are being made through all medical and sociological channels to secure exact records, all of the cases occurring are not reported.

Some years ago, Dr. Phillip of Edinburg, determined that for the purposes of roughly estimating the total number of existing cases it would be safe to state that for every death from tuberculosis there probably existed ten living cases. Using this "rule of the thumb" for the purpose of determination, there must be living in Pennsylvania over 80,000 persons having tuberculosis.

It is a well-known fact that the so-called open case, i. e., the patient who is discharging bacilli with his or her sputum, is the most import-

ant menace to all those in direct and, to a less extent, to those in indirect. It is more important to note that 90 or more per cent of all cases of all ages are the result of more or less intimate relationship between the sick and the well.

The work of prevention would not seem so great a problem were mortality figures alone considered. The full significance is apparent when the relation of each death to those in contact is studied.

It is obvious that the problem of those in immediate contact with the patient is of greatest importance. In a study of 5,033 cases treated in the State's Dispensaries, during 1913, it has been found that each case repesents a family population of 5.4 persons. This means that in Pennsylvania 432,000—nearly a half million—persons either have the disease or are in immediate contact with those having the disease. Without consideration of indirect contacts it is observed how stupendous becomes the problems of prevention.

It is a disease which is so intimately associated with the poor, that the problems of family maintenance, of personal hygiene, and of housing conditions take foremost rank in any methods of prevention which may be devised. It has been determined that not more than 25 per cent of those who die during each year are personally circumstanced to care for themselves or to have others do so, so that they may be without danger to their own family or to the community in which they live.

Making direct application of these factors to the conditions in Pennsylvania, it is evident that we have directly to care for 25 or more per cent of 80,000 cases and the mmediate probabilty of infection of over 100,000 persons.

In developing methods to treat this problem, it has been necessary to realize that each patient is part of the family and, that while in a restricted sense he is to be treated individually, the methods must be of wide and very general application.

In Pennsylvania, the problem has been placed under governmental control, by such means centralizing administration in the most economical way. The plan of organization was made sufficiently comprehensive to take into consideration the nature of the disease, the methods of its spread, its extensive prevalence, and the unfortunate financial and sociological condition of those afflicted.

The plan of work was so designed that a record of all cases of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth should be filed in the archives of the State Department of Health and that all patients who are indigent or in need of assistance are admitted to the service of local agencies of the Department and from there to the State Sanatoria.

It was not until 1907 that a special appropriation was made by legislature for this work. As soon as the funds became available, late in the same year, the first sanatorium was opened and a chain of dispensaries was organized.

In addition to the Dispensary and Sanatoria service, a Traveling Exhibit, with a lecturer and especially instructed nurse attendants, is maintained by the Department. Since the organization, the exhibit has shown in over 125 cities and towns, and during the last three autumns at fourteen County Fairs. Over 500 public lectures and over 200 special lectures to school children, illustrated with appropriate lantern slide pictures, have ben delivered. Instruction of this type has reached over 1,000,000 persons.

By means of the Laboratory service the physicians of the Commonwealth have examined free of charge for the presence of the tubercle

bacillus over 4000 specimens of sputum and, in addition, many other specimens of tissue and fluids from the human body.

These institutions as they exist today are located at points indicated on the diagram. These locations were determined according to the distribution of population, to lines of travel, and, to a less extent, to the general topographic features of the State.

The heavy line across the map indicates the median line of population between the north and south. The median line between the east and west would be represented by a vertical line erected so as to pass through Lebanon.

The great centers of population are located at the beginning of the Ohio River, at Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre and, in less proportion, at Harrisburg.

It is to be noted that the three sanatoria, indicated by keystones, have been built at points convenient both in distance and by transportation facilities to these great centers of population, and also that Hamburg and Cresson are sufficiently remote from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh respectively should these cities ever provide sufficient bed capacity to care for their own cases. Patients residing in scattered and more remote small centers may be economically transported.

The heavy black spot in each county indicates the location of a tuberculosis dispensary, the assignment being made to the larger centers of population for each county. In several of the counties there are more than one, Allegheny County having five and Philadelphia County four.

The dispensaries have two functions, one for the examination of cases to be sent to the sanatorium, the other to guide the treatment and general care of those who for any reason may not be able to leave their homes. Each applicant is carefully examined by the physician in charge and full information as to the history of the case, the probable source of his infection, his environment, occupation, etc. are noted. He is carefully instructed what he must do to improve his own health and is carefully instructed as to the absolute necessity of taking precautions to avoid infecting others. He is supplied with sputum cups and paper napkins and if too poor to purchase the proper nourishment, this is supplied to him in form of milk and oil. During the period from the first day of organization to May 1st, 1914, over 1,800,000 gallons of milk have been distributed.

The dispensaries act as clearing houses for admission to a sanatorium and are the centers for sociological and educational work and, in addition, are distributing centers through which the members of charitable and philanthropic agencies render financial and other assistance to the patients and to the families of patients.

Since the organization of this branch of the service in 1907 up to May 1st, 1914, the number of dispensaries has been increased from 76 to 116. At the present time there are in the 116 dispensaries 195 physicians and 119 nurses; 86,769 patients have been examined, of which 68,180 proved to be tuberculosis. The gradual development of the dispensary work has been along sociological lines and dispensary physicians and nurses in order to accomplish results devote a considerable portion of their time to an intensive study of the underlying essential factors which are so largely responsible for the dissemination of the disease and at the same time to make direct application of measures which will tend to increase the resistance of both the patient and those in contact with the patient.

This is accomplished by means of advice and instruction, in personal and domestic hygiene and in the choice of and proper preparation of foods. Through this service many early cases of tuberculosis which would otherwise have been unrecognized and untreated early in the course of their disease became patients at the State dispensary or sanatorium.

When the nurse visits the home, the patient is again thoroughly instructed in the precautions he must observe and health rules he must follow and each member of the family is similarly taught how to avoid infection. The patient himself is especially advised to sleep with windows open and to sleep alone or, if possible, to sleep out of doors. Helpful suggestions are offered as to how sleeping quarters can be made out of back porches at a nominal expense. The general conditions in the home are noted, as to whether or not the children are anemic, poorly nourished, improperly clad, not necessarily because of destitution but because they do not know how to spend the little income they do have.

Up to May 1st, 1914, 708,103 visits have been made for these purposes. Through the effort of the dispensary, local poor authorities, philanthropic societies, and charitably disposed individuals have been interested, considerable sums of money and lare quantties of the necessities of life being supplied to the families of patients. Through the same agency a great deal of work has been accomplished in procuring employment.

The dispensary physicians and nurses in addition have charge of the field work in relation to following up all cases of tuberculosis who have previously been patients at the Sanitorium. At the present time it is so arranged that a special follow-up of each patient is made twice a year, and the records so obtained give valuable data with reference to the problem of tuberculosis itself and also as to what preventive measures may be further taken through the State's services.

Of the three sanatoria, Hamburg, with a capacity of 480 beds, will be opened during this present month. It is the unusual amount of detail in connection with that institution which prevented the Commissioner of Health from appearing before you this evening.

Cresson was opened to service on January 1, 1913.

Mont Alto, the oldest institution, was opened as a small cottage and tent colony in 1907.

Up to October of this year, there have been 14,142 admissions to Mont Alto and Cresson. Of these, 13.5 per cent are incipient cases, 38.5 per cent moderately advanced, and 47.6 per cent are far advanced. Of all cases admitted 8.8 per cent have died. At the present time, 1,520 patients are cared for in these two institutions.

The average length of stay for each patinet is 120 days. Therefore, each bed is available for two and one-half patients during each year; with the added 480 beds at Hamburg, it will be possible for this month, to treat and to instruct in methods of prevention approximately 5,000 patients during every year in the sanatorium service alone. (Applause.)

PAPER BY DR. JANE TEAGARDEN, OF WAYNESBURG.

"Observations of the Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, After a Quarter of a Century.

"To cure is the voice of the past. To prevent, the divine whisper of today." Some observations of the work and results, of the work of The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, during the

last twenty five years. First among these, is the one, that the very best women and men, of our state, have given of their time, money and best endeavor, to this work, never grudgingly or ungenerously, but with free hand and hearts to feel for the helpless little wards, thrust upon their care. Perchance other duties have been slighted other interests may have suffered, and in some cases "Our Own," have been neglected, while time and effort were spent in behalf of the less favored ones. What the verdict will be when the Court of last resort hears the evidence and hands down the decision, must be left to that Judge. In summing up results so many instances crowd upon the memory, that we fear to be tiresome in the recital. Away back in the early years of this specified, quarter of a century, with the work all new, more mistakes were made than is now possible. So the younger workers of the present, will wonder how such mistakes as in the past could have been made. As I understand the duty assigned me, the observations must include failures and successes faithfully portrayed. Early lessons in the law governing cases were sometimes ludicrous, often putting the learner at a disadvantage, but oftener valuable to all the parties concerned. The duty to the child, the parent and foster parent were not all at once comprehended; so there came clashes of authority and appeals to Court. But the scope of the work, as well as the quality of it grew, and a generous public soon recognized the fact that the best interests of the child was of first importance. Then arose the question of the rights of society a vicious child must not be permitted to be a menace to even a small community or endanger the morals of other children. Neither must a child be inhumanly treated; which sometimes brought clashes between the meddlesome women of the C. A. S. and the farmer who, with an eye to business and his own interest, secured the services of a boy or girl of twelve or fifteen years of age, to do the work of a grown man or woman, without money or price, giving just enough food and clothing to furnish fuel to keep the machine going, **and pray, dear fellow citizens, that you be not as other men are; for I assure you things be the same, and often, more so, in every county in our wonderful, old state.** In some cases bad conditions existed for months before an investigation revealed the facts. One case comes vividly to mind, today, which illustrates many others. A little boy and girl of Washington County, had been placed by the father, who had not provided for them, or their mother, in her short life; in the care of the society of that county, and were placed by the state office, with a farmer in one of the mountain counties of Central Pennsylvania, a typical home of the mountains, where the people were kind in their way; but when it meant the making, or failing to make, good citizens of these little waifs, was a mighty poor way. The long time secretary of the Washington County auxiliary, learned things, and brought these children back to the state office from which they were placed in homes under the observation of that Major General in the service. Miss LeMoyne. The boy grew to manhood, enlisted in the service of our Country during the Spanish American War, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment. The little girl was fortunate in finding a home, where her nursing instinct, was discovered and encouraged. She was given a fair share of home training and considerable experience in fevers and other medical cases of nursing, after which she was accepted without the usual formalities, in the hospital training school for nurses at the Washington Hospital, where as the Superintendent told the writer she was a great help and comfort to that lady, as well as all patients that came to her care. After graduation and nearly two years of strenuous work, at the maximum price for graduate nurses, she went west with a young

woman friend, whose bachelor brother finally persuaded her to "stay on the ranch." A picture in my possession, of the pretty and comfortable looking home, with garden and flowers; and the young woman driving her own horse, and just returned from one of her cases, in which she had sole care of the young mother and her babe, in a little home in the foothills of the Rockies, where the young husband and the cattle on the range are the only company, and where in less than a year she has served, in a dozen such cases without the aid of a physician; for the sake of serving, receiving the gratitude and love of these lonely, but brave pioneers in this wild region of homesick, home-makers. This case typical of many, differs only in degree, in the affluence and happiness of the once homeless, hopeless, little girl in whom the heart of her husband now delighteth, and who daily strives to make her life a high tribute to the love, and care, and kindness, of those early friends in the C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania. At the risk of being accused by the distinguished member from Warren, of running a matrimonial bureau, to which we plead "not guilty," we recall a goodly number of happy and prosperous marriages among the girls and boys, that have been in our care, as a society, for the promotion of good citizenship; and little children in several of these homes are taught to literally rise up, and call us "blessed."

Then comes the memory of one of the most alarming and distressing cases, when it was reported to us that a sixteen-year-old girl had disappeared from the home in our own County, where she had been living contentedly and giving satisfaction to the woman with whom she lived. Not a reliable clue could be obtained and the mystery deepened, until citizens, officers and the court was enlisted, and searchers for the girl living or dead, failed at every point. The County from which she had come when a little child had no trace of her, and the municipal authorities were baffled and humiliated in defeat. The girl according to the woman's story had no money to pay railroad fare, yet when some weeks had passed, the woman reported that the girl had written her from the county of her birthplace. An officer secured the letter in which were statements that led us to believe that a great wrong had been done the girl and a crime committed to prevent discovery. The utmost efforts to secure evidence, were frustrated by men "higher up." So the distressed, indignant women of the Children's Aid Society, as well as many citizens of all political and religious affiliations gave up the investigation. The girl was placed by people of her native county in the school for feeble minded, at Polk, and reported to us from there, as having the mentality of a girl of twelve years. From the averages she had made in the public school, from the well written letters to a number of our society, and the character of her housework and sewing, it seems at least questionable, whether Justice has been done this girl, who might have, in any one of a hundred homes, in any County, been given the opportunity for a life of usefulness and happiness, that an institution is not supposed to give. Some years ago a boy was brought from the C. A. S. of Fayette County, and placed in a home, which our auxiliary was led to believe was a suitable one, but visits by our committee were not satisfactory. The boy was sent to school only the number of weeks required by the compulsory school law, complaints were made and the farmer promised better treatment, of the boy, and it was learned that he was working a limited number of hours on a state highway, then building, and earning his board by milking and churning and other chores, in the morning and evening hours. After being furnished with a pair of $2.50 shoes, a cheap suit of clothes from the ready made clothier and a cheap second hand bicycle, he ran away and came to a woman, (whom he

knew to be a member of one society) asking for help to find a home and work. This was done, and the former timekeeper for the construction company interviewed; as a result the actuary of the State office and the attorney for the organization visited the office of Ott Brothers, in Pittsburgh and found that the sum of fifty-six dollars had been paid the farmer for the boys work, and which said farmer refused to share with the boy, or entrust to a bank for him, and still wanted the lad to "come back" and incidentally be received into membership in the farmers church. The boy did not go. Just a few words more of this interesting OBSERVATION.

The next year this farmer came out as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor. A statement was sent out through the county of this candidate's treatment of a homeless ward of the state and he led the procession of candidates, at the rear, a similar experience by this same candidate marked his second attempt at office getting. But a third attempt, at a time when one of the leaders of the expose, of his methods, was walking in the shadow of death and could give no thought or service, he was successful. Oh! shades of patriots and statesmen. Oh! the cries of the little children.

Just one more observation of law-breaking and we have the disagreeable recitals, trusting that those given all of which can be substantiated by many citizens, will at least be food for thought, that will in the present upward trend in our state, bear fruit, and in the near future, put in offices of trust only men of integrity, of intelligence and at least a fair education, men who will not sell honor and independence for petty graft, who will not be led by little politicians, a little higher in the social or financial world, who will not seek office for the sake of county contracts, or become drunkards on campaign liquors, or forget the responsibilities of the position of guardian of the unfortunate, disabled and diseased wards of their counties.

New enactments by our legislature might well provide that at least one woman should serve on all Poor Boards and that without danger to the interests of tax payers or wards of the State and along with these may come the realization that the child is the key to all the problems that must be solved by the church and the State.

One day a little twelve year old girl came to our office crying and asked to be given a home. The mother was a widow, keeping a boarding-house for laboring men. The reason given for wanting to leave her home was that they were not good to her. A few hours later, one of this woman's boarders came to the office of the President and told us to NOT get a home for the little girl, that her mother needed her and could keep her, that he himself had bought a dress and shoes for the child, (although not a kinsman.) He was told that the child would be looked after, since she had asked the society to do so, and helped if necessary, by the Childrens' Aid Society. A few days later this man was arrested on the complaint of the mother, that both her children, twelve and ten years old respectively, had been assaulted. The trial speedily followed, with conviction and a sentence of twelve years to the Western penitentiary. Twenty years since a bright little girl was brought from Pittsburgh and placed in a childless home in Greene county, where the foster father and mother were made happy as never before. The child grew into beautiful young womanhood, and gave the mother a daughter's loving care through years of suffering, and when their "house was left unto them desolate," comforted the lonely old father. Two years ago a foster cousin took her away from her home on a wedding journey and now the

crowning glory of this foster father and of his home, is his wonderful baby grandchild.

Some years ago, the typical little girl with sunny curls and a singing voice whom so many people want, was placed in one of the best homes in ANY county where she ruled in the hearts of the indulgent foster parents until they saw, as wise people do that Ruth was growing selfish and which she also realized, so a poor little homeless brother was found for her and a sheltered useful life for the little lad was assured.

Five years ago, a mill worker in Waynesburg, from Wales, was stricken by death. A wife and five little children were left to fight the bitterest fight that comes to the lot of the human family. I pass rapidly in review the struggles of that mother who went out day after day to work; through snow or rain or burning sun, that she might keep her little flock together. How she resisted the entreaties, EVEN DEMANDS, of friends to give up her children to the C. & S. to be placed in homes. Suddenly some of us realized that the mother must be helped and allowed to keep her children together, in so doing we gained new ideas in relation to the home and the state. The rights of the mother, who would work and freeze and starve, rather than give up the little half-fed weaklings that clung to her skirts, must be respected. Mother love and child affection was not a commodity to be carelessly dealt with. Even though it seemed that the child's best interest demanded it, we dared not separate them from the mother. And so, after a time, the good people who had given freely of old clothes and small potatoes, began to see a better way and substantial help came from many sources, at the quiet request of our members and then the little chaps began to prove themselves "recordbreakers," in the way of making grades and getting promotions in the public schools; and we wanted to forget that we had ever tried to scatter them to unknown influences and now the eight year old boy and ten year old girl of this family sing in their own church choir; the singing of the boy of seven and baby girl of five is a part of all their Sunday school entertainments. The oldest girl was recently given (by two elderly, good women,) a good piano. She is paying for lessons by doing ironing and many friends have been added to their former little list, and now we boast of our work, because it has succeeded. Yet the mother goes out, five days in every week to wash, or do housecleaning; so we come lastly to our latest observation.

THE NEED OF THE MOTHERS' PENSION AND THE DUTY OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN EVERY COUNTY TO ACCEPT THE PROVISION MADE BY THE RECENTLY ENACTED LAW.

Many cases similar in fact, could be named, where the quiet work, personally, and by our organization, has kept families together until able to care for themselves, and so saved to the state what is proving to be its best asset. And so, believing that in "The Court of last resort, all work is worthy, or worthless, according as it bears on the welfare of the race, may we put aside love of ease, even as we pass swiftly down into the valley, where the shadows are so swiftly gathering. May we put aside the man-fearing weakness of earlier years, and the service for the revenue of popularity. May we put aside selfishness in its every form, and with 'malice toward none and charity for all,' make our own these words of an unknown writer."

"Ah! me! that there should be,
With so much happiness on earth, so much misery,
Sure they of many blessings should scatter blessings around,

As laden boughs in Autumn
Fling their ripe fruits to the ground;
For the best love we can offer to the God of Love, be sure,
Is kindness to his little ones,
And bounty to his poor."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF OFFICERS FOR 1915.

President, D. A. Mackin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Vice-Presidents, Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Pa.; John H. Flaherty Pittsburgh, Pa,; M. Brady, Youngsville, Pa.; E. M. Ansley, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. Reed B. Teitrick, Carlisle, Pa.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University; Charles Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Pa.; R. D. Wolff, Greensburg, Pa.; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset, Pa.

Honorary Secretary, Fred Fuller, Scranton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary, Edwin D. Sollenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. G. Theurer, Chairman Com. on Officers.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Committee on Officers be accepted.

The Convention accepted the following Resolutions submitted by Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted same.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

"We advocate the adoption of a system of Civil Service for employees in County Institutions similar to that in City and National Government where changes of administration would not affect to their detriment those who have faithfully served and honored their employment, believing that by such method better employees may be obtained.

We advocate a system of Pension for employees in County Institutions, whereby those who serve well and faithfully for a period of years, may be retired to private life with a modest competency and avoid the possibility of becoming inmates of the Institution at which they have worked. By some such plan a better grade of nurses, guards, orderlies, etc., could be had and their automatic discharge at a fixed age would prevent their retention in employment when they are unfitted by age to continue therein.

We earnestly recommend a codification of the present poor laws and that the incoming Committee on Legislation of this Body be directed to take up the subject with the next General Assembly to the end that conflicting laws governing the poor and poor districts be abolished.

Believing that the attendance at the meetings of this Body on the part of Directors of the Poor, Stewards or Superintendents of County Homes, Physicians of County Homes, Attorneys for Poor Boards is highly beneficial.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Committee on Legislation prepare a bill amending the Act of 1913, paying or providing payment for the necessary expenses of County Commissioner in attending the Annual Meetings of a similar organization, so that such act will provide for the payment on the part of the County or Poor District of the necessary expenses of such County officers hereinbefore enumerated.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Association here assembled

be accorded to the good people of the beautiful town for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality, and the various local committees, to the Ministers of the several denominations whose presence and interest have been so helpful; to the local press for ample space accorded to the Report of the proceedings. To the County Commissioners of Cumberland County for the free use of this Building. To the Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County for the financial aid generally accorded. To the men and women who have aided so much to our entertainment by the musical program.

To the retiring President we move a rising vote of cordiality for his fair and impartial conduct of the office, recognizing the interest and dignity which characterized his incumbency, and likewise to the General Secretary, who so ably conducts his office, and without whose services this Association would be like unto the play of Hamlet-without Hamlet.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of this Association be hereby tendered to Hon. John K. Tener. Governor of the Commonwealth, to Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Mr. Samuel E. Gill, Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Secretary; Mr. W. G. Theurer, Asst. Secretary and Inspector, all of the State Board of Public Charities, for their presence, for their encouragement, and very hearty approval of the work of this Association, and their very able assistance, addresses, and wise suggestions in our work of the charities of the state.

RESOLVED, that we request these gentlemen to furnish us with a personal photograph to be placed in our proceedings.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Wm. Stamm, for his illustrated lecture on blind to Dr. Hunt for the very able lecture on the ravages of Tuberculosis, and the provision the state is making to arrest this disease, and that we cordially welcome them as members of this Association.

Resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

BY MR. COLBORN:

At the last meeting there was a motion made to incorporate this Society and the Secretary was directed to draw articles of incorporation. I have directed this to the Courts of Somerset County. If the Association should think otherwise it can be changed. It don't make any difference in Pennsylvania in which court we are incorporated.

Mr. Colborn read the Articles of Incorporation at this time.

On motion the Association agreed on the adoption of the report of the Secretary.

BY MR. COLBORN:

I was very careful, and consulted a number of my fellow attorneys on the Articles of Incorporation. They all think it covers everything very fully. I will have this incorporated in our Court, before our proceedings are out, and a copy of these with the incorporations will be published in our proceedings, if so directed by this Association.

On motion it was agreed that the Secretary be instructed to proceed with the Articles of Incorporation and have them printed in the proceedings of this Convention.

Messrs. Theurer and Torrance were appointed by the President to escort the new President to the platform.

PRESIDENT MILLER: It becomes my painful duty to turn over this gavel. I had my eyes on it, but when Mr. Torrance presented it he said it was for temporary use.

Mr. Mackin, president-elect, was received with applause and said: I am perfectly satisfied that there is one particular thing that you

don't want tonight! That is a speech. I think you have been most patient. Since the opening of this Convention there has been one good thing after another that has taken up your time. I do want to thank you for the honor of being called on at this Fortieth Annual Convention to preside over the destinies for the next year. I want to do everything possible to promote the good of the organization. I trust to meet you all at Reading a year from now, and I hope that you will bring your friends with you.

On motion it was agreed that the photographs of the members of the Association who passed away during the past year be placed in the Annual Report.

BY MR. COLBORN:

Mr. President, Members of the Association:

It has been the custom for the incoming president to appoint the Program Committee and the Legislative Committee. They will be appointed and Mr. Mackin can hand me a copy and they will be printed in the proceedings of the Convention. I think that the new president should have sufficient time to cover the situation and appoint people on the Program Committee and on the Legislative Committee that will take some interest in the work and get out and look after the interest of this Association, and I know that the new President will do that very thing if he is given sufficient time, so I move that he be allowed to take all the time necessary so he gets it ready for the annual report to be published.

PRESIDENT MACKIN: I think it is not customary to have the annual report published for at least a month, and that will give plenty of time to look over the situation carefully.

BY MR. T. C. WHITE, OF MERCER:

At the Convention at Erie there was a measure referred to the Legislative Committee instructing them to draft a bill to present to the next legislature to have the Charities of Pennsylvania dispensed through the Board of the Directors of the Poor, and I move you that it be the sense of this meeting that the legislative committee of this body would act with them looking forth to the passage of that act.

Question asked: Would that put the Association on record as favoring County Poor Directors as against Commissioners?

BY MR. WHITE: Yes sir. The vote went 47 to 28.

BY MR. FALLER: I think that would be a matter for the legislative committee to decide and I think that it would not be fair to tie down the Legislative Committee with binding instructions which would carry to them the apparent sentiment of the entire Convention when so few of the members are present. I suggest that the motion is out of order.

BY MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, I would not for one minute try to bring this measure before a small number. It has been the only opportunity that I had or anybody else, to present a matter like this.

BY PRESIDENT MACKIN: Let me suggest that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee.

On motion it was agreed that the matter be referred to the Legislaive Committee.

BY MR. COLBORN: Before this Association adjourns I desire to return my very sincere thanks to the members for the patience they have had with me for the hearty approval of my work. Nothing has pleased me so well as your approval of my work, and I hope to meet you all another year in even a more successful meeting than we have

had now. I want to thank, especially my good friend, Mr. Theurer, the Assistant Secretary and Inspector of the State Board of Public Charities, for the many wise suggestions and the help he has given me during this last year, in preparing for this Convention.

On Friday morning, pursuant to previous arrangements by the Entertainment Committee, the members of the Convention took the Reading train for Gettysburg, where they had the pleasure and opportunity of viewing the battlefield.

CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY, WESTMORELAND CO.

L. C. COLBORN, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF POOR AND CHARITIES & CORRECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear Mr. Colborn:

The Directors of The Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, wish to thank you for the notice of the Convention at Carlisle, but regret very much that they find it impossible to send a representative this year; but in the future sincerely hope to take some active part in the annual meeting. Will give you a few figures that may enable you to see something of our work. The Westmoreland Children's Aid Society located in Greensburg, Pa., was incorporated May 17, 1876, for the purpose of caring for destitute children, by providing homes, food and clothing. At the present time, we have two buildings—a main building and an isolation Pavillion. We can accommodate one hundred children very comfortably and have had that many for several years. We receive some state aid, for the years 1913-14, and 14, 15 we have and will receive $2500.00 a year, and the cost for maintaining the Home will average $1000.00 per month in all about $12,000.00 a year. We have a membership of sixty-five. Membership dues are $5.00 a year. The total value of the property, real estate and personal property is $52,000.00. During the year we receive many gifts of monies and provisions from friends. Hoping sincerely this will give you some idea of our grand work and wishing you a grand convention, I am respectfully yours,

MRS. BENNETT RACK, Secretary.

APPENDIX

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of The Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of The General Assembly of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Coroporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned. Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrence, L. A. Cramer, James McB.-Bobb, B. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Brown-eller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. —Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Phillip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin. P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M.Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfaut, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock. Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others, whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the supression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent. deformed and afflicted children, the care training, maintenance and nursing idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may attend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically, and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said coroporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the state as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

NAME	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY
Andrew S. Miller	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
Francis J. Torrance	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
W. G. Theurer	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D Braumeller	W. Braunsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
T. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster, Pa.
Millard Matthews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. G. Buchanan	Washington	Washington, Pa.
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset, Pa.
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie, Pa.	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker	Marvon, Pa.	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamsport	Lycoming
J. M. McB. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
L. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Milfred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lizard	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Buttert	Buttert
Belle C. Lalfaut	43 Fernando St.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Kenney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Williams	Indiana	Pennsylvania
E. M. Ansley	Indiana	Pennsylvania
Oliver P. Bohler	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Albert P. Roderus	Rankin, Pa.	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron	Lincoln University	Pennsylvania
John L. Smith	Chester Springs	Chester
L. C. Colborn	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of Almhouses. The Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, Societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-presidents—Bromley, Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancester, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co.; Mrs. Reed, Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfaut, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; L. C. Colborn, Sec. & Treas., Somerset, Somerset Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh Pa;. L. C. Colborn, Sec'y & Treas, Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistana Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHTH:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various

almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the state, or by appropriation made by the state, or by donation or gift of the association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this day of October, A. D., 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	S.A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ansley,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Milfred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfaut,	(SEAL)	T. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
T. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
Willard Matthews,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Wilcox,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)
H. D. Brawueller,	(SEAL)	M. Brady,	(SEAL)
Olive P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	James. M. Norris,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)	L. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whittaker,	(SEAL)
Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, } ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that the same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)
Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs says that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset, as fol-

lows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22d and 29th of October and 5th of November, 1914. and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No. December Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by—

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrence, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, D. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver B. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Crube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. C. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," The Character and object of which is for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may attend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

DECREE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of No. December term, 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the terms herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume Page .

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this day of Nov. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT. (SEAL.)
Recorder of Deeds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic for the year ending May 31, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	547
No. admitted during year	72
Total No .in Home and received during year	619
No. died, discharged and eloped	57
No. remaining at close of year, May 31, 1913	532
Average No. in Almshouse or Hospital during year	546

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, Year ending May 31, 1914.		$236,129.98
Cost of Building and Improvements	$111,046.25	
Cost of other Expenses. Maintenance	$125.083,73	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		$125,083.73
Average weekly cost per capita		4.40
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses, Pay Pupils, Clothing, etc.		12,184.81
Total receipts other than County, from State		113,648.92
Balance on Hand May 31, 1914		750.00

Location—Chester County, Pennsylvania, Postoffice, Spring City, Pa.

Number of Acres, 565, value of Buildings, $1,374,669.86, value of Acres, $239.743.26.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $225.00 Per Capita.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

Samuel A. Whitaker, President, Franklin Bldg., Philadelphia.
Fred Taylor Pusey, Secretary, Bailey Building, Philadelphia.
J. Comly Hall, Farmers & Mechanics Trust Co., West Chester, Pa.
T. C. Detwiler, Lancaster, Pa.
George W. French, Pottstown, Pa.
Lewis Y. Smith, Bridgeport, Pa.
John O. Gilmore, Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia.
J. W. Thompson, Mont Clare, Pa.
S. E. Crothers, Chester, Pa.
George C. Signor, Superintendent.
W. J. Steward, M. D., Chief Physician.
S. B. Sower, Steward.

REPORT OF THE ALLEGHENY CO. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

For the Year Ending December 30th, 1913.

Number of Inmates at the close of last year	807
Number admitted during the year	325
Total Number in Hospital and received during the Year	1132
Number died, discharged and eloped	255
Number remaining at close of Year, December 31, 1913	877
Average Number in Hospital during the Year	856

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$146,939.23
Cost of Building and Improvements	3,215.55
Cost of Maintenance	143,723.68
Average weekly cost per capita	3.64
Total expense of Hospital	146,939.23
Total receipts other than County	112,231.35
Total cost to County for Maintenance of Hospital	34,707.88

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

James McB. Robb, President Oakdale, Pa.,
Andrew S. Miller, Secretary Bellevue, Pa.
*William Bennett Braddock, Pa.
A. P. Roderus Rankin, Pa.
R. L. Hill, M. D. Superintendent Woodville, Pa.

Location, Woodville, Pa. Post Office, Woodville, Pa.
Value of Building $554,377.76
We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.
Total Number of patients in Hospital 877
Amount of aid or appropriation received from State $90,508.58
"Five Quarters."
*Died August 19, 1914.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	251
No. admitted during year	96
Total No. in Home and received during year	347
No. died, discharged and eloped—discharged 70—died 26	96
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	251
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	254

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$47,512.82
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$6,050,73
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..$41,462.09
Average weekly cost per capita 3.27
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses,maintenance, net 41,462.09
Total receipts other than County, net, from Earnings only and State allowance 41,592.24
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital—none drawn from County Treasury.

Improvements—We built a sanitary bakery from concrete blocks, made by patients 52x36 feet, 1¾ stories high. Cost, equipped $3600.00. (1913) Building, Piggery 138x36 feet, concrete, 90 per cent of same done by Patients. Cost about $2400.00.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. H. Pensyl, President, Altoona, S. Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg; I. L. Coleman, Tyrone, Directors; H. J. Sommer, M. D., Superintendent.

Location—Hollidaysburg, Postoffice, same.

Number of Acres, 30, value of Buildings, $160,000.00, values of Acres, about $200.00 per acre.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $24,511.14.

Remarks—I am proud to be able to repeat that the fourth year has passed in which we did not have to call on our County Treasury. Our earnings have balanced expenditures. We end our year with same number as in beginning, although we had as high as 269 Patients at one time in 1913.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home and Hospital for Insane Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year Hospital 301 Home 193
No. admitted during year Hospital 65 Home 206
Total No. in Home and received during year Hospital 366 Home 399
No. died, discharged and eloped Hospital 79 Home 188
No. remaining at close of year, 30th Dec. 1913..Hospital 287 Home 211
Average No. in Hospital during year Hospital 277 Home 189

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$48,518.75
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$6,875.76
Cost of Out-door Relief 1,964.12
Cost of other Outside Erpenses 6,579.28—$15,419.16
Total cost of maintaining Hospital 33,099.59
Average weekly cost per capita 1.63
Total Hospital Expenses 77,230.58
Total receipts other than County 45,519.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Hospital$31,711.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Levi S. Thomas, Malvern; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville; Davis Garrett, Supt. County Home, Embreeville; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Watron, Dr. F. M. Hollister, Supt. Insane Department; Mrs. F. M. Hollister, Matron.

Location West Bradford, Postoffice, Embreeville.

Number of Acres 604, value of Buildings and Grounds $501,425.

We are now caring for 287 Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 3, Females 0, Total 3.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 11.
Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $26,690.58.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of the Allegheny County Home, for the Year ending December 30, 1913:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	390
Number admitted during the year	553
Total Number in Home and received during year	943
Number died, discharged and eloped	486
Number remaining at the close of year, Dec. 31, 1913	457
Average Number in Home during the year	400

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$128,966.98
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	9,496.37
Cost of Maintenance	119,470.61
Average weekly cost per capita	3.20
Total Expense of Home	128.966.98
Total Receipts other than County	3,804.78
Total Cost to County for maintenance of Home	$125,162.20

Board of Directors and Officers—James McB Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; *William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; A. P. Roderus, Rankin, Pa.; R. L. Hill, M. D., Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location, Woodville, Pa,, Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Value of Buildings, $570,328.16.

We are caring for our Poor under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in Home, 457.

*Died August 29, 1914.

BERKS COUNTY.

Report of Berks County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	344
No. admitted during year	332
Total No. in Home and received during year	676
No. died, discharged and eloped	346
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	330
Average No. in Almshouse during year	274

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$63,223.12
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 1,315.39	
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,520.61	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	16,523.67	—$23,359.67
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		39,863.45
Average weekly cost per capita		2.79
Total Almshouse Expenses		63,223.12
Total receipts other than County		3,818.83
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		$59,404.29

Improvements—Equipped the kitchen of the hospital Building with new and improved cooking apparatus; consisting of two aluminum steam packeted cooking boilers of 100 gals. capacity each, and a 90 gal. almuminum coffe urn; also renewed the floor of this department with tile and installed a new and improved drain system.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Joel H. Krich, President, Reading, Pa.; D. B. Hill, Gouglersville, Pa.; Chas. P. Shirk, Sinking Spring, R. D. No. 1.

Location three miles Southwest of Reading, Postoffice Shillington, Pa.

Number of Acres, 514, value of Buildings, $250,000, values of Acres, $200.000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 152, Females 143, Total 295.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse January 1, 1914, 330.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	196
No. admitted during year	63
Total No. in Home and received during year	259
No. died, discharged and eloped	60
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	199
Average No. in Almshouse during year	196

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$67,216.55
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 4,618.20	
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,333.44	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	30,691.28	—$41,642.92
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		25,573.63
Average weekly cost per capita		2.61
Total Almshouse Expenses		30,191.83
Total receipts other than County		4,665.15
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		$30.191.83

Improvements—Painting interior of Almshouse and new beds.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Directors: Chas. F. Locsel, President, Erie; J. A. Smith, North Girard, Pa.; and Millard L. Davis, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary, Erie, Pa.; M. R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; C. B. Grant, Clerk.

Location—Millcreek Township, Erie County. Postoffice, Erie, Pa. R. D. No. 2.

Number of Acres—136¾, value of Buildings, $110,000.00, value of Acres, $75,000.00.

We are partly caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 136, Females 108, Total 244.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse at close of 1913, Insane 7, Male 24, Females——. Total Number 196.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $2,600.00.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse for the County of Franklin Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	127
No. admitted during year	67
Total No. in Home and received during year	194

No. died, discharged and eloped 61
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 133
Average No. in Almshouse during year 130

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$23,629.21
Cost of Out-door Relief	$5,020.00	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,045.27—	8,065.27
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		18,609.21
Average weekly cost per capita		2.40
Total Almshouse Expenses		18,609.21
Total receipts other than County		6,466.51
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		17,033.85

Improvements—New tramp quarters, 1914 Colored house in course of remodeling. New rooms added to insane department.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Chas. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro; M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg; J. H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro; P. H. Hallor, Steward, Chambersburg.

Location—one mile east of Chambersburg, Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 209, value of Buildings, $30,000, value of Acres, $20,000.

Number of Patients in State Hospital, Males, 4; Females, 1, Total 5.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 121 at present time.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $4,011.71.

GERMANTOWN.

Report of Germantown Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year 78
No. admitted during year 58
Total No. in Home and received during year 136
No. died, discharged and eloped 43
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 67
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 65

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$63,974.38
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$1,453.02	
Cost of Out-door Relief	$8,988.34	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	14,098.45—	$24,539.81
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		14,098.45
Average weekly cost per capita		3.70
Total receipts other than County		4,402.17

Location—Rittenhouse and Pulaski Ave, Postoffice, Germantown.

Number of Acres, 6, value of Buildings, $50,000.00, values of Acres, $100,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males 73, Females 70, Total 143.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—We are in a prosperous and healthy condition.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane,

and Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No. of Inmates at close of last year	103	90	193
No. admitted during year and returned	46	93	139
Total No. in Home and received during year	149	183	332
No. died, discharged and eloped	41	98	139
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	108	85	193
Average No. in Almshouse & Hospital during year	107	78	185

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$43,615.71
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 450.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	13,497.66	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,467.91	—$18,415.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		25,200.24
Average weekly cost per capita—Gross amount		2.63
Receipts deducted		1.09
Total Almshouse and Hospital Expenses and Buildings and Improvements		25,650.24
Total receipts other than County		15.015.76
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse & Hospital		$10,634.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Thos. Campbell, President, West Middlesex, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Secretary, Sharpsville, Pa.; D. O. Mallorie, Jamestown, Pa.; T. C. White, Supt., Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Alice Dight, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. A. Sampson, Atty., Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location 1½ Miles North of Mercer, Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres 208, value of Buildings, $135,000.00, value of Acres $18,000.00.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 11, Females 19, Total 30.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital 193.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $11,094.00.

No. of Children in Polk Training School—Boys, 26; Girls, 25; Total 51.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Huntingdon County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	31
No. admitted during year	16
Total No. in Home and received during year	47
No. died, discharged and eloped	22
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	37
Average No. in Almshouse during year	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$12,894.62
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 321.18	
Cost of Out-door Relief	3,873.26	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,000.00	—$ 9,194.44
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,700.18
Average weekly cost per capita		1.85
Total Almshouse Expenses		3,700.18
Total receipts other than County		842.58
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		$ 2,857.60

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Directors: J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; James R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shir-

leysburg. Pa.; Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley, Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 200, value of Buildings, $15,000, value of Acres, $10,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 14, Females 13, Total 27.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, nothing.

Remarks—Permanent improvements. A concrete walk through front yard to main building; also concrete walk at north end of main building, and through back yard along east side of main building.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of Perry County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th November, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	49
No. admitted during year	11
Total No. in Home and received during year	60
No. died, discharged and eloped	11
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	58
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	50

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including Insane in State Hospital		$ 14,345.12
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 692.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief, including State Hospital	5,093.16	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,476.28	$ 1,261.44
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		$10,408.20
Average weekly cost per capita		3.63
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		9,982.76
Total receipts other than County		3,146.76
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		11,337.20

Improvements—Silo built, stables cemented and some new floors in halls.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—E. R. Loy, Director, Loysville; S. S. Orris, Director, Duncannon; W. Harry Smith, Director, Newoprt: Sam'l Ebert, Clerk, Loysville.

Location, Loysville, Postoffice, Loysville.

Number of Acres, 169, value of Buildings, $50,000, values of Acres, $9,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act in State Hospital.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 26, Females 23, Total 49.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 49.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none except in State Asylum.

Remarks—The Insane are all kept at the State Asylum, except a few who are a little demented.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Central Poor District Almshouse, for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	325
No. admitted during year	375
Total No. in Home and received during year	700
No. died, discharged and eloped	352

No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913 348
Average No. in Almshouse during year 312

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$42,230.11
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$5,593.21
Cost of Out-door Relief, ... 51,755.92
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 36,636.90
Average weekly cost per capita..... 2.19¾
Total Almshouse Expenses 42,230.11
Total receipts other than County 1,021.86
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse$35,615.04

Improvements—Reconstruction of stable and improving Superintendent's residence.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Maurice Gaertuer, President, Wilkes-Barre; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; James L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashley; Hon. Geo. H. Brown, Wilkes-Barre; Geo. M. Wall, Plains; Charles W. Laycock, Kingston; John B. Clark, Luzerne; John Barrett, Glen Lyon; Chas. B. Mayberry, M. D. Supt., Hospital for Insane; D. A. Mackin, Supt., Home Department.

Location—Retreat, Luzerne County, Postoffice, Retreat.

Number of Acres. 302, value of Buildings and Personal Property $799,955.33, values of Acres $14,700.00.

ROXBORO.

Report of Roxboro Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913: ,

No. of Inmates at close of last year 28
No. admitted during year 1
Total No. in Home and received during year.....29
No. died, discharged and eloped 1
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 28
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 28

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$ 5,975.25
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$ 458.45
Cost of Out-door Relief 834.19
Cost of other Outside Expenses..... 1,840.93—$ 3,133.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital....2,841.68
Average weekly cost per capita 2.19
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses 5,975.25
Total receipts other than County 953.57
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital$ 5,021,68

Improvements—To Stable and House.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. W. Umsted, President, W. Johnson street; B. W. Hagy, Secretary, E. Hermitage street, Roxboro; H. A. Markley, Treasurer, 8842 Ridge avenue, Roxboro.

Location E. Shannon Avenue, Postoffice, Roxboro.

Number of Acres 40, value of Buildings, $14,000, value of acres, $22,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 6, Females 8, Total 14.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 28.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $5,000.00.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT AND OAKLAND POOR DISTRICTS.

Report of Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year 8
No. admitted during year 4
Total No. in Home and received during year 9
No. died, discharged and eloped 1
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 8
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year 6½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$6,202.08
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$677.20	
Cost of Out-door Relief	810.55	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	352.20	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		$3,480.52
Average weekly cost per capita		5.62
Total Almshouse Expense		$6,202.08
Total receipts other than County		$5,299.26
Taxes		4,237.67
Proceeds Farms		$1,061.59

Improvements—Barn added and one Barn rebuilt.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. C. Deakin, Jno. T. McMahon, A. L. Webb, all of Susquehanna, Pa.

Location—Oakland Township, Postoffice, Susquehanna, Pa.

Number of Acres, 126, value of Buildings, $3,500, values of Acres, $3,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 6, Females 8, Total 14.

Total No. of Patients in Almshouse 8.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of Schuykill County Almshouse, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year 478
No. admitted during year 557
No. died, discharged and eloped 676
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 597
Average No. in Almshouse 554

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$126,701.98
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 5,731.66	
Cost of Out-door Relief	20,624.33	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	22,309.75—$	48,665.74
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		78,036.24
Average weekly cost per capita		1.86
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		83,765.90
Total receipts other than County		5,646.68
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		$ 78,119.22

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. H. Brownmiller, President, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Giraidville, Pa.; Ames Spancake, Pine Grove, Pa.

Location—Schuy'l Haven, Postoffice, Schuy'l Haven, Pa.

Number of Acres, 285, value of Buildings, $200,000, values of Acres $200.00.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse 478.

Remarks—The County Insane Patients are maintained in a separate Institution controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by Court.

SCRANTON.

Report of Scranton Poor District, Institution or Hospital for the Poor District for the Year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	662
No. admitted during year	381
Total No. in Home and received during year	1043
No. died, discharged and eloped	319
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	724

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$233,663.32
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$46.977.51	
Cost of Out-door Relief	$34,414.23	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	$34,826.32	$116,218.06
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		$117,445.26
Average weekly cost per capita		3.01
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		$164,422.77
Total receipts other than County		59,687.07
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		$173,976.25

Improvements--New Dairy Barn and Feed House, New Auto Truck, New Sewage Disposal Plant—Fifty-one acres of ground purchased, 100 cows purchased.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Willard Matthews, President; C. K. Acker, Secretary; Fred Fuller, Frank J. Dickert, Dr. W. A. Paine, John M. Harris, T. J. Kelley, P. J. Murphy, all of Scranton, Pa.

Location—Newton Township, Postoffice, Clark Summitt, Pa.

Number of Acres, 551, value of Buildings, $745.550., values of Acres, $57,000.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $48,719.43.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Home and Hospital for the Insane Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	193
No. admitted during year	199
Total No. in Home and Hospital and received during year	392
No. died, discharged and eloped	142
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	250
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year	221

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$43,361.70
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$3,782.81	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,179.42	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,458.11	$11,420.34
Total cost of maintaining Institution		31,941.36
Average weekly cost per capita		2.85
Total Institution Expenses		$35,724.17

Total receipts other than County 23,389.89
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution$19,971.81
Improvements—Remodelling of old Insane Hospital in part to accommodate more patients$ 16.00
Overhauling Heat Plant by County Commissioners..... 52.50
Sewage Disposal Plant Constructed by County Commissioners.. 41.50

Total$110.00

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—George F. Kimmel, President, Somerset, Penna; J. W. Peck, Meyersdale Pa.; J. J. Snyder, Frieden's, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secretary and Attorney, Somerset, Pa.; Clarence Moore, Treasurer, Meyersdale, Pa.

Location—one and one-half miles from Somerset, Postoffice R. F. D. No. 5.

Number of Acres 360, value of Buildings $200,000, value of Acres, $20,000.

We are now caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital at present about 275.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $16,898.75 during 1913.

Remarks—On March 1st, 1914, the Supervision of both the Hospital for the Insane and the Home which are one Institution, with buildings in close proximity, was placed with Dr. Henry Wilson, resident physician.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Almshouse, Arden, Pa., Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year 212
No. admitted during year 130
Total No. in Home and received during year 342
No. died, discharged and eloped 118
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912 167
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....185

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes$29,984.41
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$2,297.64
Cost of Out-door Relief 1,895.77
Cost of other Outside Expenses 710.87 $ 4,914.28
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..$28,471.08
Average weekly cost per capita 2.34
Total receipts other than County$ 3,409.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital$28,471.08
Improvements—Sanitary Plumbing, $2,000.00; Green House, $2,500.00; Repairing, $800.00.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. D. Brownelles, W. Brownsville, Pa.; R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; John McNary, Supt., Arden, Pa.

Location—Arden, Pa., Postoffice, Arden, Pa.

Number of Acres 209.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 22, Females 5, Total 27.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 212.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

WILLIAMSPORT CITY.

Report of Williamsport City Home for the City of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa. Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	36
No. admitted during year	29
Total No. in Home and received during year	65
No. died, discharged and eloped	28
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	35
Average No. in Almshouse, during year	35

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$25,432.51
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 404.63	
Cost of Out-door Relief	19,874.37	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		5,153.56
Average weekly cost per capita		2.41
Total receipts of other than County		$ 1,609.18

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—R. B. Staver, President, Williamsport, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Secretary, Williamsport, Pa.; J. G. Linbach, Member, Williamsport, Pa.

Location one and one-half miles from city, Postoffice, Williamsport, Pa.

Number of Acres, 15, value of Buildings, $40,000.00, values of Acres, $7,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—We are not under the County Care Act. The item $19,-874.37 includes the care of our Insane and Feeble-Minded.

WARREN COUNTY HOME—ROUSE HOSPITAL.

Report of Rouse Hospital Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913 :

No. of Inmates at close of last year	70
No. admitted during year	40
Total No. in Home and received during year	110
No. died, discharged and eloped	42
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	72
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$24,261.99
Cost of Out-door Relief	$3,031.66	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,064.66	6,096.32
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse,		$18,165.67
Average weekly cost per capita		4.99
Total Almshouse		18,165.67
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		$18,165.67

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—E. E. Thompson, President, Russell, Pa.; Jno. Siggins, Jr., Solicitor, Warren, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Warren, Pa.; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngsville, Pa.; S. A. Cramer, Russell, Pa.; Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngsville, Pa.; Addison White, Clerk, Warren, Pa.

Location—Youngsville, Postoffice, Youngsville, Pa.

Number of Acres, 445, value of Buildings, $65,000.00, values of Acres, $33,375.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patinets in State Hospital—Males 57, Females 46, Total 97.
Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, nothing.
New Laundry Building now in course of Construction.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1913.

Number in the Institution December 31, 1912	5813
Number admitted during the year	15645
Total in Institution and received during the year	21458
Number discharged, eloped and died during the year	15666
Number remaining December 31, 1913	5792
Average number during the year	5606

EXPENSES.

Operation—Personal Services	$370,367.43	
Food	445,691.53	
Clothing	56,587.93	
Drugs	17,170.61	
Other Stores	181,193.04	
Various Objects	62,678.62	
Total		$1,133,689.16
Maintenance—Personal Services	$ 5,099.75	
Supplies; stores	16,245.84	
Various Objects	9,412.99	
Total		$ 30,758.58
Capital Outlay—Land	$ 10,000.00	
Structures	387,975.60	
Equipment	27,388.67	
Total		$ 425.364.27
		$1,589,812.01

	CENSUS	Per Capita Cost, per day.
Hospital	1751	$.6594
Insane Department	2462	.5312
Male Indigent	850	.3596
Female Indigent	543	.3425
Per Capita Cost, per week		$3.688

IMPROVEMENTS.

At Home for Indigent at Holmesburg—	
Buildings completed, and Vitrified Pipe Sewers Constructed at cost of	$637,450.00
At City Farms, Byeberry—	
Dormitory for Insane—at cost of	19,171.00
Sewers Completed—at cost of	30,000.00
Dining-room for Insane enlarged—at cost of	2,700.00
Pavillion constructed for Tubercular Insane	30,125.00
Barns for Cattle	7,679.00

Home for Feeble-minded at Byeberry –
Dining-room, Kitchen and Laundry Buildings, as well as three Dormitories now nearing completion—at a cost of 383,947.00
At 34th & Pine Streets—
Tile, Concrete and Terrazzo Floor in Congregate Dining-room, Insane Department—cost..... 6,000.00
Water-tower mentioned in last report (capacity 100,000 gallons, has been completed—cost 19,716.17

Board of Directors and Officers—and Post Office Address.

Richard H. Harte, M. D., Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.
Alexander M. Wilson, Asst. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.
Daniel W. Seltzer, Supt. 34th & Pine Streets, Philadelphia.
Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, 34th & Pine Streets, Philadelphia.
Location—34th & Pine Streets; Post Office, Philadelphia. Acreage—22.

REMARKS.

We are caring for a number of our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in the State Hospitals:

Males	1267
Females	1145
Total	2412

Temporary Hospitals were continued during the Summer months for children at the Race Street Pier. The Picnics for the Insane during the Summer months, and the entertainments during the Winter months were continued, as well as bi-monthly concerts at Byberry, and weekly concerts in the Men's Tubercular Wards.

We have at present 406 Male Insane patients at the City Farms, Byberry, of whom 88 are Tubercular.

Reported by
OLIVER P. BOHLER,
House Agent.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST MEETING

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



READING, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 12, 13 and 14, 1915

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

READING, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 12, 13 and 14, 1915

The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.
1916

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ORGANIZATION

For 1916

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Dr H. J. Sommer Hollidaysburg

Vice Presidents.

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A. S. Brubaker Lancaster
Charles W. Laycock Kingston
Oliver P. Bohler Philadelphia
S. L. West Weatherly
R. C. Buchanan Washington
Charles S. Snyder Philadelphia
Miss Belle Chalfant Pittsburgh
Miss Caroline deF. Penniman Reading
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Secretary

Edwin D. Solenberger 419 S. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia

Treasurer

W. G. Theurer 1111 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh

Honorary Secretaries.

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Fred Fuller, Esq. Scranton

Assistant Secretary.

Miss Belle Chalfant 43 Fernando St., Pittsburgh

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W. G. Theurer Pittsburgh
Miss Belle Chalfant Pittsburgh
Edwin D. Solenberger Philadelphia
S. I. Brumbaugh Saxton
Charles F. Loesel Erie

(For list of members of Auditing Committee, Committees on Officers, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Place of Meeting, see page 15.



H. J. Sommer, M. D., Superintendent of the Blair County Hospital, and President of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

Forty-First Annual Convention

OF THE

Association of

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Held at Reading, Pennsylvania

October 12th to 15th, 1915

The Forty-First Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of the State of Pennsylvania convened in the Masonic Temple, Reading, Pa., on Tuesday evening, October 12, at 7:30 o'clock when a half hour was spent in greeting the members and citizens of Reading, after which the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. D. A. Mackin of Retreat, Pa.

Rev. Wm. H. Myers of the Grace Lutheran Church of Reading conducted the devotional services and offered prayer as follows:

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, we come before Thee in humble prayer. We know that everything that is begun in Thy name has Thy blessing, and everything that ends in Thy name has its reward.

Thou has told us we can pray anywhere and for anything and Thou wilt consider, and Thou wilt send Thy answer whether in approval or disapproval.

We have gathered here tonight and with assurance we bear the causes of this Convention to the throne of grace that Thou wilt consider it, and we know Thou wilt pour out a great blessing on it.

We thank Thee our Heavenly Father we have knowledge of Thy great love toward all things like unto this meeting held here tonight, particularly when the prayer is made in Thy name.

We know the Lord Jesus Christ came into this world to accomplish the great work of the cross. He went about doing good on the way to the cross. He went into the way-sides, He gave us the great example of moral uplift, He reached down among the poor, He was the great burden bearer, He always spoke to this sort of people, He healed their sicknesses, whether of mind or heart.

Lord we pray for ourselves, just for ourselves. When the prayer of man is made for the sick and distressed, Thy heart wilt yield to that prayer made in his behalf.

Lord we pray for the men and women who are present here tonight to represent this Convention that they will do their greatest life work, to complete the moral uplift in this State. Dear Lord we know it is not their thought that money will do it all, they have used their time and talent and their personal efforts together with their kind words and kind deeds, hand to hand and heart to heart in fellowship. Lord they represent such a noble cause, Thine heart must delight in it. Lord there are people here tonight who are thinking of the feeble-minded, the mental deficient, others are interested in the inebriate, others are thinking of the blind and endeavoring to bring light into their world of darkness. Others are thinking of the consumptive, others are thinking

of the homes where the poor are housed, and others of the incorrigible boy and the great work of compassion and reclamation. There are others who are thinking of the neglected and deserted wife or children.

Lord there are so many good causes that Thou must delight in them, and Thou wilt say unto these workers, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." This is a great mission of mercy. Lord we would ask Thy blessing upon the County homes of this Commonwealth, the industrial homes, the hospitals for consumptives, the asylums for the idiotic and insane, the noble work of the Children's Aid Societies and the organized charities. Lord we pray that Thou wilt bless all such organizations in this State and great benefit may result from them.

We also ask that Thy blessing may rest on all assembled in this Convention. Bless these men and women who have come among us, that this Convention may be one of delight as well as benefit. May each one be inspired to do the work that they have to do, may they know that there is a gift to give and that is in the service of themselves, in the giving of themselves, that they may come to know the great reward of well doing. Lord hear us in our prayer and save us for Jesus sake. Amen.

The President, Mr. Mackin then made the announcement:

I have been informed that the Hon. Ira W. Stratton, Mayor of Reading is absent from the City, but will appear at some of the later meetings of the Convention and extend a glad hand to the delegates. I have the pleasure of introducing an old friend, Mr. Edward J. Morris, President of the Reading Chamber of Commerce, who will extend to you all a hearty welcome.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

MR. EDWARD J. MORRIS' GREETING.

I am very sorry that the Honorable Mayor is not with us tonight to extend to you an official welcome to the City of Reading. However, as you were informed by your Chairman, he will be with you at some of the future meetings of the Convention, and I know you will be glad to hear him. In behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Reading, we extend to you all a hearty welcome.

The Chamber of Commerce is as you know a civic organization and is composed of manufacturers, professional and business men of the City of Reading. One of its many functions is that of calling your attention as well as the attention of the entire state and entire country to the many advantages that our City posseses. We as citizens of Reading are proud of our City, and the abundance of good things that we are so fortunate in possessing. We call your attention as I said before to our many good qualities. We ask people to pay us a visit. We ask them to partake of the only original and genuine Berks County hospitality. We want you to see for yourselves the many good things nature has so generously lavished upon us. We want you to know that while our people here have the reputation of being slow, they are sure footed. If you do this, you will find that we are not mere boasters, but that we possess the goods.

Any work whose object is the alleviation of suffering and hardship brought about by poverty should have the undivided co-operation and

assistance of all the people. Any oragnization that works for the removal of the causes of poverty as well as the feeding of the hungry should be given serious consideration, and if we find that our work is well and honestly done, we should give them our hearty co-operation. We should also give our assistance to every movement that tends toward uplifting people and make them more self-reliant,, no matter how poor they may be that they may know there is a chance for them to make an honest living.

I believe that the establishing of public play grounds, public baths, the cleaning up of back yards in all portions of your City, and the educating of people to clean up and own their own homes will in a small way go toward eliminating the causes of poverty. We know that much of the poverty and suffering comes through the fault of some people thems lves. We also know that poverty comes to people who are not at fault, and who have no control over the conditions which have brought it about. I believe in educating the former to see the error of their ways to avoid suffering to themselves and their families that poverty brings and for the latter class, I believe in making their lives just as comfortable as it is possible to make them. There are many people not responsible for their condition, who grow old without having accumulated sufficient for their old age. They should have the very best possible care and good food—food that old people can use. I believe that we owe all this to them, and I believe we should give it to them.

This will no doubt eliminate a class of parasites who have been getting aid and have practically lived on the County Poor Directors for years. This has been nearly eliminated in the Berks County District by the educating of our Poor Directors whose duty it is to dispense charity, and has resulted in a saving to Berks County in the last twelve years of thousands of dollars.

I trust Ladies and Gentlemen that your stay in our City will be a pleasant one and that when you leave us it will be with a feeling of regret, and with the hope that you will return to us at some time in the near future. Applause.

President: My next very pleasant duty is to introduce to you, Miss Caroline deF. Penniman, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Reading, and who will extend a welcome to the ladies of the Convention

REMARKS BY MISS CAROLINE DeF. PENNIMAN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish to extend a welcome not only to the ladies of the Convention, but to the gentlemen also. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the city of Reading. The problem of the right way to care for the poor in various counties is no doubt very much the same throughout the State. We have come to realize that in giving relief one must be careful to do it wisely to avoid pauperizing those to whom it is given. On the other hand, when we have ascertained that real need exists we must be careful to see that adequate help from some source is secured. A

good understanding on the part of all concerned in the relief of distress and hearty co-operation will solve many of our difficulties.

A special problem that has confronted us is the question of legal residence of some of the applicants for relief. It is very important that each Poor District should take care of its own dependents and not send them to other communities where they are not legally entitled to assistance. Before sending a dependent family from one county to another, there should be a definite understanding as to how the family is to live when they reach their destination. If there are relatives or friends or some institution or agency that is willing to receive them and give them necessary care, that should be definitely ascertained by an investigation made before sending them. It is a needless expense upon the districts and a hardship upon the poor themselves to be passed along from one place to another without any one having a definite plan for their care. Sometimes with the best of intentions differences of opinion will arise between counties as to the proper legal residence of a given family. In those cases it would be well for each to gather all the facts that they can on the matter and then to compare notes with a view to reaching an agreement. A careful investigation of the circumstances will usually make it possible to reach a conclusion satisfactory to all concerned. Applause.

This was followed by a selection from the Orchestra—"The Girl from Utah"—Gilbert.

President: I now take pleasure in introducing an old friend whom you all know, and who will address you, the Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President if the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania. Applause.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pres. State Board of Public Charities.

To me is assigned the great honor and the pleasantly important task of responding to words of welcome so ably delivered by the preceding speaker. I feel myself highly honored by your Committee on Program, but fear it is more to show the kindly deference of the Committee towards me in the high office I hold in the State's Charity system—the greatest of charities of all the states in the Union—rather I say in deference to the high office I hold than to my ability to properly respond to this important address.

I never hear an address of welcome but I think of a favorite speech of my schoolboy days. I regret I cannot repeat it in full, but as far as I recall—it was the remark of a gladiator, after being applauded for his great feats in the arena. He was pleasantly employed, I believe in cracking the skulls of his adversaries to make a Roman holiday. So is reply in effect was that they, the Roman populace, gathered to do him honor by honoring themselves and said—as the newspaper men of that day or now would put it in part "Ye call me Chief, and ye do well to call him Chief who for twelve long years has met in the Arena, etc., etc."

And paraphrasing the remarks of this genial skull cracker—and I feel quite safe from the charge of plagiarism at this late day—I say to you, you do well to make public acknowledgment and give public acclaim to this earnest band of men and women—this Association which

for forty years and more has dealt with the complex questions of charity and penology. (Forty years does not apply to the women, as you will see by a glance at their faces.)

Only those who are intimately associated with the work appreciate the vastness of charity that is dispensed and the management of the same in Pennsylvania. When you consider that one per cent of our population of 7,500,000 (seven and a half millions) is cared for in one way or another by the various institutions comprising the state's charities, we at once appreciate the enormity of the cause, and the important work accomplished by those engaged in the various branches and causes represented by those assembled tonight in this forty-first annual convention. It must also be brought forcibly to the minds of the public how important this work is and how essential the support of that public is—how necessary the sympathy of the public is, and how beneficial the support.

One of the objects of these annual gatherings is to acquaint the public with the many demands of the many classes of state wards and to show at the same time the progress attained.

Public opinion is the great lever for inaugurating reforms and making advancements. We want public opinion aroused and we beg a decent, conservative agitation directing this public opinion so that it may crystalize in an emphatic support of more and better laws for the poor, the insane and other dependents in their many grades or classes.

I am satisfied that failure of passage of many bills is due to lack of knowledge—I will not say ignorance, for that is an ugly word—of their importance, or necessity in the various lines they are aiming to benefit.

We are gathered here tonight to give publicity to the work at hand—the great cause of charity in its many, many phases and to ask an attentive public to become an interested public, giving aid, and as I say, in urging, after due deliberation and inquiry, the enactment of additional laws.

This is truly an unselfish body of men and women. Their aim is to help those who cannot help themselves. This reminds me of a story in the life of the late P. T. Barnum.

"He was a great advertiser. He took his circus to England many years ago. Circuses were not at all popular at that time, they were certainly immoral in the opinion of the Church of England some years ago but as I said before Mr. Barnum was a great advertiser, and he knew the means to employ to get the people on his side. He knew what it meant to get the Church of England's approval, so he gave a dinner to which he invited some of the citizens and the clergy, and he made them all very comfortable. Some people can be reached through their pockets and some through their stomachs. After dinner was over and everybody was feeling good, one conservative minister of the Church of England stood up and said—"Mr. Barnum, you are not a bad sort of fellow after all, I should not be surprised if I should see you in heaven," to which Mr. Barnum replied, " I should not be surprised if you are there." (Applause.)

The application of this story is that you will see these people of this Association up in Heaven providing you are there, and providing further that you lend your help to the cause of Pennsylvania's charities here so ably represented tonight.

Don't get the impression from my remarks that we are pessimistic about the status of the cause for we have accomplished much. But like Oliver Twist, we want more and we want it for the very class that Charles Dickens so ably and pathetically represented in that workhouse story and which thanks to his pathos and satire, worked such reforms in the poor laws of England and their administration in his day.

We appropriated through the session of 1915, for the two years next ensuing as follows:

For charities	$16,033,078.86
For education	19,816,394.70
For highways, commonly called good roads	$8,848,771.42

The forty-two cents is what good roads would get, if it were left to me, until I had made suitable provision for all the feeble-minded and indigent insane of the commonwealth. I am aware that I do not strike a popular chord when I attack good roads. Every owner of an automobile, even a Ford, is bound to be my sworn enemy; but even at the risk of incurring this enmity, I must on behalf of my friends, the indigent insane and the feeble-minded who are unable to protect themselves, call public attention to what I am constrained to term their neglect. The surplus population of the various hospitals, asylums and institutions for the care and treatment of the insane and the feeble-minded, is the best possible evidence of the crying necessity for more housing facilities. The rated capacity of the state hospitals and asylums for the insane is 9071 with every available bit of space occupied while the total population now in these various places is nearly 11,000. You see at a glance the large percentage of over-crowding.

As to the feeble-minded the rated capacity in the institutions caring for this class is 3025, with every possible bed and every space occupied. The population in these institutions on May 31st, was 3507 and it is steadily increasing. The worst of this over-crowding of the feeble-minded is at one institution. Polk, with a gross inmate capacity of 1350, and where 1800 inmates are now being cared for and with a waiting list of nearly 300 actually certified as fit subjects of this place. In contemplating this subject I speak only of state institutions and the above figures apply only to public institutions. My desire is that you shall be fully impressed by these figures.

What we do for our public charges we do well. I think I may safely say no state successfully rivals us in this respect, but it certainly is not to our credit that we neglect these unfortunate ones. Their condition is lamentable and their condition with little or no warning may be ours, so even from a selfish viewpoint we should provide sufficiently for them for who knows but that we may be providing for ourselves, and herein is where the public has a duty and a privilege. We must impress upon the minds of the people the importance of this cause and arouse them to a proper sense of duty toward it. I am not opposed to good roads—I remember reading in a very old work on history that

the intelligence of a community at that early period was gauged by the condition of the roads, poor roads of course indicating a lower grade of intelligence or cultivation of the population than where good roads obtained. But God forbid that we should build these good roads at the expense of our unfortunate fellowman. I say again I am not against the good roads policy, but first I am for the sick man—sick in mind or sick in body, lying by the wayside—whether the road be good or bad, and seeking care and help.

A strong lobby prevented the passage at the last General Assembly of an Act that would have put into the State Treasury enough money to largely provide for this shortage of quarters for the unfortunate classes I above mentioned.

I refer to the proposed increase in the automobile license fees. We must educate the motorists to be less selfish and to assume a little more of the burdens they create and lessen thereby the burdens of others. Let us give publicity to these matters in order that simple justice may be done and that the fair name of Pennsylvania may not be sullied by the charge that she does not do as well or deal fairly by all her dependents and defectives. I must say with regret that in this one respect we are lacking and therefore culpable. As a rule we give generously and wisely. The munificence of the state in the treatment of the financing the various charities is unapproached by any other state and I am also convinced that in general our system is best and affords the most direct help to the afflicted of the several classes. This system, which we employ in the work, we are proud to hear referred to as the Pennsylvania System; it gives stimulus and encouragement to the local interest and it secures the services and the financial support that would not otherwise be forthcoming.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars of money is liberally appropriated by the state to its semi-state and private charities, and it is more than met by sums generously contributed by the public. Better than this, the willing hands and kindly hearts as well as brainy heads, that are united to distribute the money and manage the homes and hospitals give a measure of relief to the afflicted that could not otherwise be attained. A partnership altogether commendable—profitable—helpful.

Much beneficial legislation has been enacted by the last few sessions of the General Asembly: much however, was lost, and much is still necessary for the benefit of the state and its dependents. An able representative in the Cause of Charity will speak at this Convention and tell you of what has been accomplished along these lines and I shall neither encroach upon his time nor yours to duplicate the work. Briefly, however, I would like to tell you of a few of the measures that the State Board of Public Charties believes most essential and should have public support with the hope, in fact the belief, that this support will have much to do with their final enactment.

We especially believe an essential to the welfare of the state system of charities is the adoption of a Sterilization Bill. The enforcement of the provisions of such a bill as we have repeatedly introduced preventing the procreation of idiots, imbeciles and other defectives would be of untold value. We need public support of this matter.

To complete the State's System a much needed institution is a State Home for Incurables. We have a most distressing number of applicants for such an institution. We have no proper place to send them. A bill for such purpose was lost at the last General Assembly. Let us hope that this most humane object will meet with success on its next introduction at Harrisburg. We believe the passage of a Bill providing a system for pensioning deserving employees in state and county institutions would be most beneficial. It would result in a better class of attendants being available. The Bill would have for its objects the dual purpose of obtaining this better class of employees and would relieve the institution employing them by an automatic discharge or retirement at a given age or period of service, therefore relieving the institution of the burden of keeping employees in places after their usefulness has ceased. A Bill for this purpose was lost, much to our regret, at the last session. Such a bill covering departmental employees was passed and should blaze the way for institutional attaches.

All who are interested directly or indirectly with any City or County Institution know how hard it is to dispose of an old employee. Through sympathy, false sympathy, we keep them on our pay roll. It seems heartless that we should dismiss them. Sometimes I think too, we feel obligated to them.

At the same time we have a higher duty than this to those in charge in these institutions. I spoke about this several years ago in several conventions. If we could pension these people, if we could have a system of pensioning so that when they reach a given age, we could dismiss them from the institution, no objection would be voiced in that institution or any other. This work is not like a business, and we cannot get as many people who will do it for love, so if we provided a system of pensioning all of our employees so that these people might retire and would not be a charge in any of the various institutions in which they have served for many years, it would better conditions.

We are strongly of the opinion that a state system of workhouses would be valuable addition to the penal system of the State. Much to our regret the Bill for this purpose, which was introduced at the last session was lost. We will hope most earnestly for better fortune, for a similar Bill at a future date.

A few more words. I was thinking I was like a minister I once heard of, and with all due respect to my friends of the cloth, he had preached a lengthy sermon and his hearers were bored.

Before the end of the service he said, I want the members of the Board to meet me in front of the pulpit and proceed with me into the vestry at the close of the service.

At the close of the service the minister kept looking for his friends, but he found that only one man had done as he asked, and that man was a stranger, so he asked him what he was doing there, " Is there anything I can do for you?" The man replied, "You said for the bored to come forward, and I certainly was bored." Applause.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT D. A. MACKIN

Charity in its innumerable phases, has once more brought us together, and it is my great honor, to have been chosen to preside at this,

the Forty-First Annual Convention, of the "Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities, and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

I take up the duties as left off by my predecessors, with a feeling of the deepest appreciation, for having been the honored choice of my associates, and with a sense of responsibility, for the success of our efforts, this year, in the treatment of the many questions which shall arise.

It has been truly said that in every mans' mind, the abstract subject becomes strikingly concrete, when viewed through the perspective of his personal interest.

So I use that as an excuse for saying that in general questions of charity, the many enlightening suggestions, and broadening points of view presented to the public, I find myself inevitably narrowing them down to the Almshouse, and its place among the charity dispensing Institutions of the future.

The consideration of the objective side of Almshouse work, resulting from personal observation and impression, or a sequence of periodic conferences, has been discussed from every conceivable point in newspapers and magazine articles, and before the hundreds of convened associations.

We recognize the fact that the past twenty years has brought about a complete revolution in the methods of handling Pauperism.

Managers and Directors of the Poor, boast of the fact that the system has been so re-constructed, if not virtually reformed, that the indigent himself, not the public, is the greatest beneficiary.

And yet the many changes that have been wrought, while they have placed the workhouse of the past among the relics of antiquity, and raised the modern Almshouse to a prominent place, in the front ranks of Social Aids, still the ever changing conditions, kaleidescopic in their shifting phases, call for the deepest thought, and the keenest resourcefulness, in bringing about the perfection that will measure up to the standard set by American efficiency.

So in order to meet the many exigencies of modern growth, and progress, the manager of an Almshouse finds himself called upon to become a student of all types of human nature, and dereliction, performing the diverse duties of provider, counselor, monitor, detective, secretary, banker, in a word advisor in all things temporal and spiritual, and finally to become the very spirit of the Institution, the foundation upon which the greatest good for the greatest number depends.

The practical side of Almshouse development, has been discussed thoroughly in former years, but it will not be amiss to say that when it is managed financially, in the clear-headed business fashion of this age of highest efficiency, when the resources of the tax payers are so utilized that every dollar expended secures telling results, then indeed the great step is gained, and we can turn our attention to the less practical, but quite as essential side, the well being of the spirit.

I have always been an ardent advocate of recreation, because of the flattering results obtained.

Discipline is a thing to be feared, when enforced on the rebellious, but when life has been made a bit more endurable, by an occasional concert, good books, and magazines, law and order follow naturally in recreations peaceful wake.

And yet I wonder if those outside of the circle of Institution workers, realize what a tremendous task it is to comfortably house and make for the bodily and mental comfort of the present day Almshouse population.

A decade ago, we might say only three or four nationalities were represented, but today each locality by virtue of its separate industries has its own peculiar class of physically unfit, and the Institution as a whole is made up of a distinctly cosmopolitan gathering.

In all well managed organizations, in business and philanthropy alike, perfection or at least the highest state of efficiency is the goal to be desired.

Those who are thoroughly in touch with our work know that the ultimate bringing about of the highest results, rests on the proper classification of these many types, nationalities, and forms of mental and physical disability.

The placing of each man, so that he is a companion or help, not an undesirable drawback to his neighbors' happiness. These and hundreds of others, are some of the daily problems which confront the superintendent.

And so I might continue endlessly recounting and exploiting the perplexities of my own particular hobby but instead of idly wishing, or trusting to the future to unravel the tangle of difficulties, I wish to speak of a few improvements, which may come to us sooner through the paths of Legislation.

If constitutional, I would suggest some effective means whereby undesirable cases, such as chronic alcoholics, tramps, etc., should be prevented from using the Almshouse as a temporary shelter during the winter months, when their labor cannot be utilized profitably and leaving it in the spring, or at their own convenience.

Then also, we all know the rank injustice of placing persons, suffering from veneral diseases, among the old and infirm, who are entitled to the greatest comfort that can be afforded them.

It seems to me that the municipalities and hospitals that are receiving State aid, should be forced to provide places of treatment, for these unfortunate outcasts of society.

As a matter for serious consideration, I suggest that under the supervision of the Board of Public Charities, a meeting be held of the officials of the Almhouse of the State, having in view the adoption of a more elaborate system of statistical reports, covering all valuable data, with reference to inmates of Almhouses.

I believe that in order to successfully deal with the question of Pauperism, it is essential, to have knowledge of existing conditions.

In other words, it is time that we consider the matter from the stand point of prevention, rather than devote all our energy to the rather simple question of housing and caring for the material side.



Fayette County Home. Built in 1883. Cost about $180,000. Remodeled in 1915 at a cost of $57,000. Capacity 250. Present number of inmates 182. Average weekly per capita cost $1.65. Farm contains 130 acres. The cut does not do full justice to the beautiful surroundings of the building. The interior, since the remodeling, is especially worthy of mention. The County Home is under the efficient management of the Directors of the Poor of Fayette County, namely: George M. Strickler, Connellsville, president; David E. Minerd, secretary, Dunbar; E. C. Davison, Uniontown; Dick Sherrick, steward; Harry B. Reed, clerk; George E. Jeffries, Esq., solicitor.

And finally, the suggestion has arisen at former conventions, that we secure an appropriation from the State for the expense of our Association.*

After due deliberation, I am convinced that a more effective measure would be to ask the legislature to pass an act, authorizing Directors of the Poor, to pay a proper assessment, for the maintenance of the Association.

In a small way I have touched upon some of the big questions of my own particular work, and in the learned addresses that are to follow, I feel that many of them will be comprehensively covered and discussed.

The speakers whom we have been so fortunate in securing represent some of the most active laborers, in our field of charitable endeavor.

We have tried to vary the programme, so that each phase of acuvity will be discussed authoratively, and in such manner that this convention will brighten or throw light on the future of every field of effort.

The addresses of welcome which you have heard, leave nothing to be said or desired, so I shall only supplement them with the personal greeting of myself and my fellow officers, in extending to you all the warmest welcome. (Applause.)

The Germania Orchestra then rendered a selection San Diego (A Coronado Serenade) Edwards.

Mr. Roderus: I have a resolution which I should like to present at this time.

President: I see no objection.

Resolution was read by Mr. Roderus. (A copy of the Resolution was not furnished for the Proceedings.)

Dr. Wolfe: I move the adoption of this resolution.

A delegate: I second the motion.

President: I think that will probably come under the head of new business.

The resolution presented by Mr. Roderus was overruled by the Chairman as not being in order.

The meeting then adjourned until 9:00 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

The Wednesday morning session was called to order by the President, Mr. Mackin. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert M. Blackburn, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pa.

Our Lord, Our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth, who hast set Thy glory above the heavens. When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy hands, the moon and stars which Thou hast ordained.

What is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that Thou visitest him?

For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to

have dominion over the work of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet. We thank Thee our Heavenly Father that you gavest us dominion over all the other objects of creation.

We rejoice, O Lord, that Thou hast provided for us a way of escape from sin, enabling us by Thy power to overcome the evil one.

Now, as we are assembled to consider the problems of providing for humanity that has been marred by sin, Lord we hope thou wilt bless us in the consideration of these problems and snow us the way to deal wisely with our fellow-men who are down and out, and who have not had the same, spiritual, mental and moral advantages that we have been blessed with.

O Lord, we pray that Thou wilt encourage these workers who are giving their time to this work of love, and like unto the work Jesus Christ came into the world and went about doing.

Lord we pray that Thou wilt bless them in their various fields of endeavor, that they may be able to solve the many problems that confront them. We thank thee for the ability to serve. Help us to do this work whole heartedly. O Lord God, we pray Thee that we may put forth every effort towards the prevention of poverty and crime and that we may seek to better conditions morally, socially and industrially, so that these people may be lifted up to a higher plane of living

Bless us as we stand before Thee and consult one another that we may act wisely and generously and in a spirit of brotherly love, for Christ sake. Amen.

This was followed by a contralto solo by Miss Florence Kershner—entitled "What the Chimney Sang." The words were written by Bret Harte and the music by Gertrude Griswold.

Rev. Wm. O. Laub then sang a bass solo—the title of which was "I pray the Lord to give me more light."

Both of these selections were much appreciated by the Convention.

President: I desire to announce the following committees:

Auditing Committee

Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. J. Mumford, Centralia, Pa.

Committee on Officers.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
John B. Clark, Luzerne, Pa.
George W. Ibaugh, Rockport, Pa.
E. M. Ainsley, Indiana, Pa.
Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Pa.
J. M. B. McRobb, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. Brady, Warren, Pa.

Committee on Resolutions

Hon. Frederick Fuller, Scranton, Pa.
Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Susan Williard, Indiana, Pa.
Albert P. Roderus, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.
Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Retreat, Pa.
P. G. Cober, Somerset, Pa.
Mr. Jeffreys, Fayette, Pa.
Thomas Grier, Dickson, Pa.
J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Pa.
M. R. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.

Committee on Place of Meeting

James L. Reilly, Chairman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Warren, Pa.
Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Adelaide Comfort, West Chester, Pa.
I. N. Dixon, Latrobe, Pa.
Dr. B. A. Black, Polk, Pa.
Willard Matthews, Scranton, Pa.
Joel H. Krick, Reading, Pa.

President: We also desire to hear from any person who has any suggestions to offer to the Convention with regard to the place of meeting next year.

President: I think we are all particularly interested in the first subject we have before the Convention this morning. We have for our

speaker one who brings with his subject a long experience on both sides of the question. He will tell us something about the inmates of insane institutions and he has had an experience of more than 15 years in the County. I take particular pleasure in introducing Dr. Chas. B. Mayberry, Physician in charge of Hospitals, Retreat, Pa., who will speak to you on the question—"Are the Counties and Poor Districts favorable to entire state care of mental defectives; if so, what shall be done with the present County Hospitals."

THE PROBLEM OF OUR RELATIONS TO THE INSANE.

Some Desirable Changes in the Method of Care and Treatment.

Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Physician in Charge of Hospitals, Retreat, Pa.

The almost universal interest manifested in the care of the insane at the present time and the frequent demands made for changes in the methods used, are my excuses for bringing the subject of insanity to your attention. Instead of adhering closely to the subject which has been assigned to me upon your programme, I shall take the liberty of discussing the duty of the State to those who are mentally effected, from a more comprehensive stand point, and shall incidentally devote some attention to the question suggested. The reason for this course lies in the greater importance and interest involved in the more comprehensive discussion than in the limited subject of State and County Care.

Among the problems presented to society at the present time, there is none which offers greater difficulties in its solution than the care of those who have become insane. Far reaching in its scope, insanity embraces among its victims those from every stratum of life; the rich and the poor; the educated and illiterate, the refined and those who lack even the rudiments of the marks of civilization; the moral and the subjects of vicious habits; all join in making up the vast aggregate of the mentally affected. In a large part of the cases, from its essential nature, chronic in its course, it severs the domestic relation, disturbs financial and industrial conditions and strikes at the very foundations of society itself. Increasing in extent with the advancement of civilization—an increase which is partly only apparent and partly real—its subjects have come, among the indigent classes, to include a great army of dependents whose future can only be one of mental oblivion until they are relieved by death. Its victims, ostracized from society owing to the intractable nature of their condition require special provision for their care, not only for their welfare, but for the safety and well-being of society at large. The fulfillment of this necessity has long been difficult in Pennsylvania, and the inadequacy of the provisions made have been well known to you all. For years the State, while permitting the care of certain classes of the insane in alms-houses, made no financial provision for the maintenance of patients who were cared for in other than State institutions. Recognizing the limitations in the capacity of the State Institutions and appreciating the gradual increase in the numbers of those cared for by counties and municipalities, the legislature passed two different Acts in 1895 and 1897 by which a per capita allowance was made for patients maintained in properly equipped institutions constructed and operated by counties, cities and poor

districts. Under the second of these Acts, suggested by the so-called Wisconsin System, the local institutions are administered at present. Judging from the comparatively small financial aid provided, and from another Act which had a somewhat similar purpose, we may infer that in the original plan the care of the chronic insane alone was contemplated, and that the treatment of the cases of acute insanity was not intended to be included in the scope of the proposed institutions. The failure of the State to provide sufficient capacity, however, and the exigencies of the condition, forced upon the non-state institutions the treatment of the acute, as well as the care of the chronic insane. The law provides that when a person becomes insane, he may be committed to an institution, either State or district, by several different methods. One of these is by the Directors of the Poor under the Act of 1881, upon the application of relatives of the patient or other persons interested. In assuming the authority to deprive a person of his liberty and confine him in an institution for the insane, usually without his consent and against his will, the State at the same time accepts a moral obligation to the patient to place him in such surroundings as to bring about his restoration to normal mentality if possible, and if this can not be accomplished, to provide environments which will conduce to his well-being and comfort. As Poor Directors of this State you assume a double normal obligation to the insane, first that which falls to every unit in the body politic, and second the special responsibility which arises from the fact that in you is vested the authority to carry out the mandates of the law. The question as to whether this moral obligation is being fulfilled resolves itself into the general one of the merits of methods used in care and treatment, or in other words is the State doing all that is possible for the relief of its insane wards? Taking as the criterion of success the actual restoration of the curable insane to a normal condition, I believe the above question should be answered in the negative—the results are not as good as they could be made. The reasons which necessitate this apparently damaging admission will be considered later. The relative advantages of State and County care can play but little part in this discussion and may not in any way be raised to a question of great importance. It is hardly necessary I believe, to say that the Poor Directors of the State would willingly resign the additional burdens forced upon them by the law and inadequate methods pursued for years by those in control of our State Legislatures. It is not my purpose in this brief discussion to compare the relative merits of State and local care. State care has not, thus far, offered a solution of the difficulties which must be met in the care of the insane. In passing it may not be improper to state that the proportion of those received who have been able to return to their homes and again take up the duties of life is as large in the local, as in the State institutions; the death rate has been quite as small in the former as in the latter; the general comfort and contentment has been fully as great, and the casualty list has never been more fomidable. I may here remark, with no desire to criticize, that when in a single year fifty-five persons have died from suicide and other violent causes in the institution of a neighboring state—wholly under State care—it may fairly be asked whether the Mecca in even the custodial care of the insane has been reached.

That science and humanity both demand radical modifications in the treatment of the insane, and that early part of the twentieth century is the opportune time to accomplish these, all who have given the subject serious study will admit. It is my object to point out to your Association some of the changes which would not only rebound to the honor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but would result in permanent benefit to the unfortunate victim of insanity and to his deserted and impoverished family. Let me say, however, that the change from local to State care will not, per se, accomplish the desired modifications and that the adoption of this course alone will leave us essentially where we are.

Insanity is not a disease but a combination of symptoms, chiefly mental in Character. The mind is not material. It is either an immaterial entity or it is a function of matter. In either case irregular mental action is an effect and therefore presumes a cause. The ideas of a demoniacal possession and similar superstitions belong to past ages and have no place in the light of the twentieth century. Experience, to those who are constantly called upon to treat mental cases, points clearly and definitely to the belief that physical disturbance is a result of the disorder of physical organs. Any physician in an institution for the insane has the proof of this fact presented to him by the rapid recovery from the mental disturbance following a correct physical diagnosis and successful treatment. The underlying conditions which act as causative factors in the production of insanity are extremely general and may involve the integrity of any of the important organs of the body. Besides these physical indications the great field of moral care, hygiene, etc., are of vast importance. From what has been said, therefore, it is evident that there can be no specific treatment for mental alienation, but that each case must be studied individually and the indication must be met in accordance with the underlying physical basis and the form of mental irregularity presented. I would say here that the special treatment for the insane, of which you have heard, as probably understood by you has no existence in fact. The use of water in the treatment of mental cases—abuse as well as use—dates back as far as Bethlehem of old, but only in recent years has its real value been appreciated and its use limited to rational indications. It is not a mysterious means by which marvelous cures are affected among the insane; it is not a method known only to those within the walls of State-controlled institutions; it is not a cure-all adapted indiscriminately to all cases where mental integrity is affected; but, on the contrary, hydrotherapy consists of very ordinary and simple procedures, utilized, I believe, in at least some of its forms, in every institution where the insane of the various classes are treated to-day.

The first modification in the methods used in the care of the insane arises in the recognition of the fact that mental alienations is not a predestined calamity but a preventable condition. Indeed,, in the whole field of medicine there is no form of abnormal manifestation more quickly and surely amenable to preventive measures than is insanity. The essential characteristics which make up the individual at birth differ very materially in various units. These peculiarities may result from the transmission of hereditary tendencies, or from faulty development, and in either case may be followed by a weakness of resist-

ance to abnormal changes. Not infrequently a weakness of this kind, involving some one or more of the great organic systems of the body, will be transmitted through one family for generations as is often observed by the study of the different branches of a family tree. A careful investigation of the history of the progenitors of a child, and a thorough study of the individual himself will afford a certain guide as to the nature of such lines of least resistance as are present, and will indicate the dangers imminent in the future. Once determined, these facts will point out to the intelligent observer the rocks and reefs which lie in the course of the child during passage through the critical periods of childhood and adolescence. By proper guidance during the developmental periods, the exercise of common sense in school life, the regulation of occupations and diversions, and care in the habits acquired, together with intelligent medical attention directed towards the physical side of its being, in a large majority of the cases the mental breakdowns of childhood and adolescence may be avoided. No where may the truth of the old adage "mens sana in copore sane" be illustrated more forcibly than in the principles involved in the prevention of insanity, and nowhere is the importance of this truth greater. The terrible scourge now classified as dementia praecox—a condition which is taking from their homes thousands of boys and girls in the early adolescent period every year, and consigning them to the chronic wards of insane asylums, may by the early and intelligent study of the individual tendencies, the lines of least resistance, and the causative factors involved in each case, be in many cases avoided. Essentially chronic in its nature, its course is rarely interrupted by a permanent recovery, but which may be accomplished before it develops. If but a small part of the attention which the State now gives to the study of the causes and prevention of purely physical diseases were devoted to this important branch of medicine, the results would be very quickly apparent, and in less than a generation the difficult problem of providing a sufficient capacity for the housing of our insane would, to a great extent be solved. The vast importance of prevention, from a philanthropic as well as from a financial standpoint, may be appreciated when we recall to mind the fact that at the present time there are in the institutions for the indigent insane in the State of Pennsylvania one out of every five hundred of its inhabitants, and that there will be admitted during the coming year one out of every sixteen hundred population. When it is remembered that insanity is extremely susceptible to prevention, these figures are certainly appalling. My suggestion here is, therefore, that the state should devote part of its energy to the prevention of insanity and thus preserve valuable lives to their families and to the community, and reduce the number of cases that must be admitted to its institutions each year. With this object in view an organization should be formed by the State, somewhat similar to the department of health, the object of which shall be a systematic study of the causative factors, and the means by which their action may be nullified. The State should be divided into districts and sub districts, the final subdivision being represented by the family physician. Through this complex organization, the field of work should be extended to the individual and result in using every means of prevention, under all conditions; which science and experience present.

The second modification has to do with the present methods untilized in the care and treatment of the insane and has for its primary object an increase in the proportion of those who are restored to a normal mental condition. Insanity, as seen in those who are admitted to institutions, may be divided roughly into two classes, unequal in size and differing totally in the nature of the care which they require. The first of these includes those cases who from the duration or from the essential nature of the conditions, are chronic and incurable. The second class consists of those who are suffering from an acute disturbance, not accompanied by a structural brain change, and who, under favorable conditions, may be restored to mental integrity. The first class requires custodial care, moral and occupational treatment, diversion, retraining and re-education, good hygiene conditions and every means possible to limit dimentia and prevent further progress of the disease. The second class may recover—that is, their minds may be restored to such a condition that they will be able again to take up their duties in life and fill the positions for which they were intended in the family and in society. To accomplish this very desirable result, will involve the use of every means of treatment known to modern scientific medicine, in the highest degree. It is in this class of cases especially that a recognition of a physical basis of the condition is so essential, and that its correction, whatever it may be, is a sine qua non for securing successful results. Work pursued on the basis of a belief in underlying physical conditions has not infrequently given unexpected and brilliant results and only recently the hope of the amelioration and cure of dementia praecox has been presented to the medical profession by the discovery of a close association between certain glandular changes and the development of the mental symptoms. Under present conditions the State, partly for economical reasons and partly through a lack of a spirit of initiative, brings together both of these classes in the same great asylums, regardless of the varying conditions and wholly different indications for their care and treatment. Recognizing the incongruity and absudrity of the method, there has been provided in connection with many of the larger institutions, so-called acute wards having for their object, presumably, provision for the treatment of the curable cases in departments separate from those who are chronic. In further recognition of the failure of the older methods and largely on the initiative and general physician and the specialist in other fields of medicine, a few attempts have been made to treat some of the curable cases in special wards of general hospitals. The first of these methods is objectionable because the insane environment —always unfavorable to recovery and consequently unfit for the treatment of acute cases—is omnipresent and cannot be eliminated; and also because the location of the institution, the limitations of the equipment and the impossibility of securing the attention of prominent specialists in the various fields of physical disease, render impossible the hignest class of diagnosis and treatment upon which primarily the recovery of the patient may depend. The second, while clearly a movement in the right direction, must necessarily be so limited in its scope as to fail to affect the results materially.

The modifications in our methods of treatment, therefore, which naturally follow what has been said invoive separate provision for the care of the acute curable classes. The chronic cases should be grouped

in the various large institutions of the State. These should become great industrial communities provided with every means for useful occupation and diversion, with properly equipped infirmaries for the sick and with buildings for the separate classification of those who are disturbed. Under the best conditions of control and administration, some of these might become partly if not wholly self-supporting. Here, by routines, education, occupation and diversion, the patients could lead useful and happy lives, although far removed from normal mentality. The second class should be treated in small institutions with a capacity of not more than one hundred patients, built on the cottage plan and located in each case near a medical centre where an active staff of visiting specialists could be secured. Each should be provided with every means for physical diagnosis and all should be fitted for the various forms of medical and surgical treatment. The necessary appartus for the various uses of electricity and hydrotheraphy should be essential parts of the equipment, as well as a gymnasium and other means for physical exercise. In order that the insane atmosphere may be eliminated as far as possible, in no case should these institutions be located near the large asylums. With the elimination of the insane evironment, and with proper equipment for work from the physical and mental side, these institutions may become hospitals in fact—psychopathic, if you please to call them so. In isolated instances the methods described have already been used, although movements to make the system state wide have thus far failed. A few years ago the head of the lunacy Commission of a neighboring state, dissatisfied with the meager results secured in the treatment of the insane, urged the construction of several psychopathic hospitals but failed to accomplish his purpose, owing to lack of support from those who should have been in the van in promoting this great movement which had for its object the securing of modern hospital treatment for the unfortunate victims of insanity. If there are any present who doubt the desirability of some modification in the treatment of the acute curable insane a visit to the wards of any of the great State hospitals will convince them that the results are not all that could be wished. A glance at the thousands of faces of the chronic insane, together with an examination of the clinical histories and diagnoses would show that many of these were primarily of the curable forms of insanity who should have recovered but have unfortunately become chronic cases. Of course in no form of serious physical disease or mental alienation, however curable it may be, can we justly expect one hundred per cent of recoveries, but the small proportion of those mentally restored is far less than we have a right to expect under the best conditions.

The next modification which I wish to suggest has to do with the patient after his furlough or discharge from the institution in an apparently normal mental condition. The year following his discharge is one of the most critical periods in the life of a person who has been insane. Having but recently passed from the field of alienation and with the memory of his experience still fresh in his mind he has gradually been readjusting his mental activity so that a line of demarcation has been established between the real and the false ego. False perceptions have been laboriously corrected, morbid introspection has been supplanted by a normal contemplation of his environment, and he has apparently readjusted his thoughts sufficiently to meet the future.

In this condition he leaves the care of the institution and returns to former scenes and associations, thinking, feeling, and acting normally perhaps, but nevertheless poorly fitted to renew the battle of life. Here, he comes in contact with friends and acquaintances of the past—those who are more or less familiar with the onset of his attack and with the conditions previous to his commitment. He finds he no longer occupies the same position in society as before but in the place of the former trust and confidence of his fellows he meets with suspicion and avoidance. "Once insane, always insane," is an old adage which is quite generally accepted, tacitly even though not openly expressed, and he finds that his former position, especially if one of trust, is no longer open to him. Consequently his beginning must, in the majority of cases, be on a much lower round of the ladder than that upon which he stood previous to his illness. As a natural consequence of this strife to contend with adverse circumstances mental depression follows, at first within normal limits, the physical condition through anxiety and neglect becomes impaired, and much of that power of resistance which he has acquired while under treatment is lost. Disappointment and discontent are followed by grave fears with regard to himself and his condition and a fertile field for the recurrence of insanity is developed. Not infrequently I have had patients who have passed through these experiences turn voluntarily to the institution with the request that they might be readmitted and with the hope of avoiding a repitition of their terrible affliction. Thrown upon their own resources and deprived of help and guidance, they were unable to meet the trying ordeal through which they were obliged to pass. When this condition is reached, to remain outside of the institution could result in but one way, namely, the development of another mental breakdown. Everywhere in the battles of life the conflict must surely end in the survival of the fittest and the unfit are bound to fall unless preserved by philanthropic assistance. In a general way it is a fact that the chance of recovery in cases of recurrence of mental troubles diminishes directly in proportion to the number of attacks, and consequently the eventual results of such recurrences must be chronic insanity and a permanent residence among the insane. The State which has placed such cases forcibly under treatment and has brought about their restoration has, with wonderful lack of foresight, turned them loose upon the community to shift for themselves without a thought for their future. In this way the public clearly fails in its duty to its wards and is guilty of the grossest neglect. To meet this unfortunate condition two things are essential; first an out patient department in connection with each institution to which patients may go at regular periods for medical examination, instructions as to methods of life, and for that confidence in themselves which cannot be secured elsewhere, or in case the return of the patient is impracticable, its place should be taken by an occasional visit by one of the medical officers; second, an organized system of after-care which shall include constant attention to the welfare and progress and that assistance which may be given in smoothing the rough spots, avoiding the sources of worry and rendering successful his attempts to adjust himself to new conditions. Appreciating the importance of after-care, methods have been in vogue for years in various countries of Europe and in some of our own states. The practical value of such a system is well shown by the methods in use in the Cantons of

Switzerland and in Great Britain and in France. The benefits resulting from such a movement should be shown by the fewer recurrences; have not yet been insane, the methods of after-care are to those who and what the preventive measures, already described, are to those who have recovered from recent insanity.

The fourth point which I wish to urge is closely related to the first and is of great importance in reaching national methods in carrying out the second. In order that methods of prevention may be used as successfully as possible, as well as in reaching an accurate diagnosis and inaugurating the successful forms of treatment the nature of the basic changes in the organs which are responsible for the mental disturbance must be understood. There are two methods by which these morbid conditions may be studied—First by clinical examinations, laboratory work, etc., during life and second by investigation of the organs after death. In every field of medicine, the importance of the latter method is recognized, and much of the advancement in medical science has resulted from work of this kind. Most of the larger institutions, and many of the smaller ones, have more or less fully equipped laboratories for this work, but lack of financial support and the inadequacy of the medical staff have limited the knowledge obtained from this source. The results, therefore, have not been commensurate with the importance of the subject and the great problems in the relation of physical disease to disordered mentality remain, to a great extent, unsolved. Recognizing the importance of this branch of the work and the impossibility of its accomplishment without an organized effort of the controlling centre, several of the countries of Europe, notably England, have developed a central laboratory system under the control of alienists, neurologists, and pathologists of the highest standing. These specialists devote their time to a study of the morbid changes of the body and by the use of the clinical material from the institutions and the data resulting from their own investigations light is gradually being shed upon the relation of bodily disease to irregular mental action. This system has also been adopted in several of our own states. Its importance in the advancement of psychological medicine cannot be overestimated and the indications for action in this direction are most emphatic.

In connection with the question of State and local care, let me repeat what I have already said, namely, that it is one per se of very little importance. The objects to be accomplished in our relations with the insane are to bring about mental restortion as quickly as possible in those whose condition admits of recovery, and the prevention of mental deterioration in those who cannot recover. All will agree that the methods which promise the greatest success in fulfilling these two indications should be the ones adopted. I am unable to speak from the standpoint of the gentlemen who have under their control the local institutions but it would be almost inconceivable, I think, that any of these should object to a release from the burden and responsibility which have been forced upon them. These duties were not sought after by them and have been undertaken only after the State had failed to provide the means necessary to care for their insane. The duties have been arduos, the financial burdens heavy and in many cases obligations in the shape of bonded indebtedness still

remain. In return the State has refused their citizens admission to its institutions and made a small per capita allowance—much below that which was considered necessary for the care of the insane in the institutions under State care. Assuming that the vast appropriations made for the State institutions are utilized to the best advantage for the patients, it follows that the local institutions cannot offer the same conditions without a great financial deficiency. The meaning of the term care seems moreover, to be quite generally misunderstood—a confusion which might be overcome if the wording were changed to ownership. The institutions which in one case are under trustees appointed by State authorities and in the other, under those either elected or named by the courts, are nevertheless, under the control of the same body, the Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy. The gentlemen who constitute this Board and its Committee, together with their very efficient executive officers, have the same powers over the one class of institutions as over the other. Architecture and construction in both cases are entirely subject to their approval; the organization and administration must be satisfactory to them, and the payment of the per capita allowance for maintenance is made only on their authority. There is nothing inherent in the latter which should prevent its development to as high a standard as the former, under the present system of treatment. By a process of elimination and by the adoption of uniform standards, the two classes of institutions might be made essentially the same. But the question of the desirability of entire State care involves much more than the matter of equal fitness—it includes the problem of advancement. God forbid that it should be our aim to stand still, satisfied to accept the present standard established by State care as the criterion of success, but let us rather seek progress, scientific as well as philanthropic, in the great work of treating the insane. Can this improvement be best accomplished by an entire central, rather than a divided local, system? The disgraceful experience under almost entire State care, between the years 1880 and 1895, is not such as to inspire confidence but we are assured by some of those in authority that the State is now ready to accept the entire burden and to fulfill the obligations to its insane. That the logical method of care for the insane is by the central government is undoubtedly true, and it is equally true that the chance for the introduction of all possible improvements in our system is much greater when supported by vast resources and provided with centralized mangement by which all departments included may work together for good.

If the insane are tobe cared for wholly in State-owned institutions, the question of the disposal of the buildings which have been constructed for the purpose by individual districts, at a cost of involving several millions of dollars becomes one of importance. In two neighboring states where this change has been made several institutions which were well fitted for the purpose have been converted into state hospitals. One institution in an adjoining state which was accepted was quickly increased in capacity to a sufficient size to accommodate more than twelve hundred patients, although most unfavorably located in close proximity to a county jail and an almshouse. In Pennsylvania it would seem hardly conceivable that these buildings, which are not suited to any other purpose, should be left by the State upon the hands

of the Districts which have been forced by humanitarian considerations alone to build them. Financial reasons, too, would seem to render desirable their acceptance by the State, for many of these were built at a time when construction was much less expensive than at present; and with power plants, water works, administration buildings, etc., already provided, they may readily be enlarged at small cost to a capacity sufficient for the accommodation of from one to two thousand patients. The adjustment of the financial question involved should not be difficult. Justice to the people who have been taxed in order to build these institutions would seem to demand that the State should assume all outstanding bonded indebtedness and pay to the districts the difference between this amount and the total cost. Failure to do this would mean that the people of part of the State were forced to bear the burden of construction for the people of the whole state, which would be essentially a policy of confiscation.

The suggestions which I have offered in this paper may be summarized briefly as follows:

(1)—The adoption of entire State control for the insane, the necessary increase in capacity to be obtained by changing the local institutions, which are fitted by construction for the purpose, into State asylums, and extending the plants as far as required in order to accommodate, together with the present State institutions, all of the chronic insane. In cases where almshouses are located in close proximity to the buildings for the insane the entire plant should be taken by the State. The districts owning the plants to receive proper financial reimbursement.

(2)—The organization of a system of prevention the scope of which by division and subdivision, shall reach the family and the individual.

(3)—The construction and operation of separate modern hospitals for the curable insane.

(4)—The introduction of a method of after-care by which patients discharged as cured may be kept under observation and guidance for at least one year.

(5)—The creation and maintenance by the State of a central pathological laboratory which shall have for its object the study of the physical side of mental alienation.

When, in the developmental process going on, modifications in methods of this kind shall be adopted, most of the difficulties in the treatment of the insane will be removed. The physician will turn gladly to the hospital as a favorable place for the treatment of his patient as he now seeks the general hospital; the friends of the patient, the horror of asylum associations removed, will seek the psychopathic hospital in the time of trouble; and even the economist will eventually appreciate the advantage of supporting the patient for a shorter time at a greater cost but with quick recovery, rather than maintaining him for years as a chronic lunatic and perhaps his family indefinitely as paupers.

When the time comes for a system of prevention in its widest scope to be adopted; when the necessity for the separation of the acute and chronic insane is recognized as essential to hygienic surroundings for

the treatment of the curable cases; when humanity, philanthropy, and science go hand in hand in accomplishing the restoration of the mentally alienated; when a rational system of treatment, with mental hygiene and physical diagnosis as its fundamental basis, is adopted, then I believe successful work in the treatment of the insane will be accomplished. And when that time comes, we will be able to say with truth that we can "minister," and minister successfully "to a mind diseased." Applause.

President: If there is any one in the Convention who desires to introduce new business, we will be very glad to take it up. As there is no response we will go on with our program.

President: The next matter for discussion is one that will be decidedly interesting to the Convention—"The Relation of Farms to our County Institutions." This discussion will be opened by Dr. R. D. Wolff of Greensburg. I understand Dr. Wolff is not here, but his paper is here, and I will ask the Secretary to take charge of it. The paper was then read by Secretary Mr. Colburn.

"RELATION OF FARMS TO OUR COUNTY INSTITUTIONS."

Dr. R. D. Wolff, Greensburg, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in having been chosen to open the discussion: "The Relation of Farms to Our County Institutions." I am not unmindful, too, of the high compliment paid me at the last session when I was elected one of the vice-presidents of the association—an honor that came to me unsolicited, and for which you will kindly receive my heartiest thanks and appreciation.

The subject you have assigned me is a most important one. The matter of room for such institutions as are under our control, has already received considerable attention and has been wisely acted on by several of the counties of the commonwealth. From these we hear the most satisfactory reports. It could not be otherwise. Let us hope that we will continue in well doing!

Plenty of room suggests isolation—a condition, essential to the prosecution of our work and to the well being of our wards. It is not unattainable, as it is not necessary that our institutions be built in city suburbs where land is advanced in price by investors and home builders. It can be secured in more remote sections, and its inaccessibility to city or town, renders it more suitable to our purpose and more congenial to our needs.

There is much in environment. When the grounds are inadequate in size and these nearly covered by buildings, it shows a parsimony, not only discreditable to county or city, but it hampers those in charge in rendering such comfort to the inmates as they have the right to expect. You increase the burden of the management as well as the discomfort of the unfortunates.

It is the part of wisdom to make provisions for the future. Whilst we do not believe that pauperism will increase in a greater ratio in the

half century than in the last, yet the rapid increase in population must be provided for.

We have a farm of 186 acres, every foot of which is utilized. Our inmates are allowed to wander at will, so long as they do not interfere with growing crops or hazard their safety. But, we find that our anxiety to raise food products for the "Home" crowds out the inmates, who love to roam over the fields.

I am persuaded that every "Home" should have broad acres for a stamping ground for the aged, devoted exclusively to their comfort. And, who will deny that all, who are in any way able, should assist in tilling these acres, thus resting their tired brains by properly exercising their bodies? Work never yet killed any one, and it will not shorten the existence of the mildly insane, at least.

I believe that fish dams should be built, grounds for the culture of hares and rabbits provided, a field for a run for poultry ,and one for pigs should find a place on the grounds, sufficiently far away from the buildings to meet the requirements of health. Orchards should be planted where ripened fruits, so palatable and beneficial to age, would fall at their feet. Then, too, let there be trees planted for shade and plenty of them! The grounds should savor of the spirit of true altruism, and to do so, expanse is necessary. Let us give our people room!

As I said before, the price of land is low. When owned and devoted to these purposes it is perpetually free of taxation. Its value could be enhanced by increasing its fertility and beautifying it through the best methods of farming. Enough of horses should be kept to till the ground and do the hauling; enough cattle to provide milk and meat; enough hogs for pork and bacon.

I shall not indulge in self-laudation, but at our "Home" we raise a vast amount of grain and vegetables. We have the best teams driven into Greensburg—the home of good horses. We have a herd of cows that excite admiration. If we had more land, more room, we could decrease our expenses and add to the comfort of our inmates, whose happiness should be the primal purpose of our every act. Applause.

Secretary: I consider that a very good paper, it is mighty interesting. He is a live wire, a live director and a good citizen, and the people of Westmoreland County made no mistake when they elected Dr. Wolff as the Director of their County. (Applause.)

Secretary: It adjoins Somerset, you know. The suggestions contained in this paper can be carried home by every one and I would, like to hear other suggestions, because one man cannot do it all. These are questions that touch every director in this Association.

President: Several names are listed for the discussion of this question. Mr. T. J. Hazlett of Lewistown and Mr. William Matthews of Scranton were to take part in this discussion.

Mr. Fuller: Mr. Matthews is not here.

President: He was here about five minutes ago.

Mr. Fuller: But he is not here now. He wants to be excused.

President: If the gentleman comes in I will call on him.

Now I notice among our number a gentleman whom I would like to hear touch on this subject. Mr. Ibaugh of Middle Coal Field District can say something that will be of interest to the Convention on "The Relation of Farms to our County Institutions."

Secretary: Come forward Mr. Ibaugh.

Mr. Ibaugh: Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not know what I can say on the subject of "The Relation of Farms to our County Institutions," but this should be one of the main features in the County Institution.

First I would say the oportunity it gives for employment. I do not know, but I suppose practically all our institutions are more or less alike. We get a class of people who are not paupers and should not be paupers, fellows who ought to be earning their own living, who if compelled to work in connection with an institution on a farm would rather go out and work elsewhere.

I believe in the farm in connection with every institution, and it should be an immense advantage to the County. At the same time it should be a model to the farmers in the neighborhood. The great difficulty is the lack of people who understand the scientific end of farming.

Now in connection with our place I do not want to say much. We are not very far from here, and if anybody wishes to visit us, we will be glad to have them. During the past year we have made every effort to improve our farming conditions.

We have pure bred Holsteins and after a year of experience, I do not think there are any of my directors who regret the money they have put into it. We have not bought a pound of butter during the past year. During the month of July which includes part of the last week of June, we manufactured in our Creamery over one thousand (1000) pounds of butter. That is something every institution in the State should do. The trouble is we try to go along with the same shrinking stock we have carried for years. I know there are other County Institutions who have the same trouble as we have.

I would like to bring out this point and that is the principle of getting work out of the inmates. If you put an inmate in charge of the work, he is not responsible, and if he was responsible, he would not be in an institution. If we had people to instruct the inmates in that work, our farms would be very much improved.

I know right in my own experience during the past year in connection with the piggery, we have lost enough pigs to pay the County for a man to look after this work, because we have depended upon the inmates to do that phase of the work. This is one of the conditions we hope to overcome, and I hope when we come back next year, we can say we have made great progress along that particular line. One thing if you have a man in charge of your County Home who understands farming and you don't understand it yourself, have confidence in that man and go ahead. First of all farming is a science, and if your County farms are going to be a success, they will have to be managed along scientific lines. (Applause.)

President: Mr. Ibaugh is only too modest to say that all the butter they take to the Allentown Fair takes prizes.

President: Mr. Peck, we would like to hear from you as a practical farmer.

Secretary: He is a good one. He is from Somerset.

Mr. Peck: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have a farm in connection with our Institution. A great deal of the labor done on our farm is done by the inmates. There is no whip laid over them either. They love to work if there is no boss.

We get a good farmer and an assistant, and with these two men we can work our inmates to very good advantage. They lead them, they go out with them. There is no whip held over them. Some few need a little urging to get them to work. There are some who are a little lazy like some old men are, but they like to do something, especially if they are given a word of commendation. This year we did not have a good potato crop. Last year the crop was good and it was all owing to these people. Sometime ago we gave them a number of plots to work, and you ought to see how it encouraged these people, and how glad they were to bring them to the director of the Institution.

We used to keep the short horned cattle. We now use all Holsteins. We think it is more profitable to get the milk for our inmates and buy the beef. We can sell calves six weeks old at $15.00 and we think it is more profitable to buy the beef. Milk is what we need, milk and eggs are the greatest necessities of an institution like ours. Ours, is a small institution compared with other institutions in the state. In our section of the country we think it is pretty big. Men come to us and give us information, and we are always willing to learn. I think a farm is indispensable in a County Home. (Applause.)

President: The next subject on our program is a paper by Thomas K. Schiller, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa., and C. F. Loesel, Erie, Pa., on "The Administration of Institutions.,' As Mr. Schiller is absent, we will hear from Mr. Loesel.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS

C. F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.

The subject of administration is a wide one and has a great meaning. It is the keynote of governing countries, state business and homes. Where there is bad administration there is little success.

We are at this forty-first annual convention for the purpose of bettering the conditions that surround our state and county institutions. Let us take up the subject of county homes. The first essential is a good steward and matron not there because of political influence but because of their ability to perform their duties with the proper interest in the institution. It is almost impossible for a steward and matron to

maintain this proper interest in the discharge of his or her duties with the thought that their positions are to expire with the election of new directors.

Therefore a steward and matron to become an asset to the county and help to the Board must have years of experience and cannot be changing with every new administration. In the steward should be intrusted the power of hiring and discharging employees in and about the institution. He is in a much better position to study their abilities and find the proper men and women than the directors who come into contact with the employees but very seldom.

Another essential is the appearance the institution presents to the eye of the public. To bring about this condition the county home must be kept clean, well ventilated, heated and lighted. The outbuildings should be kept well in repair and the general appearance of the farm should be that of neatness. The institution should be visited more often than just the day of meeting and in the inspection of the place the steward should be criticised or complimented as the case may be on the work of him and the employees which shows that the directors are taking an interest in the home and his work.

The third essential is the buying of supply. A certain class of supplies such as coal, flour and other staple lines should be contracted for and let to the lowest responsible bidder. Clothing, shoes, medicines, meats, etc. can be bought to better advantage and saving to the county by purchasing as required.

The fourth essential is disclipine among inmates which is a problem, on account of the many nationalities, that are committed. The first class is the man or woman who has worked hard throughout their life had bad luck through going security for different things or giving what they had to their children and then became paupers. This class seldom gives us any trouble because of their ambition to work and the interest they take in the institution. The second class is more of men that are able to earn their living but claim to be sick and cannot find work they can do or in other words have the Hook-Worm. They try to discourage others from doing work around the institution. The third class is the habit cases that cannot settle down to do anything but wander to the city, manage to sell a few pencils or shoestrings. They sell enough to get money to buy whiskey or dope for their kind at the county house.

Therefore I believe that every inmate of an institution should have a permit from the steward to leave and a time set for them to get back. This would be a great help to the steward and the institution by living up to the disclipine. If these few facts were followed up we would have a better administration.

President: It is now my very great pleasure to present to this Convention Miss Katherine R. Williams, a member of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. Miss Williams has had very large experience in the visitation and inspection of various kinds of charitable and correctional institutions. We consider it a great privilege to have her as one of our speakers. (Applause.)

HAVE WE PERSPECTIVE IN OUR WORK?

Madison, Wisconsin.

Miss Katherine R. Williams, Member State Board of Control,

In nearly all, if not in all, of our publicly administered work for the defective, the subnormal and the delinquent in our communities, we find that the problem has grown beyond our facilities for proper care and that we are rushing hither and thither trying to cope with situations far beyond our grasp. Two reasons exist which overshadow all others in bringing about this condition: the one, the trait of human nature which makes individual and group workers follow the beaten path, the line of tradition and usage, or of least resistance; the other, the short-sighted policy which tries only to better the immediate individual need without analyzing either the underlying causes and their remedies or the probable effect of this form of treatment or that remedy upon the social body.

In painting a picture or in working out a piece of statuary, artists take into consideration every detail which may bear upon the success of the finished work of art. It must be true to natural, historical, scientific and artistic details; it must have form, color, character, relative values; it must convey to the beholder a central thought and convey it so perfectly that he gets it at a glance. In other words, the work has a central purpose. Every figure, line, texture, color, arrangement, light or shadow, centers on bringing out this thought in the foreground. In the artists eye stands the central thought and to it he brings every atom of history, science, religion, beauty, technique, that he possesses while every stroke and blend of light or shade or color must converge to this perspective point.

All should be true artists in their work; they should have their central thought and every new move should be to emphasize or throw into bold relief the purpose of their cause. To do this one must not stand too close to the problem all of the time; it is well to step back and look at results from a distance once in a while. There is such a diversity of interests represented in a gathering such as you have here this morning, it will be impossible to discuss many phases of your work with profit, therefore it may be well to content ourselves with one or two common to all.

Your problems in Pennsylvania and our problems in Wisconsin are similar; miles of railroad, imaginary state lines do not change, to any great extent, the problems of caring for the individuals who come under the care of those engaged in these kinds of work and environment though it may emphasize or lessen the severity of cases does not change fundamental causes.

If social work is to reach its ultimate ideal that of working out a social state or nation in which individual rights are protected, social beings evolved who shall have developed their best and highest talents and a people established from which shall have been eliminated, as nearly as possible, the untrained and uneducated, the subnormal and the unfit, the lawless and parasites, it has before it a great task. Each

of us may be able to add only a line, perhaps only a trace of light, a touch of background, but let us at least try to make our strokes in relation to the whole problems.

Let us, for this morning, study the child problem for that is one which touches all and that has lately "come into its own." Wisely enough students of social conditions have concluded that, unless the source of the future social state is safeguarded, problems must increase rather than diminish, so that we find everywhere child welfare and children's development are subjects of investigation, discussion and scientific changes.

Let us consider just briefly some of the measures now being taken to develop the children of today into a citizenry which shall be a bettering of the nation.

First we find that the medical and social agencies of the county have recognized the necessity for well-born children, and we find a widely diffused propoganda for prenatal care and modern scientific methods of feeding, dressing, and rearing of infants. Much is being done to spread this knowledge, and private energies and semi-public agencies are doing all in their power to have knowledge disseminated. Public agencies absorbed in the immediate demands for present care are overlooking the preventive work necessary, and we find that while in cities and towns where numbers are greatest, some progress is being made, in rural localities, where means are not so plentiful, very little has been done to educate the mass even in the first steps of child development.

The second step in the child's career, education for a useful, honorable and happy maturity, has been provided for to some extent over the entire country. Provisions for the rudiments of an academic education have been made even in remote rural localities but it has only recently dawned upon us that the whole activities of the child must be trained and all of his faculties disciplined if we are to have a rounded out man. This recognition has brought about vocational training, the provision for proper recreation and entertainment of children, the need of ethical, religious and moral ideals to be made part of the every day life of the child.

This new system of education has brought forcibly home to those having the care of children the alarming numbers of those who cannot be developed to care for themselves, of those who through some environmental or hereditary weakness must be especially trained in groups by themselves.

We arrive at this point at the group which interest us most vitally, Children who because of defectiveness, delinquency, or deficiency, must enter institutions.

It becomes the duty of the state, the community, or the institution to develop to its greatest perfection every faculty of every child to give him an opportunity to be, as far as in him lies, self-supporting, self-respecting, and a morally upright man.

The problem of the institution is the development, and oftentimes the regeneration, of the individuals in its charge. Its problem then is largely educational.

For a long time the academic education of children has been provided in institutions but the program followed has been too often, that of the free school on the outside, without relation to the future possibilities of the inmate population and without regard to the foundations of the average inmate in the institution.

In nearly all cases af delinquency or defectiveness there is traceable either economic of tempermental parental incompetency; this environment has produced either partial lack of or perverted initiative and perception in the faculties. It becomes necessary then either to awaken dormant qualities or to educate and restore to discipline the faculties, already active and to so direct them as to bring about present and future usefulness.

It has been maintained and demonstrated that those who are partially mentally deficient can, under proper direction and supervision not only produce sufficient to maintain themselves but also a surplus which can be applied to the support of others in the same institution who are worse off than themselves. , It has been contended that the better class of defectives can be trained to produce enough to supply the whole demand of an institution, but there is room for doubt here. However, the full measure of efficiency and responsibility will not have been satisfied until every possible means has been developed and all avenues of productivity opened.

In addition to the defective institutional group however, we have the dependent and delinquent group who are normal mentally and here comes in the need for adequate vocational training, which shall fit each individual for future usefulness.

The moral obligation to recognize natural talent, and to train children in institutions to work for which they have a natural aptitude, is just as binding upon those having custody of such children as it is upon the individual parent or the community educational system. Children should have a vocation, not an avocation.

Aside from his right to be schooled in elementary rudiments of academic branches and to be trained enough in the use of his muscles so that he may have at least the foundations for acquiring a trade or performing ordinary work with some degree of skill, the institutional child has a right to development of his ethical, religious and artistic self.

Much is being done to organize and direct as well as to protect the avenues of recreation and entertainment of children in cities. The children in rural communities are not having much attention in this regard while in institutions a great deal is done along all these lines. Programs are being carried out and new ones projected which will do much to develop this side of child nature in institutions, much more must be done in communities.

It is very gratifying to find how rapidly these different phases of institutional work are developing but there is so much left to be done. Proper public opinion can only be formed upon accurate knowledge and those who are in a position to impart this knowledge are those who have these children in charge. Yet you seldom see articles written by them except in reports of such meetings as these or in annual reports;

you seldom hear these subjects discussed except at such conferences as this. Why not establish a program by which local papers and publications shall present to your localities not only the fact that it costs money to buy food, clothes, etc., to pay salaries and to provide housing for these children? Why not educate the public as to what it means to educate, train and develop a man or woman from this unpromising material? Why not show the public the need to protect future generations by the proper segregation of the defective? Why not demonstrate to the public that institutional training can and does aim to make inmates self-supporting to the limit of their capacity?

In addition to publishing an annual report why not insist that state and local gatherings discuss these problems? Why not make public advances in education, prevention, re-establishment and re-training of citizens? Why not insist that platform conventions discuss causes and remedies as well as costs in this work?

Everything which is true of the aim, development and education in children's work is true of the present trend of effort in the care of any group of societies' wards in any class of institution. In the work with the insane, every effort is toward prevention, discipline, cure, under conditions of the best housing, treatment and exercise with the hope of returning to society as large a number as possible of the inmate population.

Society does not realize how much is being accomplished by prevention and educational measures; as soon as it does social and public opinion will make such moral and personal support that governmental support must follow.

Two facts must be borne in mind; to be wholly sucessful, any plan must be nation-wide and at the same time so elastic and comprehensive that it provides a program for the smallest community and the most forsaken individual.

It is a hopeful sign and well to remember that the National Conference of Charities and Correction has provided for a committee to work out a children's program to be presented at the 1916 meeting. Much good can be done by this committee if it will base its program on conditions in all sections of the country, on all classes of children, and on all the different phases of the problem. If it drafts a plan to fit city conditions only, or to fit problems in congested states only it will have missed its perspective and have added one more complication which will be grafted on to an already overburdened system of experiments.

Then, too, there must be developed a plan to bring classification, education, recreation and opportunity to the rural and the remote community. Until the state becomes a family and the nation homogenous there will never be a social development with a true perspective.

Applause.

President: The next person named for discussion is Mr. J. W. Peck of Somerset—"Methods and Principles of Giving Out-door Relief."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

This is a nice little topic, and one of importance. I wish to assure you that I shall be very particular on the point of time for fear of wearying you.

We have a method and not one of the best. We are anxious to get a better method. The very first principle of giving outdoor relief is by investigation to acquaint yourselves with the facts as to why it is needed, and see whether the person is deserving. I am well aware of the fact that not everybody who wishes aid is deserving of it.

We have in our County and I suppose you have them everywhere men who would like to fasten themselves on the County for support, and if they could do that, they would never do a tap. There are others who are worthy of aid, and we are always willing to give it.

I wish to state right here that our County has not yet availed themselves of the Mother's Pension Fund. I know nothing about it, and I do not wish to discuss it, and hope to hear from some of the others who have availed themselves of that Act. I am going to leave this matter open for discussion. When there comes to us people worthy of outdoor relief, we give it willingly. We do not like to take the children away from the mother provided the mother has any ability for managing and is competent to look after her children, and has the ability to use this pension wisely, it ought to be of much benefit to the mother in helping her to support herself and children. Then we give aid to temporarily sick people where they need to be carried over during temporary sickness. Sometimes they only need to be given aid for a month or two months as the occasion may require. In that case, it is perfectly right, and it often saves them the humiliation of going to the almshouse.

Then there are the aged people and the inebriates (who do not try) or aged people who are living in isolated districts such as a husband and wife, and in these isolated sections ten miles away from any doctor or neighbor, we think it is best to take them to the Home. We have experienced the danger of their getting sick, and being alone, and it is almost an utter impossibility to get people who will stay with aged people, especially in the isolated districts on the farm. We take them where we have conveniences for them, and where we can make them more comfortable. If we were to give them $15.00 per month, they would only have a living. I believe from what I can learn there is a little difference between the poor in the City and the poor in the country districts.

Our people usually have a garden and whether they own their own homes or not, they can do their own gordening which goes very far towards their support. In this way they can help themselves. The most of our people own their own homes, and have no rent to pay. They have their own gardens and work them. This goes far toward their support so that if we give them from $5.00 to $10.00 per month they get along nicely. There are some that we pay $15.00 per month. We do all our own inspecting.

The directors have their own separate districts, and they know just where to go and make the inspection.

I want to say a few words in regard to the Children's Aid Society. I have been in pretty close contact with the Society for twenty years and I have noticed the children they have taken were placed in very good homes, and are living on a higher plane of life, have had much better opportunities for the future. I think in instances, especially, where they are neglected in the rural districts, it is better to take them and place them in good homes where they will get better treatment. I will leave the subject with you for further discussion. Applause.

President: Is Martin N. Morrison of Carbondale present?

President: Mr. Morrison is absent so we will hear from Mr. Charles C. Russel of Germantown.

REMARKS BY MR. RUSSEL

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a question that should go far in discussion, and I hope we will find time later in the Convention to discuss it, and should I forget, I hope Mr. Peck will see that it is brought up for further discussion.

I do not know what it amounts to, but I know in the last ten or twelve years, it has cost the County anywhere from $12,000 to $100,000- per year. In Luzerne the County gave $100,000.

President: We will now hear from Mr. Joel H. Krick of Reading on "Specifications and Selection of Employees for County Institutions."

REMARKS BY MR. KRICK

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

I am not prepared to discuss this question. I will say for the benefit of this gathering we have the same problem here in the City of Reading, but as to the solution of it, I can not say very much. My individual opinion is that where you select an employee, and you find that he or she is thoroughly competent, you should be very careful how you treat him or her, keep this employee and keep them all the time. In other words when you get an employee for an institution who is thoroughly competent, hold on to them with all your might.

B. Frank Need, Esq., Harrisburg Pa., and Mr. Edward Knee, Ebensburg, Pa., were called on the same subject, but they were not present.

President: We next have a paper by Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent, Blair County Hospital on "Practical Treatment of Inebriates." Dr. Sommer do you think you can cover this subject in fifteen minutes, as we have fifteen minutes left before the meeting adjourns.

Dr. Sommer: My paper includes the care and treatment of the insane, and is covered by an experience of 26 years among insane, relief institutions and charitable agencies in one of the big cities.

ADDRESS BY H. J. SOMMER, M. D.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Mr. President, members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Subject assigned to me "The Practical Treatment of Inebriates" is of special interest and an issue of the day which every community must face and should meet with vigorous Legislation.

When we stop to consider the havoc wrought by King Alcohol—the mental and physical wrecks of individuals—the want and misery of untold thousands of families—the Homicides and Suicides; the arson, theft and unspeakable crimes caused by alcohol—we often wonder why alcoholic drinks should be allowed to be sold in any community of a people who are fond of styling themselves as "advanced."

In Europe we lately witnessed whole countries declared as strictly Temperance—and for what purpose—for nothing more or less than to obtain greater efficiency in individuals for wholesale scientific murder. No matter from what angle we may study the subject of temperance as selfishly promulgated in Europe during the past year, it is nevertheless bound to have a far-reaching effect toward uplifting the peoples affected. Let us hope that after Peace is restored, the various Governments will not look with greedy eyes towards the many millions they could obtain by restoring alcohol to its old place.

As a rule an "Alcoholic" is a neurotic. He (or she) is mentally deficient inasmuch as he cannot resist the temptation to drink. I have known many Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, Doctors and Business men—men of culture and refinement—who, except for periodical sprees were otherwise strictly temperate and without exception deplored the habit; when the thirst overtook them thy were impelled to drink to excess. This is true of men of all "walk of life", but I wish particularly to emphasize that many men who are honored and respected for great learning or ability; men who are supposed to be examples to less fortunate brethren are after all mentally weak. They know the ultimate result of the excessive use of alcohol yet go in secret when the call comes and indulge their abnormal appetite.

The persistent use of alcohol to excess will result in various forms of nervous and mental disease, besides causing many pathological lesions of the liver, spleen, kidneys, etc.

Alcohol reduces the efficiency of the victim to a greater or lesser extent and ultimately he will be on the "scrap pile" of humanity. Many of these people can be made to be useful even though such usefulness is forced upon them.

Our subject has to deal with the confirmed "drunk." In my opinion there is only one effective and practical method of handling such delinquents. A Law should be enacted to establish Institutions for men and women to which any proper Court may sentence an alcoholic for definite periods. The Institutions should be equipped to manufacture such clothing, furniture, bedding, etc., constantly required by Institu-

tions all over our state and sold to them. The inmates should be allowed the same rate of pay as is given to free workers, and after deducting the percapita cost of maintenance, the balance should be paid over to their family or guardian.

There are two great reasons why such Institutions should be so equipped and manged: first, it would give steady employment to the inmates and second, the women and children who have a right to look to their husbands and fathers for support will have their needs supplied, whether or not such husband of father desires so to do.

The Commitment should be made without difficulty—as for instance, any wife with two reputable witnesses could appear in Court, and upon such information could impose sentence. The individual sentenced, however, should have the right to a hearing if demanded and also the right of Habeas Corpus. He should be given every legal safeguard against unnecessary or illegal commitment. It might be possible and preferable to have some form of Legal Commitment enacted as for insane. Above all there should be a form of self commitment whereby a man or woman realizing his or her weakness and desiring aid, treatment and care may commit themselves for various periods.

Such a Law would lift the burden of support of thousands of families out of the hands of Directors of the Poor. It would not tend to make paupers of the children of chronic drunkards. Such children too often grow up learning all the devious ways of making a living without work. Good men and women out of pity for the family give out of their abundance towards their support. Some give food, others clothing, others coal, and so on—the children soon learn that through charity and easy living can be made and the Directors of the Poor must eventually support these children, their children and children's children.

By establishing such industrial institutions the commonwealth would I believe, do great service to the entire community. It would practically free us of a great burden by reducing court, jail and penitentiary costs. It would inevitably keep many families from the Almshouse and the "Out door relief" accounts would be materially reduced and all at little cost to the state (if any) other than the initial investment in the Institutions, stock and fixtures.

The present law allowing the Commitment of Alcoholics to Hospitals for the Insane should be wiped off our Statute Books. The chronic drunk should be sent to an Institution where none but his kind is housed. The first sentence should be for not less than nine months. There should be an allowance for good behavior. When he leaves the Institution it should be for a parole of two to three years and if he should break his parole he should be returned to the Institution and his sentence be automatically doubled in time.

The Institution should be equipped for every medical and surgical care and treatment. There should be healthful amusements of various kinds founded and made compulsory by law; a good library and various musical instruments should also be a part of the equipment. Do I hear any one say—how foolish, give the drunks a pleasant life and they will prefer it.

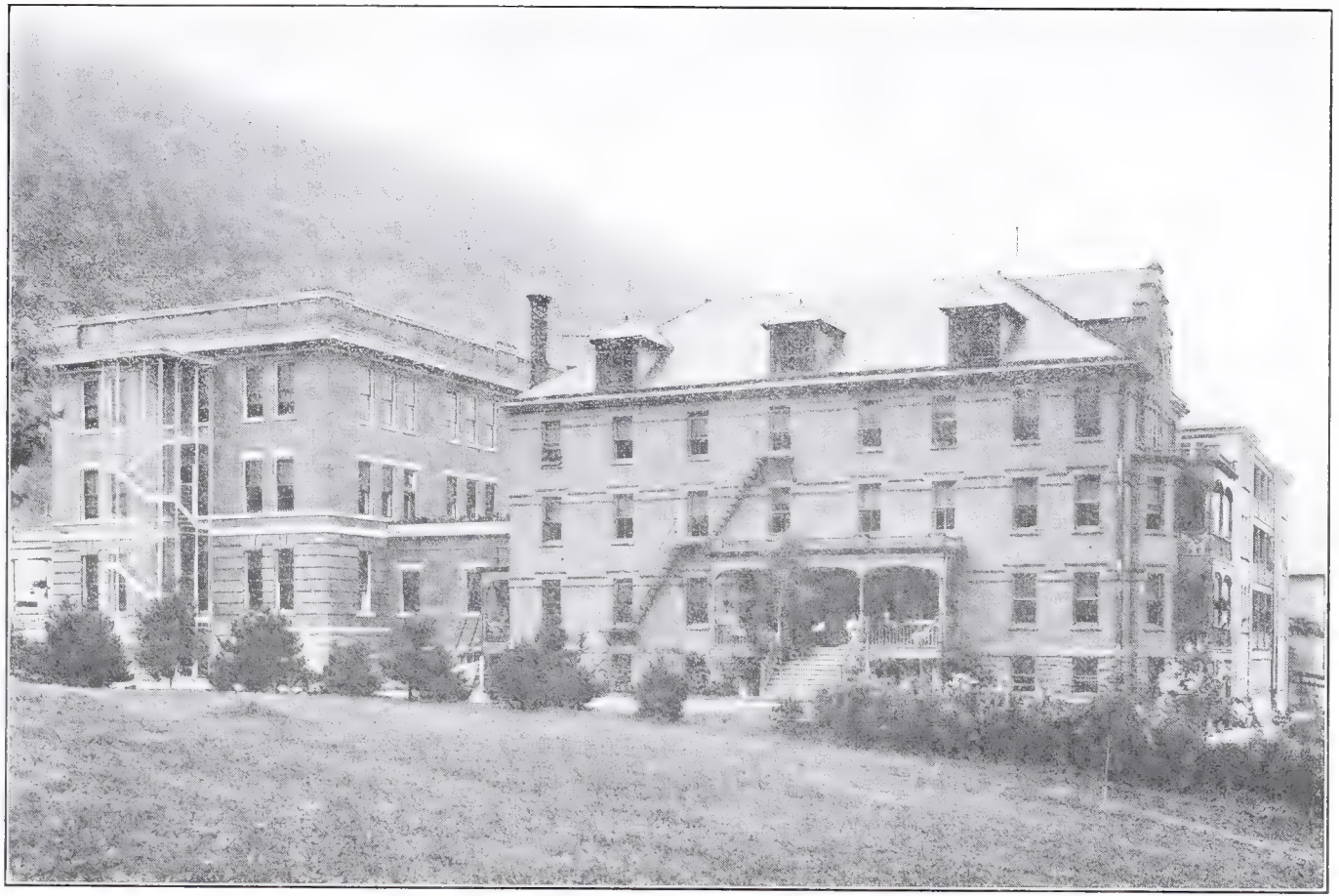
To many people this proposition would appear as wrong—I do not believe in giving a man a kick when he is down; rather try to uplift him mentally—show him what good things he has missed by hanging on the bar—give him plenty of hard work, plenty of good healthy recreation, three substantial meals daily and a good bed in clean pleasant surroundings, and I firmly believe at least one-half of those admitted would be reclaimed and returned to useful lives in their communities. But see the other picture—give him the ordinary prison or penitentiary life make him understand that he is being punished; build a high wall round the grounds with armed sentinels watching every move of any inmate within sight, and at once the individuals antagonism is aroused and he might as well never have been incarcerated. He will leave the place cursing everyone, the State, the Court and friends that sent him, and most likely feel so bitter that he will straightway try to forget his trouble in drink. The inmates should be led not driven; they should be allowed to choose whether or not they should attend temperance lectures. Give the drunkard a helping hand; let him know that someone is interested in him; treat him with benevolent kindness, but with an iron rule. Nearly every man will respond to such treatment and will again see the sunrise of hope. I wish I had the eloquence and the fluency of speech of a Webster to properly put this before you, but my powers are unfortunately limited.

I do not think that walls and armed sentries would be required, rather the reverse. Witness the revolution in Sing Sing Prison, who would ever have thought that the tough citizens of that walled community would respond to kindness and be good. The old lock step done away—some play and recreation in place of all hard work and absolute silence. What a revelation in prison reform and administration. In our own state something of the same kind is going forward in Center County where a great industrial community is being established of which the workers will be convicts. Let us have more charity in our dealings with delinquents; let us hold out the helping hand—not as a duty but as a privilege and let us not forget the "Great Example" of human kindness and forgiveness when dealing with our erring brothers and sisters—only by such dealing can we hope to start the spark of good, which I firmly believe is implanted in every man and woman no matter how wicked or degraded they may be. Applause.

President: we should arrange to be back here at 2:00 o'clock this afternoon in order to carry out our program, and I hope you will all be back at that time.

I also have another announcement to make. After adjournment, all the members will lunch at the New Berkshire (per plate fifty cents). It will give you an opportunity to touch elbows and to discuss the questions you have heard.

The meeting then adjourned until 2:00 P. M.



Male Home Department, Retreat, Pa., Central Poor District of Luzerne County. The oldest section of this group, on the front right hand side, was built about 30 years ago and in the rear on the extreme right is shown an addition built in 1896. These two sections cost about $60,000. In 1911, the addition on the left was made at a cost, including furnishings, of about $120,000.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the following prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Moyer, First Reformed Church, Reading, Pa.

Almighty and eternal God our Heavenly Father in whom we live and have our continual being. We thank thee for a loving providence and the watchful care with which we are surrounded from day to day and Thy mercy evermore.

We thank Thee for a home in a Christian land, for the gift of Thy Son Jesus Christ, for his sublime touch, his beautiful character and life. Help us to love him more, help us to work for him inspired with his spirit to keep with us the thought that "He came into the world to save that which was lost."

We thank Thee for what the churches, colleges and charitable institutions have done toward the establishing of instiutions to help in the reclamation of human lives. We pray Thee our Heavenly Father that Thy blessing may rest upon all gathered here at this Convention. Give them wisdom and guidance from on high, that everything that is done may be to Thy honor and glory. May they meet with great encouragement in their work and as they go to their respective homes, may they carry new inspiration and help for the work in which they are engaged.

Dear Heavenly Father help us to do all we can to make this world a better and happier place in which to live. Help us dear Lord to have compassion on the poor, sick and afflicted, and may we all so serve that when we come to the end of this life we may hear the words of the Master; "For I was a hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me. I was sick and ye visited me; Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

We ask all in His name. Amen.

This was followed by a solo by Miss Gerald Lane.

President: In order to make it more convenient for some of the gentlemen who want to leave on the afternoon train, we have made a few changes in the order of our program. I am going to call for Dr. Woodbury's paper. Dr. Woodbury is Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, and his subject is, "Shall the new State Hospital for the insane be devoted to the Chronic Insane to correspond with Hospital at Wernersville," (Applause.)

SHALL THE NEW STATE HOSPITAL BE BUILT FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE?

By Frank Woodbury, M. D., Secretary to the Committee on Lunacy, of Pennsylvania.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, which received the approval of the Governor, on June 18th, 1915, "To provide for the selection of a site and the erection of buildings for a State Hospital for the Insane, to be erected west of the Allegheny mountains, and to be known as the Western State Hospital for the Insane; providing for the management of the same, and making an appropriation for the purchase of said site, and the preparation of plans for the construction of buildings for the said hospital."

Under the provisions of this act (P. L. 1915, p. 1055) a Commission will be created to be known as the "Building Commission of the Western State Hospital for the Insane." The first duty of this Commission is to "Select and purchase a site within the Commonwealth, west of the Allegheny mountains, reasonably near a railroad, and containing not more than 500 acres, upon which shall be erected the buildings for the Western State Hospital for the Insane." For the purchase of the ground, the sum for forty thousand dollars was specified in the act, which passed the Assembly; but the amount available for this purpose will be diminished by the traveling and incidental expenses of the Commission, and the cost of drawing the plans and specifications which are included in this appropriation. When the General Assembly shall have made sufficient appropriations for that purpose and when the buildings for the Western State Hospital for the Insane are sufficiently constructed and furnished to accommodate 500 patients, the said Commission shall surrender its control over said Hospital and buildings to a Board of nine Trustees, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It is required by Section 1 of this Act that the approval of the Board of Public Charities, to the selection of a site and the cost thereof, and the approval of the Attorney General of the title to the land, must be obtained by the Commission before the land can be purchased in fee in the name of the Commonwealth.

"The plans and specifications shall provide for buildings accommodating at least 1000 patients, and in such manner that additional accommodations may be provided without undue cost, from time to time, as appropriations for such purpose may be made."

It is further provided that plans and specifications for said hospital "shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Public Charities."

Up to the present time, his Excellency, the Governor, has not publicly announced the names of the members of this Building Commission, which the Act provides shall be appointed by him, "immediately after the passage of this Act," (Section 1.)

It seems to me that this Act is worthy of consideration at this time, and is very appropriate for discussion on the present occasion. I beg, therefore, to present to the members of the Association of Directors of



Almshouse of Home Department Buildings, Retreat, Pa., Central Poor District of Luzerne County. The building on the extreme right was erected 40 years ago at a cost of $11,000, the brick being made on the premises. Additions, alterations and modern improvements have been made from time to time, bringing the value of the building up and about $40,000. The other buildings in the group represent other views of the male division of the Home Department. The total capacity of the buildings of the Home Departments is about 500. The present population is 440. The weekly per capita cost is about $2.49. The farm consists of about 300 acres, of which about 140 is under cultivation. The officers are as follows: Maurice Gaertner, president; Stanley W. Davenport, treasurer; James L. Reilly, secretary; directors, George M. Wall, George K. Brown, Charles W. Laycock, John B. Clark, John Barrett; Charles E. Keck, Esq., solicitor; J. M. Schappert, clerk; Dr. Charles B. Mayberry, superintendent Hospital for Insane; D. A. Mackin, superintendent of Home Department.

the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, a few comments and suggestions relating to the contemplated new Western State Hospital for the Insane.

In the first place. it is to be regreted that provision was not made that would come nearer to meeting the actual needs of the insane, to say nothing of the preparation for future increase. As you may remember the Committee on Lunacy and the Board of Public Charities reported that two new state hospitals for the insane were absolutely necessary and should be built as rapidly as possible, one built in the South-Western, one in the South-Eastern part of State. These two State Hospitals are urgently needed to relieve the over-crowding which now exists in our State Hospitals, and we believe that the Legislature would have passed the necessary acts and the Governor would have approved both of them if it had not unfortunately happened that owing to the disturbance of business by the European war, and other causes, the revenues of the Comomnwealth were reduced to such an extent, that the appropriation Committees found it practically impossible to provide the funds for more than one new State Hospital at this Session. Under the circumstances I suppose we should be thankful to get even that much. For the same reason—deficiency of revenue—the appropriation for the site of the hospital was pared down from $50,000 to $40,000, and the amount of acreage was limited to 500 acres. As the institution is to be planned for 1000 patients, and may be subsequently enlarged, it should have at least from 1000 to 1200 acres. If surface springs are to be depended upon for the water supply, it would be prudent to obtain enough ground to control the water shed and prevent polution by drainage from dwellings and farms.

In selecting a site, the land near the institution should be favorable for agriculture, so as to furnish occupation for the inmates, and supply food by their labor. It is to be hoped that particular care shall be exercised in selecting a place for building, which will not require a large amount of preliminary excavating and grading to be done, by contract. Later, after the hospital has been opened and patients have been received, many of them can be profitably employed in grade work. road-making, and laying out or clearing the grounds.

As regards the construction and plans of the new hospital, it is evident that they should be appropriate to and be governed by the class of patients that are to be received into the institution. Some years ago, when Oklahoma appointed Dr. Hastings Hart, to report upon the best method of the care and treatment of the insane, he found that insane patients could be divided into two groups (1) the acute insane, and (2) the chronic insane. He also pointed out that these two classes did not necessarily require the same kind of institutional care. In other words, the acute insane should have treatment in hospitals having experienced alienists as superintendents, and a staff of able assistant physicians and trained nurses, and all the necessary equipment and modern apparatus for the treatment of mental diseases. On the other hand, the chronic insane, as a rule, require little more than simply custodial treatment, and could be made largely self-suporting by their work on the farm. He demonstrated by reports from Wisconsin

that the cost of construction of institutions for the chronic class need not be more than one-half the amount per bed of the cost for the hospitals for the acute class. Furthermore, he also showed that the cost of maintenance per capita was twice as great in the acute hospital as it was in the home or asylum.

Our own experience in Pennsylvania bears out the conclusions of Dr. Hart. The State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, has cost less than one-half per bed, for construction, than other State Hospitals erected since it was built. It costs the State less than $1,000.00 per bed, while Allentown State Hospital, cost over $2,000, and Fairview still more, although the latter Hospital is still unfinished.

As regards the cost of maintenance in a chronic hospital, it is reduced in two ways, (1) the over-head charges and up-keep are considerably smaller, and (2) a larger proportion of the population can be usefully employed than in the acute hospitals. As a matter of fact the per capita cost weekly at Wernersville, is 75c less thna at our other State Hospitals. The saving in maintenance on 914 patients now at Wernersville is nearly $3,000 per month. At the same time the standard of care is as high, and the patients have more outdoor life than is usual in other State Hospitals.

As regards the total number of insane in State and County Hospital, in the State, the reports show that in round numbers there are about 10,000 in the former, and about 8,000 in the latter class of institutions. Many of those now in County Homes, or almshouses could be removed to State Hospitals, if accommodations of this class were provided by the Legislature. Indeed, it appears to be the desire of many persons who have given this subject much study and attention, that the time is coming when the Commonwealth shall assume charge and control of all the indigent insane, and definitely relieve the Poor districts of the burden.

Now, as regards the number and proportion of the chronic insane, it is to be noted that as a rule, all the patients in the County Hospitals are of this class, the acute cases being usually promptly transferred to the State Hospitals. The statistical reports as to "probabilities of recovery" from the State Hospitals give a proportion of about 90 per cent, regarded as probably incurable. We may conclude, therefore, that of nearly 20,000 insane inmates of institutions in Pennsylvania, only about 2,000 may be regarded as amenable to treatment, and therefore suitable for hospital care with a view to their restoration. The remaining 18,000 are almost all of the incurable and chronic class.

As regards our present provision for these two classes, we have now seven State Hospitals, if we omit Wernersville, with a total capacity of 8,157 beds, and with 9,218 actual population. All of these are equipped as psychopathic hospitals for the treatment of acute cases of mental disease. On the other hand, we have one State Hospital for the Chronic Insane with a population of 933 patients.

The questions that I now submit for your consideration are two; (1) Does Pennsylvania really need at the present time any more State Hospitals for the acute insane, such as that at Allentown. (2) Is it not evident that the crying want is for more hospitals for the chronic

insane, such as that at Wernersville; in every respect a first class institution, which reflects credit upon all who are connected with its management, and is an honor to the State. The Building Commission for the Western Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, may well adopt Wernersville Hospital as a model.

President: As the next speaker I take pleasure in introducing the Hon. Edward Lindsey of Warren, Pa., whose subject is "Statutory Adoptions in Pennsylvania." (Applause.)

STATUTORY ADOPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. Edward Lindsey, Esq., Warren, Pa.

Adoption is the accepting of a stranger as one's own child and heir. It constitutes between the adoptor and the adopted the legal relation of parent and child. The relation of parent and child is, of course, a natural one. In our system of social organization the law recognizes this natural relation and annexes to it certain legal attributes or clothes the parties being in this relation with certain rights and duties to each other and to others which they are conceived of as having by reason of sustaining that relation to each other. In other words it is a status carrying with it certain legal consequences and the rights and duties of the parties exist as such not by reason of any contract or act of theirs, but solely by reason of this position or relation in which they stand. The extent to which such rights and duties may be affected by contract is therefore limited.

Adoption is the constituting of this legal relation where it does not exist naturally; but more especially with respect to the inheritance of property than to anything else. Adoption usually carries with it the right to the custody of the adopted (if a minor) but its primary object is to constitute a succession in the inheritance of property. Where the primary concern is the matter of custody by someone other than the natural parent other relations are more usually provided, generally that of guardianship. Guardianship may be of property alone but it may also be of the person only or of both person and property.

The status of guardian and ward was created to carry certain legal incidents of the parent and child relation when that natural relation failed or was dissolved and was its usual substitute in English law, adoption, which was recognized in the civil law, not being recognized in the common law. The law of adoption, therefore, in America is entirely statutory and for this reason varies somewhat in the different states.

Ballard v. Ward, 89 Pa. 358

It is first necessary to refer somewhat to the legal incidents of the status of parent and child. In general parents have the duties of protecting, educating and maintaining their children. Co-relative to these duties and mainly for the purpose of enabling their fulfillment, parents have the rights of authority over, the custody of and the labor and services of their children. As has been said these rights and duties of natural parents are in general extended to adopting parents for the same reason; yet it is necessary to bear in mind that adoption is

mainly for the purpose of constituting an heir rather than the relation of parent and child. Thus adults may be adopted as well as minors. Children and heirs are of course not synonomous term. Who is an heir depends upon the law of descent and inheritance of property, not on the law of status. Children are of course heirs of their parents but others than children are also heirs and the ideas involved are separate ones. While adopting parents usually have the right of custody adoption is not necessary to confer the right of custody or to transfer it from natural parents to others. This fact must also be constantly bourne in mind. We are here concerned with adoption and with questions of custody only incidentally. The only relation to constitute which adoption is absolutely necessary is that of ancestor and heir under the interstate law. In popular usage the word adoption is sometimes used to cover any instance of a person other than the natural parent taking charge of a minor in place of its natural parents. This usage however must be avoided. The general rules relating to the rights and duties of natural parents are applied so far as possible to all persons "de facto" standing in the place of parents to minors but this does not involve the idea of adoption as an heir. When for instance the natural parents through poverty are unable to fulfil their duties to their children their rights as parents must give way so far as is necessary for appropriate provision for the child. It was early provided that the poor authorities might indenture during minority the children of paupers coming under their charge and the relation of children so apprenticed was regulated by the law of master and apprentice. While never specifically repealed the law of master and apprentice is practically obsolete as that status has in fact become nearly so but the provision referred to is still regarded as legal warrant to the poor authorities for placing out dependent children. In general however the suspension of the rights of natural parents is only countenanced by the law so far as it is necessary for the benefit of the child. The family relation being the foundation of our system of social organization its preservation so far as possible is recognized by the law as a principle of public policy and interference with it in any particular case is limited by actual necessity. Thus where a natural parent, incapable of performing his or her parental duties to a child, transfers the right of custody to a third person (individual or society) capable and willing to do so such transfer is always revocable by the parent and he may resume the custody if his incapacity be removed provided only the welfare of the child will not be prejudiced. Contracts absolutely relinquishing parental rights are void as against public policy. The parent may not divest himself of his duties as parent (or his status as parent) and for this reason cannot irrevocably transfer his rights. He may lawfully procure the performance of these duties by others if unable himself to perform them and so far as is necessary for this purpose confer his rights upon the foster parent but this is the extent to which he can go for the reason that these reciprocal rights and duties are not matters of contract but integral essentials of the very organization of society.

Sleep's Adoption, 6 Dist, 256.

Booth v. Van Allen, 7 Phila., 401.

Moreover the transferring or attempting to transfer parental

rights over children or children themselves as a matter of traffic or pecuniary gain is made a criminal offense under the law.

In later times we have provisions that the juvenile court in proper cases may dispose of the custody of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. These cases however are only those where the natural parents are unable or unfit to perform their parental duties and these statutes only authorize the court to dispose of the custody of the child with the exception of one provision which will be referred to later.

What then are the essentials of adoption in Pennsylvania? The first provision for adoption of children was by the Act of May 4, 1855, P. L. 430. This was amended by the Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 125 and again by the Act of May 28, 1915, P. L. 580. These acts, in brief, provide that the courts of Common Pleas may decree the adoption of minor children upon the petition of the person desirous of adopting, presented to the court of the county in which he or she resides declaring that the petitioner will perform all the duties of a parent to such child and with the consent of the natural parents if the court is satisfied that the welfare of the child will be promoted by such adoption. By Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 606, the Courts of Common Pleas are authorized to decree the adoption of minors, who are residing in the county in which application is made, by a person living in another state, upon the petition of the parents or either of them or if there are no parents of certain other parties standing "in loco parentis" to the minor, but the validity of this act was doubted in Smith's Adoption, 14 D. R. 769.

Whether or not it be correct that there was no common law form of adoption, as declared in Ballard v. Ward, it would appear that there was in this state a practice of adopting heirs by deed as the Act of April 2, 1872, P. L. 31, entitled as a supplement to the Act of 1855 provides: "that in all cases heretofore, as well as hereafter, where the common law form of adopting a child by deed has been practised or done, it shall be lawful, on proof of due execution of the deed, to have the same recorded in the proper office for the recording of deeds in the county where the adopting parent resides at the date of its execution; and a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence with the same force and effect as the record of adoption would have in the mode provided in the act to which this is a supplement."

The act of May 9, 1889, P. L. 168, since supplied by the act of June 1, 1911, P. L. 539, provides for the adoption of adult persons as heirs.

The essentials are then the agreement of the adoptor to perform the duties of parent, the consent of the natural parents of the child and the satisfaction of the court that the welfare of the child will be promoted by the adoption. The practice is to produce to the court affidavits by two persons as to the fitness of the adoptor and that they believe the welfare of the minor will be prompted by the adoption. The consent of the parents provided for in the Act would seem to imply a consent to the specific application for the adoption by the petitioner and not a mere general expression of willingness that the child be adopted by someone. Persons adopting children often have

the feeling that they do not desire the natural parent to know who is adopting the child. If, informed of the particular adoption contemplated, the natural parents consent thereto without seeking to know the name of the adoptor it would seem that is a sufficient consent to the adoption applied for. A mere general assent that the child may be adopted or an authorization to some third person or society to consent to any adoption seems to me hardly a compliance with the Act. In any event it would be revocable until actually executed and the consent of the parent himself should always be obtained if at all possible. The consent of the mother of an illegitimate child is essential but not that of the putative father (unless possibly he has acknowledged the child) as they do not inherit through each other.

The consent of the parents may be dispensed with under certain circumstances. The Act of 1887 provides; "or if the father or mother from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall have neglected to provide for such child for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the satisfaction of the court, then with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone, or, if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, decree," etc. You will notice that the neglect or abandonment by the parent which will dispense with his consent must be "proven to the satisfaction of the court." This certainly implies, if not a right to be heard on the part of the parent, at least a definite finding of fact by the court based upon evidence. In all cases therefore there should be the evidence or at least affidavits of persons knowing the facts relied on to show neglect or abandonment. It is only when there are no parents or the surviving parent is guilty of abandonment that the consent of a next friend, guardians of the poor or charitable institution having supported the child for one year suffices. I am told that many societies and institutions think that when they have had charge of a child for one year the consent of the parents to an adoption may be dispensed with and the consent of the institution is all that is necessary, even though the child may have been placed in the institution by the parent. This is an erroneous notion. Placing a child in an institution or with a society willing to maintain it is not an abandonment but the opposite. As was said by Judge Allison in Booth v. Van Allen, "in what proper sense can a mother be charged with having entirely abandoned her child who has made careful provision for it; secured for it a home and a caretaker—one who has agreed to stand in the relation of parent to the infant, and perform for it the duties of a mother?" Of course there may be an abandonment by the parent even after such a placing of the child. If, for instance, the parent ceases to communicate with the child or its foster parents, has left or removed from his place of abode without communication and his whereabouts are unknown an abandonment may fairly be inferred from such facts; but they should sufficiently appear in the proceeding. If the child had been placed by the parent with an agreement to pay its keep is the failure to pay as agreed an abandonment? The mere neglect or failure to pay could hardly be considered such but if coupled with failure to communicate or concealment of whereabouts or other like facts persisted in for a length of time suf-

ficient so as not to be likely due to illness or temporary disability abandonment might reasonably be inferred. Probably no hard and fast rule is possible and the facts should be fully set out and supported by affidavits or proof.

The Act of April 22, 1905, P. L. 298, amending the Act of 1887 adds the following instances in which the consent of parents may be dispensed with; "or,if such child shall have been judicially committed to the care of any person or corporation as being destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent on the public, or having no parental care, or if, upon a third conviction of the parent or parents of such child of any crime or misdemeanor against or in relation to such child, before any magistrate, justice of the peace or court of record, or any one of them, such child shall have been committed to the care of any person or corporation then with the consent of such person or corporation having the custody and control of such child and that of the non-neglecting or innocent parent alone, if one living." I know of no decisions construing this Act. In the light of general principles it would seem that a determination in any court of abandonment would dispense with the necessity for the consent of the abandoning parent to an adoption. It would seem to be more than doubtful however whether the existence of simple dependency, that is that the parent is unable to support the child, would in itself deprive the parent of his rights to the extent that an adoption might be had without notice to him. Such a provision is against the whole policy of the law and it seems hardly likely that the Act would be construed as establishing such.

The juvenile court act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 275, provides that where the court shall award a dependent child to the care of any association or individual, such association or individual "may be made party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may, by its or his attorney or agent, appear in any court where such proceedings are pending and assent to such adoption. And such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order or decree of adoption." Again I know of no judicial construction of this provision. I would doubt however if it dispenses with the necessity for consent of parents. The whole act deals with the custody of children in order to provide properly for the welfare of the child. It is not necessary for this purpose however that the natural inheritance relations be interfered with and indeed the intention would seem to be not to interfere with property relations as it is expressly provided that the guardianship of the association or individual to which the child is committed shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child. The term adoption seems to be loosely used and it is difficult to tell what the provision means. It also seems to be hardly within the title of the act and there might be constitutional objection on this ground. At all events it would be the part of wisdom to comply strictly in all adoptions with the acts especially dealing with that subject. No pains should be spared to the end that the validity of the adoption may not be subject to question. It must not be forgotten that in the case of death of the adopting parent collateral heirs may be strongly interested to contest the validity of the adoption. Being wholly a creature of statute

the statutory essentials must appear or the decree is void for want of jurisdiction or authority in the court to enter it. It is thought by some that if a decree can only be obtained in any manner that settles the question definitely; but the decree of a court is only valid if the court had jurisdiction to enter it and jurisdiction is always open to question. In justice to the child therefore as well as to the benevolent intentions of adopting parents the greatest care should be taken to avoid as far as may be the possibility of questions arising in the future. It sems to be unfortunately the case that decrees of adoption are sometimes improvidently entered. It is of course desirable that such proceedings be carefully scrutinized by the courts. However it it natural that in the press of litigation such "ex parte" matters should sometimes be hastily disposed of. A judge may reasonably rely to some extent on the attorney who presents such a matter to see that all the statutory requirements are met. Attorneys in charge of adoption proceedings should insist on all essentials being complied with.

Nor should we be impatient with the requirements of the law. They are all founded on good and sufficient reason with the view of creating as little uncertainty as possible in the application of general principles to the relations of individuals in all situations which may arise.

APPENDIX

Digest of Statutes in Force Relating to Adoption in Pennsylvania

19 May 1887, 1, P. L. 125.

Proceedings to Adopt—Who May Consent—Inheritance.

It shall be unlawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satified that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may with the consent of the parents or surviving parent of such child, or if the father or mother from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for his or her child or children for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the court, with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone, or if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence; Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them, in case of intestacy, and he, she or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent.

26 May 1893-1. P. L. 145.

Fees For Filing Petition.

The fees to be received by the several prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas for filing petitions for the adoption of minors and entering the order of court thereon, shall be twenty-five cents for each

petition so filed, and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary to furnish to the adopting parent a copy of the proceedings certified under the seal of the court, for an additional fee of fitfy cents for each copy so furnished.

22 April 1905-1. P. L. 298.

Proceedings to Adopt—Petition—Assumption of Name—Rights and Duties of Child—Inheritance—Ibid. 2 P. L. 299.

It shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; or, if such child shall have been judicially committed to the care of any person or corporation, as being destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent on the public, or having no parental care, or if, upon a third conviction of the parent or parents of such child of any crime or misdemeanor against or in relation to such child, before any magistrate, justice of the peace or court of record or any one of them, such child shall have been committed to the care of any person or corporation then with the consent of such person or corporation having the custody and control of such child and that of the non-neglecting or innocent parent alone, if one be living; or, of the father or mother, from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall have negelected to provide for such child for the period of one years or upwards, proven to the satisfaction of the court, then with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone, or, if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardian or overseer of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year; decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence; Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them, in case of intestacy, and he, she or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

28 May 1915. P. L. 580.

Act of 1887 Amended.

Duties and Rights of Husband and Wife.

1855, P. L. 430. Adoption of Children, 1887, P. L. 125.

Section 7, Act of May 4, 1855, as Amended by Act May 19, 1887, Cited for Amendment.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section one of an act, entitled "An act amending section seven of an act, entitled 'An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children,' approved the fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—, providing that married men or women, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands or

wives, may consent to the adoption of their children," approved the nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. That it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs,, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where ne or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may, with the consent of the parents or surviving parent of such child, or if the mother or father from drunkenness, profigacy or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for his or her child or children for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the court, with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone, or, if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence: Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them, in case of intestacy and he, she, or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent," be amended so as to read as follows:

Adoption—Proceedings—Who May Consent to Decree of Adoption—Decree—Inheritance—Proviso.

Section 7. That it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be a resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may, with the consent of the parents, or surviving parent, of such child; or, if father or mother from drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for his, or her child or children for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the cout, with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone; or if none, of the next friend of such child, or the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the court, with the the adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child; and said adopting parent and said child shall, respectively inherit and take by devolution from and through each other personal estate as next of kin, and real estate as heirs in fee simple, or otherwise, under the interstate laws of this Commonwealth, as fully as if the preson adopted had been born a lawful child of the adopting parent, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence: Provided, That, if such adopting parent, shall have other children, the adopted shall share in-

heritance only as one of them in case of intestacy, and he, she, or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been lawful children of the same parent.

Application of Act.

Section 2. This act shall apply to all cases now pending, where the estate of any decedent has not been actually distributed, as well as of all such cases happening after the passage of this act.

2 April 1872. 1, P. L. 31.

Deeds of Adoption May be Recorded. Effect Thereon.

In all cases heretofore, as well as hereafter, when the common law form of adopting a child by deed has been practiced or done, it shall be lawful, on proof of due execution of the deed, to have the same recorded in the proper office for the recording of deeds in the county where the adopting parent resides at the date of its execution; and a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence, with the same force and effect as the record of adoption would have in the mode provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

2 July 1901-1. P. L. 606.

Adoption of Children of Persons Living in Another State.

Application of Act.

From and after the passage of this act the several courts of common pleas of the state of Pennsylvania are authorized to decree the adopting of children under the age of twenty-one years, who are residing in the county in which the application is made at the time of such application by a person living in another state, upon the petition of the parents of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, and the court shall be satisfied that the person adopting such child is a fit person to have the custody of the same. This act to apply as well to proceedings now pending as to subsequent proceedings.

23 April 1903, 5, P. L. 275.

Guardianship of Child—Adoption—Guardianship Not to Include Estate.

In any case where the court shall award a dependent child to the care of any association or individual, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward, and be subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association or individual shall have authority to place such child in a family home, with or without indenture, and may be made party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may, by its or his attorney or agent, appear in any court where such proceedings are pending and assent to such adoption. And such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order of decree of adoption. Such guardianship shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child.

9 May 1889, 1. P. L. 168.

Adult May be Adopted As An Heir—Name—Intestacy—Collateral Inheritance Tax.

It shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any adult person as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs to present his or her petition to the court of common pleas of the county where he or she may be a resident, declaring such desire, and such court may, with the consent of such adult person whom it is proposed to adopt, and of the parents or surviving parent of such adult person, if any, and with child. And such court may also, if the adult person so adopted de- the consent also of the husband or wife of such adult person, if married, decree that such adult person shall have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parents and be subject to the duties of such sire, decree that such adult person may asume and bear the name of the adopting parent aforesaid. And the record of the said court shall be sufficient evidence of such adoption and change of name: Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share the inheritance only as one of them in case of intestacy and he, she or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent: Provided, further, That nothing contained in this act shall deprive the commonwealth of the right to collect collateral inheritance tax.

1 June 1911, 1. P. L. 539.

Adoption of Adult Persons As Heirs—Petition.

Whenever any person shall desire to adopt an adult person as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, he or she may present his or her petition to the court of common pleas in the county in which he or she resides, or to a law judge of such court at chambers, setting forth such desire, and declaring that if such adoption be approved the petitioner will perform all the duties of a parent toward such adult person; and shall present with such petition the written declaration of such adult person consenting to such adoption, and agreeing if such adoption be approved to perform all the duties of a child toward the petitioner, and also, if such adult person be married, the written consent of such adult person's husband or wife, to such adoption.

Change of Name.

The said court, or judge, if approving of such adoption, shall made a decree that henceforth such adult person shall have all rights and be subject to the duties of a child and heir of the petitioners and petitioners shall have all the rights and be subject to all the duties of a parent of such adult person, as fully to all intents and purposes as if such adult person had been born the lawful child of the petitioner, and also if the parties do desire; that the person thus adopted shall take and be known by the surname of the petitioner; and the record of said court, or an exemplification thereof, shall be sufficient evidence of such adoption and change of name.

Ibid. 3.—Child and Heir—Inheritance.

Upon the making of such a decree the person thus adopted shall be taken and deemed in law to be a child and heir of the adopting

parent, having all the rights and being subject to all the duties of a child and heir; and the adopting parent shall be taken and deemed in law to be the parent of the person thus adopted, having all the rights and being subject to all the duties of a parent; and they shall respectively inherit and take by devolution, from and through each other, property of whatsoever nature, as fully as if the person adopted had been born the lawful child of the adopting parent, subject only to payment of the collateral inheritance nor or hereafter required by law.

Ibid. 4.—To Share With Other Children.

If such adopting parent have another child or other children, either by birth or adoption, the person adopted, as aforesaid, shall share the estate of the adopting parent upon the death of such parent intestate, only as one of his or her children; and such children shall respectively inherit and take by devolution, from and through each other, property of whatsoever nature as fully as if all were by birth the lawful children of the adopting parent.

Ibid. 5.Act of May 9, 1899, repealed.

The act entitled, "An act relating to the adoption of any person as heir," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

President: Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pa., is here, and I know you will be glad to hear of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Applause.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY HOMES

By Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania has been assigned to me as a subject. This really involves making a report on our method of caring for children in family homes in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The marked increase in the number of children in the care of this Society is perhaps the most immediately important item. In 1914 we received 755 children, or 316 over the average for the preceding seven years. These 755 new children came from many different sources. To gather these children in to arrange medical examinations in advance, to provide temporary care and suitable clothing, and to make asignments to the various boarding homes, requires much time and attention to secure the best results.

But this is only a small part of the work. We began the year with 1918 children, Including the 755 new ones we dealt with 2673 different children during 1914. After subtracting all those passed from care by becoming of age, by return to parents, by adoption, and other ways, we had 2276 at the close of the year.

The extent of the services of this Society as a general agent for others in placing children is shown when we note that these 2276 children remaining in care January 1, 1915, were received from 26 different district poor boards, 19 county juvenile courts, 10 societies, 7 hospitals, 18 institutions, and from 5 miscellaneuos sources, including parents, relatives, probation officers, police departments and interested friends.

As to expenses, our report to the State Board of Charities for the 12 months ending May 31, 1915, shows that for board and clothing alone the expense was $124,869.54. In addition it is, of course, necessary to expend money for traveling, inspection of homes, visiting and transportation of children, postage for necessary correspondence with pastors, teachers, and caretakers in supervising the children, and, of course, the services of a staff who give their whole time to the work, in addition to such volunteer help as can be secured.

As in previous years, we again urge that as far as possible every effort should be made to prevent and to render unnecessary the separation of children, merely because of poverty, from a good mother. Whenever practicable, such a mother should be helped to keep her children. If a child, with due regard to its welfare, can be left in the care of its own mother, the Society seeks through various channels to make that possible.

Questions are sometimes asked as to the motives of those who take the large number of children that we place out in families. In our experience the motives are as varied as the ages and the condition of the children to be placed out. Many of these represent homes without children, or where a child has died, and in other families a foster child was taken by the parents after their own children had grown up. Other applications are from families having only one child of their own for whom they wished a companion and playmate. The increasing number of good families willing to receive a homeless child to be raised as their own is a most valuable asset to the Society in its work.

In the past seven years the average age of children at the time of their legal adoption by the families with whom we placed them was seven years. The children who have been legally adopted from our Society during the past seven years were in our care an average of three and one-half years prior to the actual granting of the decree by the court. This confirms the almost universal experience that foster parents usually desire legal adoption only in the case of the younger children. However, there are many children received after they are somewhat beyond the age when they are preferred for legal adoption and yet not old enough to work. Each year hundreds of our children receive the benefits of family life without legal adoption. This relates particularly to children physically and mentally normal over whom the Society has full jurisdiction, such as orphans, deserted children, and founding babies. Such children can often be placed in private families without payment of board, to be raised as members of the family, with or without legal adoption, according to circumstances. Such children are first placed on trial with families whose homes have been carefully investigated and inspected. The Society does not consent to the legal adoption of a child until after it makes it possible for

the Society to know that the home is not only a good one in itself, but that it is adapted to the particular child, and that the child is satisfactory to the family and happy with them. When they are old enough, they receive compensation for their services under the oversight of our visitors.

The Children's Aid Society boards out children in order to secure the undoubted advantages of family life and individual care for children when free homes are not available, and when their condition does not call for commitment to institutions. This plan gives to the community a child-caring agency with ability to expand to meet increasing needs if the necessary resources be provided. The Society can thus provide for the care and training of many different kinds of children. Some need temporary care and are later returned to their parents or relatives. Others are found to be in physical or mental condition that requires special care and treatment before they can be offered for free homes. To safeguard the boarding-out work, the Society gives careful attention to the selection of the right kind of families. School and church facilities are provided, as well as medical and general physical care. Under the oversight of our visitors the caretakers train the children in habits of obedience, cleanliness, industry, thrift, and play.

Whether a child is boarded or out in a free home or placed in a family where he receives wages, the Society insists on the importance of wholesome home life and good influences. The moral and religious training of the child as well as his mental and physical development are carefully considered. The children are placed with those of the same general religious faith as their parents. In this way the children are brought up under the influence of the religious faith to which they naturally belong. Reports are secured at stated intervals about school and church attendance from teachers and ministers.

In connection with all child-saving work, we should remember that it is one of the most hopeful forms of philanthropy because of its possibilities for the future. It is highly important for the welfare of Pennsylvania that all her boys and girls grow up to be good men and good women. The State needs every one of them.

The President: The next subject on our program is an address by Miss Mary S. Garrett, Principal and Founder of the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age. Miss Garrett speaks on (a) IS DEAFNESS IN CHILDREN INCREASING? (b) WHAT CAN BE DONE TOWARD ITS PREVENTION?

First let us examine its causes. If they can be removed, the Prevention will be accomplished. If everyone would co-operate in intelligent efforts to stamp out the contagious diseases which cause deafness so frequently, one prominent factor would be removed. Knowing that these diseases are promulgated by contagion, does everyone do their part toward preventing their spread through this medium? If we should, they would disappear. More effort is being made in this direction than formerly, when the majority of the community believed that it is necessary for every child to go through a certain list

of these diseases, and that the sooner that is accomplished, the better for the child. This fallacy is less general now, but there still remains enough ignorant carelessness in regard to contagion to prevent the elimination of this factor.

There are also certain hereditary as well as contagious diseases which cause deafness and other defects which should be eliminated by the universal living of clean lives.

The intermarriages of relatives and of deaf people are prolific causes of deafness. Of the former, we have had at various times a large proportion, although we naturally have only a comparatively small number of deaf children—60 State and 6 pay pupils. From one family, where the parents were cousins, we have had three children successively, all deaf. The first one died of membraneous croup, being the third child they had lost from this disease (the other two previous to our knowledge of the family so we do not know whether they were deaf also or not.)

From three families in which the parents were cousins, we had two deaf children in one case; in another we had two deaf children with another child at home who is feeble-minded, and in another we had two deaf children with another hard of hearing child at home.

We also had one boy whose maternal grandparents were cousins and also his paternal grandparents were cousins.

Among the families who have been represented in our Home during two recent years, there were four who each have three deaf children; ten families who each have two deaf children; one child who has deaf cousins on both sides; and three with one cousin each. In one of these families, there is also an epileptic feeble-minded brother.

We had a deaf brother and sister (who have a somewhat hard of hearing sister) both of whose parents were deaf; the mother has a deaf brother and two deaf sisters. The mother's parents are also deaf, and she has five aunts and an uncle who are deaf. The mother had these three children by her first deaf husband—a schoolmate—who died and left her nothing to support them; she then married another deaf man, who deserted her in a few weeks; she had a child by him, whether deaf or not, we are not informed.

One deaf child who is with us now, both of whose parents were deaf, had a deaf brother who died.

We now have two children from each of four different families (eight in all) and two other boys each of whom has had a brother here; in the family of one of the latter, there was a baby born blind who died.

We have with us now one child who has two deaf cousins in one family and one deaf cousin in another family. We also have another child who has a deaf cousin here, and another boy who had a deaf brother but he was run over and killed a few days before he was to have come to us.

What are we going to do about these things?

As I have said, to accomplish prevention, we must have co-operation.

We are attacking the problem in an effort to meet the hereditary tendency of all deaf children to talk at the natural age and through that medium to acquire the speech and language which will enable them to be educated with the hearing.

How will that help toward Prevention you may ask? It will prevent their being educated with the deaf and confined solely to their society during adolescence and early adult life which inevitably leads to marriages among them and if they do not have these children as in these cases to which I have referred, they will be deaf grandchildren or descendants.

I will quote from a paper which I wrote by request for the Second Annual Conference of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children.

On "Birthright of the Normal Deaf Child."

Normal deaf children, as a class, differ at birth from normal hearing children, as a class, only in lacking one physical sense.

They are endowed by nature with the same powers of imitation; the same mental powers in the same varying degrees. Their natural, and therefore the most favorable age for acquiring articulate speech and language is identical with that of hearing children. They can learn it all through their eyes if given the same opportunity of the repetition that every hearing child receives through the ear in infancy and early childhood.

Are they given this opportunity? What is the history of the attitude of the wiseacres toward them? Aristotle declared them to be incapable of instruction, and the poet Lucretius endorsed his opinion as late as 50 B. C.

Under the laws of Lycurgus they were exposed to die and the ancient Romans threw deaf infants into the Tiber. Within my own recollection many physicians imagined their speech organs were defective.

Every deaf baby that is born cries the same as a hearing baby and babbles the same syllables from its hereditary tendency to talk. Have they not a birthright to the opportunity to see the repetition of language which their powers of imitation will enable them to copy as the hearing child copies the language it hears?

I am not making a mere claim when I say, "will enable," I am stating a proven fact. For some years I have lived in the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age, founded February, 1892, by my sister and myself, and made a State work by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in June, 1893. We admit little deaf children between the ages of two and eight and prepare them for education with the hearing by surrounding them with home conditions, and train them in articulate speech and language through these conditions, never conveying an idea to their brains by any motion of the hand or any artificial means whatever.

Even with the disadvantage of losing the very earliest opportunities with these little ones, we have succeeded in placing them, after their

preparatory training in our Home, in schools and classes with hearing children where, to speak etirely within bounds, quite as large a proportion of them do well as the proportion of hearing children do.

All these children's sucesses mean missionary work for securing opportunity for other deaf children. They have already been represented in schools for the hearing in six different States, and also in the District of Columbia. The greater number of these schools being naturally in different parts of Pennsylvania.

No deaf child has had its very best opportunity who has not been surrounded with the hearing only, in its own home from birth, and there had its natural powers developed through its eyes.

"Developed how?" may be asked. If the infant's eyes are directed to the speaking mouth of the mother and others around it, from the start, it will gradually acquire the habit of looking at the mouth, just as the hearing baby gradually acquires the habit of paying attention to the oft-repeated words addressed to its ears. Its natural powers of imitation and hereditary tendency to talk, will then guide it gradually to articulation. The natural sequence in acquiring language, either the vernacular or other languages in later life is that the understanding of the spoken language begins before the ability to speak it begins.

The reasons for teaching deaf children the means of communication current among those with whom they must pass their lives, earn their living and find their happiness, are self-evident; they need all that it means just as hearing people do, and they should not be deprived of their birthright.

How far away from giving every deaf child its birthright are we at present, and how far are those in authority over them from the mistakes of the ancient wiseacres? (Applause.)

Will also quote a paragraph from our 12th biennial report:

"While we carry on our work with the children here just as we began it, we are constantly endeavoring to induce such mothers to whom it is possible, to have their little ones learn speech and language in one particular. I should be glad to have the opportunity to have the environment of the little deaf child would only understand the simplicity of giving the little deaf child the same repition of language through its eyes which the hearing child gets through its hearing, and secure it for the child—the results would follow."

I feel that our effort toward the prevention of deafness comes short in one particular. I shoud be glad to have the opportunity to have separate homes for the sexes even while they are little, far distant from each other to prevent their making each other's acquaintance even then.

Let us all try to have a clear vision as to what we individually should do toward the prevention of needless suffering for the present and coming generations and also to have the courage to do it.

Applause.

President: We have a report—"Children's Work in Chester Coun-

ty" by Mrs. W. B. Ewing of West Grove, Chester County, Pa. Mrs. Ewing is absent so her report will be filed.

President: We have next on our program a paper by Mrs. T. B. Reed, Clearfield, Pa., entitled "Dependent Children," what is to become of them?" Mrs. Reed is also absent, so her report will be filed.

Secretary: I believe we have an address by Mr. W. N. Burt, Supt. Western Penn'a Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Pittsburgh, Pa., entitled "Methods and report on Teaching Children to Speak."

As Mr. W. N. Burt was unable to be present and sent in his paper "Methods and Report on Teaching Children to Speak" the President requested that the Secretary, Mr. Colborn read this paper which was done. It was received with applause.

Paper prepared by W. N. Burt, Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Pittsburg, Pa.

"IS DEAFNESS IN CHILDREN ON THE INCREASE; PREVENTION; METHODS OF TEACHING DEAF CHILDREN TO SPEAK"

Statistics show that one-third of the children in Institutions for the deaf were born deaf and that two-thirds lost their hearing from sickness or accident. It is not probable that there has been or will be any change in the number of children born deaf but there may be an increase or diminution of the number of children deaf as a result of sickness. When spinal meningitis first made its appearance in the early sixties a large percentage of the children so afflicted were disabled for life. Some lost their eye-sight, other lost the use of their limbs and still others lost their hearing. This malady is still a prolific cause of deafness but as medical skill is better able to cope with the disease, there are fewer cases of deafness resulting from it. Other diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles which formerly left a long train of misery in their wake are also better understood and more intelligently treated and as medical science continues to advance and as the rules of hygiene are more strictly enforced, I think we may reasonably expect at least a slight diminution in the number if children made deaf by disease.

It is popularly supposed that a prolific cause of deafness is the inter-marriage of deaf adults. This is not the case. Research has shown that only about two per cent of the children of deaf parents are deaf. The inter-marriage of first and second cousins is much more apt to cause deafness in children than the marriage of deaf men and women.

As far as I know there is no way to prevent deafness though children who are hard of hearing are frequently benefitted somewhat by the removal of their tonsils or adenoids. Not only is there no prevention but I am sorry to say that there is no cure. Parents who find their children at an early age unable to respond to the language of the voice, seldom give up hope that there is only a temporary obstruction in the way and that in the course of a few months they will outgrow this infirmity. It is here that the quack, who advertises wonderful cures, steps in with alluring promises and fulsome testimonials

and parents are willing to grasp at anything that offers hope that their dear one may recover their hearing. The specialist, by a slight examinaton could easly tell the parents that there is no hope but their affection deadens their sense of reason and they are willing to go from New York to California allured by the glowing promises of some advertising doctor who claims to be able to give relief. So great a scandal has this become that the American Medical Association has found it necessary to publish a pamphlet entitled "Deafness Cure Fakes" warning the parents against those fradulent cures. Allow me to quote a single sentence from this book:—"In all cases of ear disease it is clearly a most dangerous thing to permit any tampering by quacks or the unskilled generally. The ear is so thinly divided from the brain, that in all ear troubles only the very best qualified advice should be taken. Nothing else will serve—anything less is unsafe; to go to the quack is madness, sheer madness."

Before entering upon the last branch of my subject, namely: "Methods of Teaching." I wish to say a word about physical aids to partial deafness, such as Speaking Tubes, Dentiphones, Audiphones, etc. that are frequently employed by old people to aid hearing. In many cases a simple tube is as satisfactory as a more elaborate and expensive device, but being conspicuous they invite attention that is unpleasant to a sensitive person. There are two electrical devices on the market that may be used to great advantage by people who are not very hard of hearing. They are known as the Oriphone and the Acousticon. They are so small that they escape notice and when not in use may be carried about in a hand-bag or in the pocket. They are somewhat expensive and I would not advise buying one without giving it a fair trial.

There are two methods of teaching the deaf that prevail in this country. One is known as the "Sign Method" and the other as the "Oral Method." In the former the child is taught by means of motions and finger spelling. This is the method that was in use in this country until within recent years and is still used very largely in the State Institutions throughout the west and middle west. It is technically known as the "Combined System." It might be more properly termed the electric system for in theory, at least, it selects the best from all methods that may be used in teaching the deaf. By the combined method the children are taught to read and write the English language and are taught the elementary branches that are learned in the public schools. The other method is known as the "Oral or Articulation Method" and is the one used by the schools in this state. By this there is an attempt made to teach the child to speak. Teaching speech to the deaf is very difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory. It requires a great deal of patience on the part of the teacher, and the pupil as well and from the very nature of the case can only be partially successful. The pupil learns by imitating the motions of the lips of the teacher. He learns neither the sound of the speaker's voice nor the sound of his own voice so he has no means of knowing whether he is correct in his pronounciation of the word except the approval of his teacher. As a preliminary to learning words he spends some time learning to utter the sounds that are combined to form words. This

is similar to the phonetics that are taught in the public schools to simplify reading.

The normal child does not know that there are peculiarities in the English language. He has mastered them while learning to talk. Not so with the deaf child. The English language is to him a foreign tongue and he encounters the same difficulties that we do in learning to speak German or French at school. For example, the first letter of the alphabet, "A" has one sound in hat, another to hate and still another in arm. Then there are a large number of words that are uttered by opening and closing the lips. Such words as baby, papa and mama. All deaf children pronounce these words when they are young and this leads the parents to think or hope that their child will learn to talk very easily but when one reflects that most words are pronouced not by the lips alone but with the aid of the tongue and the breath and further, that the movements are not visible, the matter does not seem so simple. Most persons possessed of hearing find it difficult to acquire correct pronounciation with the aid of the ear but to learn to speak a foreign language without having heard a word represents the task that the deaf child encounters when he enters school.

I said that the result is unsatisfactory. It is when measured by the ordinary standards of speech, but to a father or mother and other dear ones. the speech of their deaf child, imperfect as it inevitably must be, is music to their ears for it is like restoring the dead to life. They soon become accustomed to the peculiarity of the sounds and the imperfect language becomes intelligible.

The President:—We will now have the pleasure of hearing from a member of the Board of Public Charities, Hon. Samuel E. Gill, whose subject is

"STATE AID TO PUBLIC CHARITIES"

To the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested to present to you some facts concerning the system of Public Charities in the State of Pennsylvania, more particularly as to the private institutions. The term "Private Institutions" I presume is to be applied to all hospitals, homes and societies operating for the welfare of the community, outside of those conducted by the state and county or the municipality.

The number of institutions in the state is very large. Of homes, asylums, etc. there are in the state one hundred and eighty seven (187), of which one hunderd and seventeen (117) receive aid from the state and seventy (70) do not receive state aid. There are one hunderd and seventy one (171) hospitals, one hundred fifty-two (152) of which are aided by the state and nineteen (19) are supported entirely by private benefactions. In addition to the above institutions there are thirty

seven (37) societies whose work is the placing and over-sight of dependent children. Most of these are aided by the state.

A good deal of criticism has been directed against our system of charities, largely by those who have small knowledge of the facts and little experience in the work, but who are rich in theories as to how it ought to be done. It seems appropriate, therefore, that a brief statement be made of the actual conditions and working methods pursued in dispensing the charity of the state.

The Board of Public Charities, upon which the duty has devolved of examining into the necessity for state aid and recommending such aid for consideration of the Legislature, has classified the institutions so supervised into three general classes, namely: State, Semi-state and Private We have already stated above that of the three hundred and ninety (390) private institutions in the state about three hundred (300) are aided by grants from the State Treasury.

The state institutions, that is those owned and controlled by the state, comprise seven (7) hospitals for the insane, ten (10) hospitals for injured miners and others in the coal regions, two (2) reformatories, two (2) institutions for the feeble-minded, two (2) schools for training the deaf in speech, one (1) home for sailors and soldiers and two (2) penal institutions; a total of twenty-six (26).

The semi-state institutions comprise one (1) hospital for the insane, two (2) schools for deaf and dumb, one (1) school for the feeble-minded, one (1) school (2 departments) for incorrigible and delinquent boys and grils and two (2) schools for the blind. These semi-state institutions are owned and controlled by private corporations and largely supported by private contributions, but are operated wholly in the interest of the Commonwealth.

The state institutions are generally supposed to be supported entirely by the state. This, however, is not correct. All of the hospitals for the insane receive a certain amount from the counties for each patient cared for, namely: $1.75 per week, which is equal to about forty per cent (40 per cent) of the actual cost of maintenance. The state hospitals for injured miners in the coal regions also receive some help from patients other than those specifically named in the acts creating those hospitals. The penal institutions receive from the counties the actual cost of maintaining persons committed from the several counties. Thus it will be seen that a considerable part of the cost of maintaining both dependent and delinquent persons in the state institutions, as well as in the semi-state and private institutions, is borne by the county and by private benevolence.

During the last session of the Legislature a movement was started to turn over to the state the entire care of the indigent insane. The act of 1836 made it obligatory on the counties to provide for all of the indigent residing within their respective districts whether sane or insane.(Subsequent acts, especially that known as the county care act, provided that the state would undertake to aid all those counties which would make proper provision for the housing and care of this class within their own boundaries. In consequence of these acts a

number of the counties have erected and are maintaining excellent, up-to-date hospitals for the insane. Other counties are now planning to erect suitable modern buildings. Many counties have provided separate quarters for the insane in connection with the almshouse, where the conditions are fair and the care of the patient is such as to meet the requirements of the law providing for state aid.

Under these acts the state is now contributing above $2,000,000 annually for the maintenance of the indigent insane, in addition to the vast sums provided for the building and furnishment of the hospitals for this class now owned and controlled by the state. The annual contribution by the state is equal to one hundred and eleven dollars per capita, for maintenance only, for each and every indigent insane person in the state. Thus more than fifty per cent (50 per cent) of the cost of maintaining the entire indigent insane population has already been assumed by the state.

In addition thereto the state has already built and equipped, at a cost of ten millions and upward, seven hospitals which it owns, and has contributed towards the building of one semi-state hospital, housing in all about 10,500 insane. To provide suitable hospitals to care for the remainder of the indigent insane would require not less than $8,000,000 and probably would reach $10,000,000. It would require under the ordinary procedure, at least ten years to build them and by that time, at the present rate of increase, there would be 5,000 more insane to be provided for. The annual cost of maintenance, based on present population, would exceed $4,000,000.

If the state were to assume this burden, it would be necessary either to find new subjects for taxation in order to raise sufficient revenue or to withdraw its support from other hospitals, homes, etc., now receiving state aid, unless (which is not likely) good roads, education, etc. should be content to reduce their claims for state aid.

The revenues of the state are derived chiefly from taxes on corporations and liquor licenses. From the latter source the state received in 1914, $1,754,215.05 and the entire amount received was a little less than $32,000,000. Liquor license fees will soon be a neglible quantity. The tax on anthracite coal, if the act is sustained by the courts, will add about $2,500,000 to the revenues. The automobile tax, which is not included in the foregoing statement, is estimated to produce about one million.

The direct corporation tax is five mills, and in addition they pay from four to eight mills on gross receipts, loans, etc. The average tax rate of the counties is 4.68 mills. The taxable valuation of corporations for state purposes is about $1,000,000,000, while the assessed valuation of property taxable for county purposes is above $5,000,000,000 and the annual revenues of the counties is above $109,000,000. Thus it is seen that the counties, with five times the valuation and about three The corporations are today bearing the entire burden of state adminis- times the revenue, have a much lower average tax rate than the state. tration and contributing a large proportion of the cost of education, charity, good roads, etc. and many corporations have been forced out of the state because of the onerous burden of taxes already imposed

It would appear unreasonable therefore that the state, which is already bearing more than fifty per cent (50 per cent) of the cost of caring for the insane, a duty which primarily devolved upon the local community should be called upon to take up this additional burden.

Aside from these considerations it appears that the county care institutions, of the best class, are built and maintained at less expense than those owned and controlled by the state. Some of the reasons are obvious. In county care institutions the commissioners, or directors, are local men, responsible to their constituents, disbursing money raised from direct taxes, themselves being taxed for this purpose. They are near at hand and can keep a closer supervision than can the more widely scattered members of a state commission or Board of Trustees.

If, instead of raising more revenue, the state should drop the aid now given to private hospitals, homes, etc. many of these useful and deserving institutions would be obliged to close their doors and eventually the people now being cared for in them would have to be cared for by the poor districts or by the state in some other way.

In this connection I wish to go on record as to the relative importance of caring for the man who is mentally sick (insane) and him who is physcally ill. Eighty per cent of the mentally sick do not recover so as to be useful members of society. More than eighty per cent of the physically sick do recover and, while the care of the latter averages only a few weeks, the care of the former is often life long. How much more important then, that the state should continue its help to the hospitals which quickly return the sick man to his family with renewed ability to support them and himself. In my judgment, it would be a great mistake for the state to withdraw its help from these very useful institutions.

Notwithstanding the criticism referred to above, the Pennsylvania system has been very highly commended in many respects by investigators. The Russell Sage Foundation's report issued not long since gives a large measure of praise to the State of Pennsylvania for its Public Welfare work. This report states that "Pennsylvania is far in advance of any other state in the union in the magnitude and generosity of investments for dependent, delinquent and defective children." Its criticism is that "grants from the State Treasury are usually made in the form of a lump sum to each institution without any definite and uniform basis." Its suggestions are that "the state should adopt the plan of paying for actual work done on a weekly or monthly per capita basis" and that "safe-guards to be adopted should include the fololwing: First: A careful case study by efficient agents to determine whether the child is a proper subject for the care of an institution of a child-placing society, and if so, what one. Second: The establishment of minimum standards of institutional care and treatment. Third: A supervising state agency should be authorized to prescribe or provide thorough and continued supervision over children passing from the care of institutions and societies until they are safely established in life." Finally, "that the Legislature create a State Commission to prepare a children's code to embody all legislation affecting dependent, delinquent and defective children."

With reference to the criticism quoted above; it is not true that the grants are made from the state treasury without "any definite and uniform basis."

Some of the institutions aided by the state, viz: those caring for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, etc. receive a per capita amount on the basis of the number of persons cared for. Other institutions, such as hospitals, homes for crippled and dependent children, do receive grants in lump sums for maintenance. No grant is made, however, without a careful investigation of the gross cost of maintenance, the per capita cost and the actual need of the institution for aid from the state after it has obatined all the aid it possibly can secure from friends of the institution which in many cases, amounts to more than one-half of the entire cost of maintenance.

The Board of Public Charities requires a report to be made each year by all of the institutions seeking aid. This report gives in detail the income received from inmates of the institution and their friends, from societies, from juvenile and other courts and from endowments, if the institution has any such resources. The reports also show in detail the expenditures for all purposes. With these data in hand the accountants of the Board are able to determine not only what is the actual cost, but also how much is being provided for by sources outside of the state, and having ascertained this, it then recommends the amount which the institution actually needs in order to enable it to continue its beneficient work. In no case is a greater amount allowed than is actually needed to maintain the institution, nor in any case an amount greater than is expended by the institution for free service rendered.

It may be stated in this connection that as a rule the institutions are well managed and are maintained at a surprisingly low cost. Furthermore each institution must, each quarter, present to the Auditor General's Department, receipted bills for all its expenditures before it can receive any money from the State Treasurer, and then receives not the amount appropriated by the Legislature, but only so much thereof as has actually been expended in accordance with the terms of the act for the quarter so reported. It will thus be seen that the state has adopted "the plan of paying for actual work done" and this plan has been in force for several years.

The system of aiding these private institutions in this way produces excellent results. It provides good care and efficient supervision at much less cost than if the state should undertake to do it through its own agencies direct.

Under this system there are several thousand persons who are deeply interested in this work, giving their personal time and attention, and giving freely of their means, to the care of these dependents. They are doing this, not for pay, but for love of the children and others for whom they are working. They are giving a degree and quality of service that could not be purchased.

Referring to the specification as to safe-guards to be adopted: In the larger institutions caring for children a careful case study is made by

efficient agents and in all of the institutions such a study is made as is possible by the management with the means at their command. In such studies they are aided by the physicians who are connected with the various institutions, by the agents of the Board of Public Charities and by the Secretary of the Lunacy Commission, which Committee has charge not only of the insane, but also of the feeble-minded. To make a careful case study, such as is apparently contemplated by the critics, of every individual child in the state requiring care is a practical impossiblity. Where would the children be kept while the studies are being made? How are the efficient agents to be provided and where are we to send the children after the determination of the efficient agents has been reached if not to the institutions now in existence? What do these critics regard as minimum standards of institutional care and treatment? How are these standards to be provided for and maintained? What number of supervisors would it require to provide "thorough and continued supervision" over these children who have been remitted from the care of the institutions "until they are safely established in life"?

There are two hundred and ten (210) institutions and fifty-three (53) societies engaged in child welfare work in this state. These societies are composed of our best citizens, nearly all of whom are working without compensation, each of them engaging only the necessary help to maintain a central office and such visitors as are actually required for the work. It is extremely doubtful whether a supervising state agency, such as recommended by the Russell Sage Foundation, would be more efficient and it certainly would be very much more expensive and with much less heart in it.

It should be borne in mind that, aside from the care of the indigent insane, the charities of the state are given very largely for the temporary relief of those who should not be classed as paupers. The mechanic or the railroad man, the laborer in the mills, or mines, the servant in the kitchen or restaurant, disabled by accident, or the mother or father in the humble home, sick and needing temporary care which cannot be had in their homes, all willing, self-respecting and useful members of society, need only a helping hand for a brief time. in a large proportion of such cases they pay willingly the ward rates in hospitals which are usually from fifty (50) to sixty per cent (60) of the actual cost of the service rendered. The state pays the balance and thus, in effect, provides insurance benefits for the wounded and sick during temporary disability. Take the case of orphaned or abandoned children. They should not be considered as paupers. They have not yet arrived at the age of responsibility. They have all the potentialities for useful and respected citizenship. That they may attain this end no taint or suggestion of pauperism should be permitted to touch them. The poor laws recognize this, in part, when they provide that no child above the age of two years may be domiciled in an almshouse.

For all these, and other classes which might be mentioned, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does well to extend help, and it is my conviction that the system which provides hospital care for the sick and injured and homes for children is a wise one and should be continued.

It is not claimed that the present system cannot be improved upon. It is the result of experience and growth. Improvements have been made from time to time and doubtless further improvements can, and will, be made as the needs develop. I believe, however, that as a whole it is as good as that prevailing in any state in the union Applause.

Secretary: Mr. Theurer has a letter from Dr. Murdock, (whom you will note is the next speaker on our program) in which he states if he had been placed on the program for Thursday evening, he could be here. We arranged it that way, but through a mistake it was printed today's date. I sent a card to Dr. Murdock telling him if he will come, we will hold his paper off until tomorrow.

Secretary: I see we have Miss Chalfant here, and I know we are all glad to hear Miss Chalfant of the Western Penna. Children's Aid Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., tell us about their work there.

Mrs. Lindsay: Go ahead. Go ahead.

ADDRESS BY MISS BELLE CHALFANT OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

You will not be surprised that I came forward when Mrs. Lindsay told me to do so. She was our President for four years and during that time I learned to obey her.

I was glad this morning to hear what one of the Directors of the Poor said with regard to the Children's Aid Society. He spoke of the good work they were doing in his own County. I wish he had told you of the three boys who were taken care of by a Doctor in their town.

It seems they took one of the boys in their home, and as he seemed lonesome, they thought may be by bringing up the other boy he would be a playmate for the other, and they afterwards decided to have the baby brought over for an operation, so the mother said I think I might have the baby at the house, so that I can take care of it, so the baby was taken into their home, and the three boys remained. One of the boys is now sixteen years old. Now this is an instance where three boys were adopted in one family.

I might tell you of a case last year of two little brothers and a sister who were taken from the almshouse. It may be possible one of the Directors is here this afternoon. They had it for sometime. They were nice children. The Children's Aid Society persuaded them to let them have them. The three children were placed in one home where they will be legally adopted, and they are getting every advantage of a good home, and in addition to this, they are getting love and care from both father and mother. There is an income in this home of from $400.00 to $500.00 per month. If that is not worth working for the Children's Aid Society, I hardly know what other case to bring up.

Whenever I start out with a baby I never worry about it because I know it is going to a mother, for a little child is a plaything, now

when any one wants to adopt a baby, it is because they want a plaything, it is something they want to love, and they take it because they want to love it. It is the older boys and girls we have the most difficulty placing in homes, but, THE BABY, we do not have any trouble about it at all. I do not mind starting on a five-hour trip with a baby because I know I am taking it to a new mother.

We also take crippled children and we can have them taken care of in our hospitals and institutions. Last year a Director came to our Committee and said, "We have another little girl in the almshouse." I said, "Why is she there? He then told me her legs were so bowed that nobody would want her. We had her in bed for a month, and her legs were straightened. She has been placed in a very good family for adoption.

Several years ago we had the case of a boy, he is now eighteen years old reported to us. He had never walked. He is a splendid young fellow. The ladies of the County in which he lived knew of him, and that it was possible to have him attended to. They hired two boys to bring him to school in a little wagon. We reported his case to our good Dr. Silver, who advised us to have him brought down. He came, his father carrying him over his shoulder, made him take him to the hospital. The father was very loath to part with him; he was afraid we were going to take off his legs. When he found that we were going to make him walk again, he gave consent to the operation.

After the boy was released from the hospital, on the way to the station he was a little nervous, and a good many people looked at him. I said, Noah, we have lots of time, just stand as long as you want. He laid a hand on each arm and walked through the Depot. Since then he told me he has walked a mile and a half, and we think that is worth while. We can take these children and give them the benefit of our splendid hospitals and sugeons, who are willing to give us their time without any expense, and if we can make a boy like this walk, it is worth a whole year's work. Thank you. Applause.

Mr. Colborn, Secretary: I wish to say a few words in behalf of the Children's Aid Society. I know the work the Children's Aid Society is doing. I had a case about five years ago where a boy was placed in the Children's Hospital for an operation on his face, and they recommended St. Paul's Hospital and Dr. Matthews performed the operation, and the boys' face was made straight.

I never see him but he does not thank me. The boy became a favorite in the hospital, and if the mother had permitted him to remain, they would have kept him and made a surgeon of him.

I know of a case in Somerset where the family has no children, and the mother has adopted and reared seven children, five of whom she got from the Children's Aid Society and two from the Director of the Poor. Those children all call her mother. She loves them and they love her. They were all married from their own home.

I know after I had placed two children there, I went to see if they were as happy as could be, and they were calling her mother and father "Dad." The boy said "We are a family of animals here, Mother

is the (deer) dear, little sister is a lamb, I am the kid, and father is the goat." They are as loving as they could be. The names they used did not mean any disrespect, but rather were used in terms of endearment.

Now I could go on and tell you many interesting things about the work of the Children's Aid Society. They are doing noble work, without the glare of trumpets or the beat of drums; their work is everywhere. Everybody speaks in the highest terms of the Children's Aid Society. Some years ago shortly after the Children's Aid Society was established with Mrs. Williard as matron, I was sent by my good old father to speak at the Convention. I was director of the Poor. Mr. Peck was there, and I am pleased to know he was one of the Committee and I can speak of him as being one of the best Directors in Somerset. I say this frankly and now have the pleasure of saying it before this Convention. The Directors of the Poor made Mrs. Williard matron.

Those desiring to adopt children make out an application, and when this application comes in, we find out whether it is a proper place in which to put the child, and an agreement is made to take care of the child until it is sixteen years of age. They generally stay the balance of their lives or until they are married.

The Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia, Pa., Chester County and Westmoreland County and others are doing the same noble work. I know of some of the work done by the Children's Aid Society of Chester County for many long years when Mrs. Walton was in constant attendance at the meetings of this Association. Mrs. Comfort, who is here told me last evening the dear old lady who is considerably up in years is in such a weak and feeble condition that her days are numbered. I think it would be wise, and perhaps would be some consolation to her if the President or some one here would send her a telegram of kind remembrance from this Society. It would let her know that she is still thought of and kindly remembered by the members of this Society. I know you all loved Mrs. Walton.

Mrs. Comfort: President Chester County C. A. S: I would also like to say I think we should make every effort to keep all children from the almshouse, in whatever city or county. In Chester County, we have the best management that could be found anywhere. You know that no child should be placed in the almshouse. The Court can take care of dependent children just as well as the others, and in that way we will not only keep the children from the County Home, but it would also give us a little more strength, for those little children which are the care of the Court, and make them feel more strength and sympathy for the Children's Aid Society. I hope we will all make every effort to keep all children out of the County Home

(Applause.)

The President: The following paper is presented:

"PROBATIONARY WORK AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS."

By Prof. J. W. Cleland, Supt. Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Penna.

From the topic assigned me for a paper I assume that I am to speak of the results of placing children in family homes. I believe that ordinarily the best place for any child is a good family home. It is better than any institution. But there are some children who, for various reasons, cannot be placed in homes, and for these institutions are necessary.

My first experience in getting a home for a child was when I was a pastor in a church near Chicago. I found a bright little girl of 11 deserted by her parents. She was about to be placed in an institution in Chicago that would be a very unsuitable place for her. I secured a stay of proceedings until I could make an effort to get a home for her. With very little trouble I got her into one of the best homes in that part of the State, with elderly, well-to-do people who had raised a fine family These good people took the girl into their homes and hearts; they did not adopt her but treated her as a child of their own. She grew up in the family, joined the church, married a fine young man, and at last reports she had a good home and children of her own. That girl's whole future, for time and eternity, was changed by a little time and effort on my part.

In my work in The Boys' Industrial Home I have secured good homes for a great many boys. My plan has been to go into country churches where the congregations were made up of prosperous farmers and ask for homes for boys.

I exercise great care as to the home and never have knowingly placed a boy where liquor is used. I prefer also that the man does not use tobacco, and I would rather not place a boy in a home where there are other boys of about the same age.

The family who wants a boy fills out a form of application with name, address, purpose for which they want a boy, name and address of pastor, and names of persons for reference. I get a written promise from the pastor and other persons to take an interest in the boy if he is placed in the home and to look after him and report to me if he does not get along well or if anything needs to be called to my attention.

I have placed many boys through the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, and when they take charge of a boy and agree to look after him I know that he will be well cared for.

We submit the following to each applicant to show the conditions on which the boys are placed:

"Our boys are generally of good parentage and good moral character; we will not send you a boy of known bad habits or character, except on the understanding that you are willing to take such a boy for the good you might do him.

"We expect the boys to be kindly treated, given at least their board and clothes, sent to school regularly, and also to Church and Sabbath School.

"People who take boys are requested to see that they do not use bad language, or tobacco in any form, and that they are trained to habits of industry, honesty, temperance, and morality.

"Some people overwork boys. Please see that you do not. And remember that boys need some recreation. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.'

"Boys are placed on trial for three months. At the end of that time, if everything is satisfactory on both sides, arrangements will be made to have them stay permanently."

Often we are able to make very fortunate arrangements for boys. Last May we were asked by a Mason Relief Committee to take two boys of 11 and 13, brothers and orphans, and, if possible, get them good homes where they would not be separated. We kept them about three months before such an opportunity presented itself. Then we placed them with two brothers, young married men who lived on small farms a short distance apart. They wanted the boys for light work and for company, and gave me every assurance that the boys would have good homes. Thus the two brothers found homes with two brothers, and they can see each other often and attend the same church and school.

If there were time I could give many interesting incidents showing the good results of placing boys in homes. It often proves a blessing to the home as well as a benefit to the boy.

President: Let us have a few words from Dr. Black.

REMARKS BY DR. B. A. BLACK

Dr. Murdock wishes me to convey to the members of the Convention his regret at not being able to be here. He had a meeting of the Board at the Institution, which made it impossible for him to get here. I myself did not know I was coming until Monday morning, or the day I started, and consequently was not prepared for an address.

Therefore to attempt it, I would be like the man who made a public address an was very much concerned to know what kind of an impression he had made. Immediately after the meeting he called one of his friends aside and asked him how it sounded. He said—"It was very good, you took thirty minutes, a good man would have done it in twenty, a very good man would have done it in ten, and in fact, a first-class man would not have done it at all."

As to the number of feeble-minded in the past, it would be impossible to give their number with any degree of accuracy, as we have no statistics as to the number that has existed any time in the past. It would be impossible to get a reliable statement. Parents are

slow to admit and even slow to recognize any mental defect in their children, and even an expert will be baffled on some of the borderline children, on first examination. However, it is possible that the defectives are somewhat out of proportion to the normal. Now we work directly along the line of prevention rather than cure. We seem to find the underlying causes because we canot accomplish very much in the way of a cure. It is absolutely necessary with regard to the feeble-minded that we must prevent their birth or else take care of them after they are born, as there is no cure for their condition.

The fist method employed is that of a surgical operation and the second is by segregation. This operation is comparatively easy in the male, but with the female, it is necessary to open the abdominal cavity. There are many objections to this because some say it would be a prolific source of vice and the spread of veneral diseases. There is one state in the Union where they have legalized this operation under certain regulations, and in some of the other states this law has been in effect for quite a number of years. I do not know of any state where it is practiced to any great extent.

The second method is segregation of the insane or feeble-minded during the reproductive period. If it is not due to protoplasm, it is due to some other cause. If it is due to protoplasm, they should be restrained during the entire reproductive period. If this could be carried out thoroughly, it would tend to reduce the number of feeble-minded as well as doing away with a surgical operation. However, we lack room in the Institution for segregation. Our institution is full and more room must be provided if the feeble-minded are to be taken care of. We have many applicants for admission, but we are not able to care for all who should be cared for.

A number have spoken to me about applicants which they have for entrance to Polk. We are just opening a new building for the admission of girls and we expect to clear up all the applications we have on hand, so if any of you still have applications on file, make it known or write to Dr. Murdock with regard to their admission. With regard to the boys, I see no immediate hope at present as no additional provision has been made for their care, and I can see no way out until additional provision is made for them. Thank you.

President: The meeting tonight is scheduled for 7:45. A great many of the members are absent this afternoon, and I would suggest that you tell them that tomorrow at 1:30 we will be in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Charities of this City, who will entertain the members with a ride over the Never Sink Mountain Electric Railroad and Mount Penn Gravity Railroad.

The meeting then adjourned.



The Department for the Insane of the Allegheny County Home, Woodville. In 1900 under the County Care Act a Department for the Insane was established. The building and equipment for this department cost $500,000. When this Poor District was originally established in 1852 the Commissioners purchased 205 acres and there has since been added a tract of 65 acres. The present directors of the Allegheny County Home are Henry W. Osche, James McB. Robb, and William Bennett. The buildings and surroundings are well worth a visit from any one interested.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order by President Mackin.

Rev. M. L. Herbein of Trinity Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., offered the following prayer:

> We bless Thee our God, we acknowledge Thee our Lord. All the day long the cherabuams and seraphins are crying Holy, Holy, Lord God, Hosanna.
>
> We thank Thee our Heavenly Father for the privilege of assembling in this Convention, and asking Thy blessing on the causes repesented here. Thou hast blessed us with the gift of Thine only begotten son, Jesus Christ, and after completing his work here, gave his labors over to his disciples, and through the Holy Spirit has inspired us to continue to do the work near and dear to His heart.
>
> We thank Thee our Heavenly Father that we may look to Thee for help. We are weak in ourselves and we pray that Thou wilt grant us strength for the duties devolving upon us, but only as we call unto Thee for help may we go forth strengthened. May we hear the words—"Thy grace is sufficient for me." Bless we pray Thee every one of the members of this delegation represented here this evening may they go forth to conquer and may they always be desirous of doing Thy will. Thou, Lord Jesus hast said that whosoever gives a cup of cold water in Thy name, he shall in no wise lose his reward. We pray Almighty God that Thou may give every one here to realize that we are not our own, that we belong to Thee; that in life or death, we belong to Thee.
>
> Help us to feel more keenly the responsibility which Thou hast laid upon us, that we may so render this service unto Thee that may be well pleasing in Thy sight. May we so well serve Thee in the various causes in which we are engaged that when we have finished the course Thou has set for us, we may hear Thy voice saying; "Well done good and faithful servant, enter Thou into the joy of Thy Lord. Thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make Thee ruler over many." Then will we enter into that joy unspeakable, which eye has not seen, and sing praises unto Thee, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, world with out end Amen.

Piano Duet, Miss Irene Shilling, M. L. Fritch, and piano solo by Paul Esterly were much enjoyed by the members of the Convention.

This was followed by a drill of the Uniformed Rank No. 2, Ladies of the Maccabees, who with Miss Anna Shilling as their Captain, were applauded vigorously.

The President then announced that the following committees would meet in the lobby of the New Berkshire Hotel after the meeting adjourned, and requested they come there directly after the session.

The committees are as follows: Auditing, Resolutions, Time and Place and Officers.

President: Those who were here this morning and heard Miss Katherine Williams, Member of the State Board of Control, Milwau-

kee, Wisconsin, am sure will not need any introduction. After Miss William's delightful talk this morning, I feel there is quite a treat in store for us, and that she needs no introduction to the members of this Convention.

Her subject is "Some Essentials in Organization of Institutional Work."

SOME ESSENTIALS IN ORGANIZATION OF INSTITUTIONAL WORK

Miss Katharine R. Williams, Member State Board of Control, Madison, Wisconsin.

In the world of business for the past decade there has been a great deal of stress laid upon economy and efficiency in operation and management of large enterprises, and, as a result, there has come about a marked change in institutional management of organizations under governmental control.

We find that in building the tendency is to plan for the ultimate capacity or output of the plant, and we find in building institutions today plans are made for the ultimate population based upon scientific computations. Units are built with provision for probable addition; all features are mapped out in an original plan, which makes for uniformity of architecture, general symmetry, and provides for grouping and landscape effects as well. Those of you who have experienced the heartbreaks incident upon remodelling and rehabilitating old buildings to fit modern conditions will realize what a great step in the right direction this is.

One of the first difficulties which arose, however, under the new scheme was the inability to arrive at any accurate basis of computation under the haphazard systems which existed in various institutions in the keeping of accounts, in the making of classifications, in the nomenclature, in the bookkeeping, etc. As a result, in some states at least appropriations have been made under a budget system and the installations of uniform systems of bookkeeping have resulted. These have been worked out in such a way that in each institution, operating cost, store room accounts, revenue from activities, produce from the farm, per capita cost, etc. are kept in such form that intelligent comparisons can be made of relative expenditures for institutions of similar natures and budgets can be prepared in such a manner as to give legislators an idea as to departmental appropriations. Central boards have a check upon expenditures, as well as a basis for effective check within the institution itself.

Naturally in the internal management, the first and greatest stress is laid upon the organization and treatment features and the care of the inmate population. This is right and logical but too often the kitchen, laundry, and dining-room, etc., are laid out with a view to economy of space rather than the best interests of operation and the relative saving of labor. Utensils are provided in plenty and of good quality but their installation, both from a sanitary and a labor-saving standpoint, as well as the need for prolonging the usefulness

of equipment by proper care, is overlooked. Volumes could be written on what could be improved in this respect and yet one finds but few references to this needed reform in discussions of bodies of this kind.

Dietetics and balanced rations are being emphasized in some especial kinds of institutions but too little attention is paid to the menu in large numbers of institutions. Frequent excuses given for the monotony of the menu, the unappetizing appearance of food, and the general unsatisfactory condition of kitchen and dining-room service are that good cooks are hard to get and as a rule all cooks are superlatively sensitive. They no doubt are human and, like the rest of humanity, travel in the line of least resistance. However, it is true that intelligent suggestion and proper direction in this department usually meets with the same response as in other departments of the institution. Careful study here will usually reveal the real cause is either a lack of interest or a lack of knowledge on the part of the administrative department.

In the laundry considerable saving both of material and in clothing are usually effected by an appreciative interest on the part of the head of the institution in the possibilities of saving "soap and powder" and a recognition of the fact that certain laundry operators can secure results with one class of supplies better than with any other.

No institution is stronger than its weakest link and the weak link in many institutions is the poor class of help, that is the inadequately trained help, which they are forced to emply. It is true much of this is due to the fact that the pay for this work is inadequate, that ambitious people do not care to accept these positions because the possibilities for improvement and promotion are small. Nonetheless much can be done to help these matters even in the face of these conditions. Too often there exist caste distinctions which should be eliminated in as far as possible. Then too, better provision for recreation and for social life of employees should be made. Neither living quarters nor assembling places for employees are made at all attractive. Naturally they lose respect for the property itself and gradually for themselves.

Not enough attention is paid to the fact that many of the young girls who enter institutional work are from rural communities. The transaction is so sharp that great hardship results. Then, too, the wages are small and the hours of work long. Why not have sewing-rooms for these girls? Why not have music accessible to them? Why not oganize classes to instruct them in their duties? The increased efficiency and the lengthening of the period of service would more than repay the expenditure.

Institutional life, because it is lived at such close range, is perhaps as trying as any form of human existence. The best articulated system in the world will run with friction and where duties dovetail and overlap there must be "jars." Yet there are institutions where this has been reduced to the minimum. Investigation in these reveals that duties are closely defined and discipline firmly maintained but that there is a co-operation in every department, from the head

down, and that there is only one head for each department. Departmental organization is the first essential for true economy. This co-operation should extend beyond the individual institution and become a county or state spirit in accordance with the nature of the governing board.

Gradually we are evolving community and governmental co-operation even to the breadth of state lines but our charitable, correctional and penal work will not have reached any great efficiency and unity until we shall make it also national in its brotherhood. We shall never reach a basis of adequate classification until we agree upon a nomenclature that shall be nation-wide and adopt a standard basis for diagnosis which shall make comparison possible.

Prevention will never be what it should until comity between states shall make possible the return and treatment of patients or offenders in the states where they belong.

In closing, attention should be called to the utter lack of uniformity either in determining, in classifying, in treating, or in administering public relief and to the need for co-operation even in small groups, to say nothing of larger units, in efforts toward economy or efficiency. Movements for this centralization must come from officials who suffer under its effectiveness and inadequacy. The public must be educated. The cry of high taxes always dies down when the taxpayer is shown an efficient system and an itemized accounting which gives him his dollar's worth. (Applause.)

President: We have a paper—"Effect of police-women in slum districts of cities," by Mrs. Leonore Butterfield of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Butterfield comes to us with considerable experience in that particular line of work. Mrs. Butterfield is also a member of the Women's Club.

ADDRESS BY MRS. LEONORE BUTTERFIELD, PITTSBURGH

Mr. President, and Members, Guests and Visitors:

I desire to express my deep appreciation of the honor of being permitted to appear before you—realizing the character of the personnel of this association, composed of men and women of the highest type, which constitute the ideal state—I deem it the greatest privilege to bring to you my effort in this great work of uplift of those who are less fortunately placed in life, and those who, through inherited principles and environments, are depraved to that extent that they are seemingly beyond redemption. The subject you have assigned to me is one of which I approve because I believe in practical work and practical effect; but the work of prevention and reclamation is in no wise limited to the slum districts nor to the lower classes, and a policewoman's work is of so varied a character as to be very difficult of definition. This must justify many a seeming disgression in my remarks.

The International Association of Policewomen was organized during the National conference of Charities and Corrections, May, 1914,

in Baltimore ALICE STEBBENS of LOS ANGLES—the first policewoman in America—president MARY STEELE HARNEY, BALTIMORE, vice president, ANNE R. M'CULLY, DAYTON, treasurer, GEORGEANNA SHERROTT, MINNESOTA, secretary.

The objects of the association are: To gather information as to the progress of policewoman's work, to maintain such a standard of efficiency as will attract to the work the highest type of women, to advance as loyal members of the police dept., its general service to the community placing special emphasis upon crime prevention and protective measures for women and children, without in any wise interfering with the work of Policewoman as established in any Police Department.

When we appeared before the Pittsburg city council to present the pleas that the institution of Policewomen be established, it was a matter for gratification to find, the mental attitude of those Councellors, one of receptivity. We are told, "We are with you." And the promise made that they would do all in their power to see that our request to have such an ordinance as we desired, passed, showing their willingness to accept the thot's of others and their readiness to assist in the Devine whisper of today—to prevent in so far as possible, instead of to cure.

It. seemed to us, good and fitting that this movement should be given consideration.

To be part of a great cause is essential to making the most of yourself. Rich, learned, popular, cultivated, you may be, yet, you never can make the most of yourself without a motive which connects you with the advancement of humanity. A GRACE DARLING who saved no drowning men—what would you care for her?—for a FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE who did not nurse the sick?—for a JOHN HOWARD who did nothing to uplift prisoners? What would you care for the BROWINGS, had they not uplifted humanity by their poetry for WATTS and WESLEY had they not helped us to praise GOD—for BURNS had he not cheered humanity by his songs? for PAUL had he not pushed the Gospel into Europe?

These, apart from their work for humanity, would not have been mentioned or worth mentioning. "The greatest is the servant of all," said he, who serves "every creature."

I am not going to weary you with a pathetic and sentimental side of the argument as regards the importance of this work in the city and its effect. I think I do not exaggerate, when I say I might keep you here until the dawn of a new day, reciting incidents that would elicite your interest and show to you the curious, peculiar and terribly serious incidents, with which we come in contact. I desire to call your attention to the aggregate purposes and allow you to judge as to the need of such pertinent work.

I think we all agree that the spirit of the worker is the paramount thing, in making any profession successful and, we agree, I believe, that the best representative, the one who will bring the ideal spirit into any labor of useful uplift, is a mother, another who has the cor-

rect idea as to what constitutes a worker and has caught a vision of the true standard of uplift. So we have, in Pittsburg, as a beginning to our working force, four Mothers of varied experience and ideas, with intent and purpose of heart, to place this new feature in our Municipal government, on a basis of distinctive worth to the community by a skillful and faithful performance of duty. It has seemed wise to have the work come under the direct supervision of the Secret Service Division of the Police Dept. and thus, we have been given the splendid experience of Secret Service men, whose names are known and feared by all evil doers.

Capt. Homer Crooks, as head of the Detective force is wise to all requirements of this important position. The work is not confined to any system of action but consists rather in doing, "whatsoever our hands find to do." Our business is to meet the call of whatever necessity to assist in any manner, women and girls and boys, (and often men) in adjusting themselves to society and developing a self-controlled manhood and womanhood, and I can assure you that the experiences, which come to one in this work train one to be ready for anything. There is not any continuous claim upon this position given to any officer, special or otherwise, who does not seem to have his personality surcharged with effort. It is the last profession for anyone to take up, with the thought that it is a sinecure, or even that it is so uniform in character, as to become mere routine.

Knowing the scope of work of your Association, I fear there may be those in this presence who, are cynical, hence while keeping silent upon the many claims which I have for the institution which I represent, I shall beg their indulgence, while I state my one claim viz: "I am my sister's keeper." Glad I am, that the spirit of all the tremendous work, which you have been doing for almost a lieftime, some of you, is one of helpfulness, attained through knowledge and experience, and that it has taught you that there is little of the hopelessly criminal type and that the humane attitude, that of mercy and reclamation, is better than the uniform penalizing of the so called, criminal. This at once suggests the query, "what shall we do with those who come habitually before us for adjustment?"

Human nature is the same in every individual. Your environments may make you deny this but you are mistaken in a greater or less degree, we are alike. The temptation and condition brings the same result—just imbibe that and when you are horrified at appearances and gleaned facts of persons living lives of sin, stop and consider just what you would do, not what you at first thought, think you would do—Inherited principles tell. And children conceived in sin and born in iniquity must have the refining process that only the grace of God can accomplish.

Men need not fear but that in the new civilization to come, woman's attitude and effort will ever be to train the little ones that they may not require the police and courts of law. The great paramount that an effort will be to cut off the supply of these places We women, who are looking toward the dawn of the day shall do our part in awakening to a sense of responsibility, to provide better environments that will assist in high development. We find

every true man realizing that in just so far as women are elevated, men progress toward better conditions. We believe in this woman's ers, when movements are the fad, the call of the hour is for specialized work, the popularity of which, is a matter of evolution. We wish to bring this part of the service of the police dept. to a higher ideal than the community has of it now. What a wrong conception the general public has of the operation of the law. And it shuns contact with places where this merciful process of caretaking is in operation—I refer to those who think it a dreadful experience to have to come into the Dept. of Public Safety, even if but to ask for the assistance in the recovery of lost or stolen property, not realizing that the Dept. is at all times in the attitude of helpfulness.—Mrs. Adams.

The cause of crime, as to home conditions and temptations is the first step toward investigation of a wayward child, and it is a source of great relief to know that in the placing of children in the hands of our Juvenile Court we are assured of their interests being conserved. The perplexing question, and many mistakes have been made in trying to answer, what to do with these girls, who are exconvicts. To me it appears as a problem distinct from all other social problems. The too general method of handling women is such, that a girl convicted of her first offense, after serving her sentence, is a changed woman, coming out from the environment of a prison. There is a class distinction prevalent, among criminals, and it rings true with the hardened criminal woman—she delights to tell of her actions before she was caught. One problem we have to contend with is the woman who attempts to impress one with her desire to reform, in order to divert suspicion as to her intent to commit further crime. The percentage of those thus bad at heart, is small—many are earnestly repenant—and indeed some were never guilty of crime in its entirety, circumstances brought about their conviction.

The mercy of the law to those who come to its bar of justice, is very little if ever understood by convicts, and it is one of our purposes to advise those who are adjudged guilty, of how it does not pay to commit crime and how the punishment for obtaining ill-gotten gains far exceeds the value of the goods obtained.

In all the systems of regulations, there are none to compare with that of the police in its beneficial effects to coerce people to do right; whereas it may appear as though the world were not progressing toward righteousness as speedily as we may desire, yet the fear of detection and punishment is after all the greatest deterrent force of the world today. The fear of death only, exceeds this fear of the law. Were the public conversant with the inside dealings of the police system with the so called criminal, it would appreciate in a new sense the gratitudes it owes to those who look after our city government.

Is the law a merciful one that deals out a mandate which prevents the poor weak habituals from inevitable speedy death, from indulgences of excess of drink and evil—scarcely any per cent of whom would last a year were they not checked in their downward course

—One might sometimes think it a mistaken kindness to restrain some of those who come under our control, so relentlessly does nature operate to eliminate the morally diseased elements of society.

Medical science has by protecting the unfit operated to increase the number of those who can only be evil, and thus swell the ranks of the criminal. This menace to the social fabric, deserves a deep and thorough investigation in certain phases, that will command a campaign of inquiry and education. This is a matter that should be given earnest and wise consideration. How, I ask, can we separate the thought of how we work at variance with natural law—can we not realize that the great increase of supply to our jails and reform homes of the land must cease?

If I have at this hour one new desire in all this matter, it is that you all must look faithfully into the project of establishing a training school for fathers and mothers, where vital questions will be discussed and problems solved. After an experience of Social Service work with boys and hearing their cry of lack of knowledge, as an excuse given for their degenrate condition, one realizes the need of the instruction to fathers. One of the most pathetic features of this work, is coming in contact with such boys.

This is not a question of sex, but the establishment of a campaign of education that will be so far reaching in influence, as to be the corner stone of a better society and herein we need your help, gentlemen, you have come up through great tribulation as it were, in observance of these many matters which distress us. We need your assistance, in solving the boy and girl problem, and I say boy, first for out of our experience, we learn the need of an educative force that will save the boy from himself because he has been trained by a new fatherhood, as when Judges moved by indiscriminating sympathy, release upon their own recognizance (or that of incompetent parents) young but hardened criminals and habitual delinquents, whom it has taken teachers and truant officers and policewomen to apprehend), when these are sent back to go the same rounds, to the amusement of their pals and the disgust of the law abiding, what wonder that the Judges themselves despair of the efficacy of the law, themselves turn anarchists and exclaim "I will kill my traducers, at the next provocation." I doubt if men alone, and possibly not women alone, but both working together, can interpret the true meaning of the much used, but little understood phrase, "Justice tempered with mercy."

If the addition of women to the bureau of police did no more than to serve as eyes and ears and nerves and heart for the Dept. the value would be incalcuable. Nothing can be more ruinous to human character, in its formative stage on the one hand, and to the dignity and efficacy of the law on the other hand than lack of discrimination. Sentiment into which Judges drop as a relief from their own severity breeds contempt for law. And contempt for the law on the part of criminals, and the disgust of the lovers of justice with its mal-administration all this leads to mob law and anarchy.

We hear much of co-operation, but until we have a higher conception of what the word means, as to its real knowledge giving pow-

er, and then act or operate together, and not merely express our sentiment on the word, we shall not purify nor eliminate one evil. One becomes very weary of superficial reports on paper, meetings, and points of views expressed and nothing accomplished. What we need in this strife for civic betterment is use of people who mean well, but who mean well strongly. The man who counts, is the man who is decent and who makes himself felt as a force for civic decency and civic righteousness. He must have several qualities. Of course he must be honest and do right thinking, he must have courage, and have common sense. If he does not have it, no matter what other qualities he may have he will find himself at the mercy of those, who without his desire to do right, know only too well how to make the wrong effective. Now apply this latter quality to the girl, and you have the problem, which confronts those of us who are aiming to uplift the character of the individual woman. The shrewdnes of delinquent young women is not to be despised.

In years of philanthropic work of cursory nature, some hoped for good may be done by advice and persuasion but only when you may say after advice fails; this is what you must do, will ultimate good result. The weight of responsibility, backed up by the power of authority is the gratifying condition in which we Policewomen therefore find ourselves today.

The Police are paid to protect the public and so is the Policewoman. Her work lies in parallel.

Like many of the great efforts into which we enter in life, this institution, in order to accomplish good results must work under the law. All laws are not good—but we must recognize the majesty of the law, at the same time adhering so far as possible, to the giving of scope for the free exercise of individual initiative. Laws do not act upon anything. It cannot be too abundantly emphasized, that laws are only modes of operation, not operators. It is our effort in effect to bring about a new environment and assist the depraved to cultivate a new outlook in order to find a new life. This effect of our work in the slums must often be brought to bear from a religious point of view, and I think it of importance to observe the religious viewpoint. Many of those coming under our care grow up at random, carrying into mature life the mere animal methods and motives, which they have as children, and it does not occur to them that all this must be changed because of lack of training. This sort of teaching must be given with great patience and we see on the surface but little triumph in our attempt to reverse these lives.

The effect of this work upon those whom we endeavor to assist —be that what it may—to us it is all absorbing and touches the inmost recesses of our hearts. We do not become hardened to scenes of depravity, nor indifferent to stories of lives of wickedness, those who have become familiar with all sorts of criminals—by years of service, take the keenest interest in each case, in order that the best evidence will be given for the benefit of the prisoner, the system and care of investigation is such that it is a rare case in which a mistake is made in committing to court for trial

We believe we are doing an effective work and as a preventative agency. Our work lies in parallel lines with that of the male officer exactly, and therefore we must observe those whom we learn have a past bad record—just as with men. Shall we allow such to go and come at pleasure. There are those who condemn this system of espionage over men and women coming from prison, who are loudest in their condemnation of the inability of the police to rid the city of crooks, and this must refer also to women.

We believe this effort of being our "sister's keeper" is estimated at no low value by those in authority—that they know that our activities are a step toward more progress in all we do.

The attitude of the Department has been co-operative throughout and I desire to pay tribute to the fact of this institution of policewomen having met with the most courteous of treatment from every official and officer in the department. It is gratifying to know that in the report of the head of the department—Mr. Chas. S. Hubbard, Director to the City Council—he assures them that this new departure, is a paying investment. Those in touch with Director Hubbard know what he means by a paying investment. I would ask that you invite him to your next Convention. And I desire to call attention to the sympathy and interest which is given to all the derelicts who come under the departments control. I am sure the presence of women in this department has been fruitful of increasing that attitude, good men are ever ready to work with women in all good causes. No higher compliment can be paid to the Superintendent of Police Mr. Noble Matthew and no better mark of efficiency given, than that his subordinates recognize him as a fully equipped Policeman, and as Supt. he requires a skillful performance of duty from every officer.

The inspiration which I have received while in your midst can but incite to greater effort, to make the effect of my work in the slums beat responsive to that inspiration, which prompts this Association to noble deeds. I hope you will permit us to bring to you at a future time ,the effects of this work in Pittsburgh, when we shall be more expert to determine, because of longer service and advantageous system of work. I would plead for your influence and support, in our desire to receive the recognition and public interest which shall bring to the work the right type of women—women of head and heart, and unswerving purpose intent to bring this Institution to a place of worth, to the citizens of the state. After years of social service work I declare to you that I believe there is no field where there is the demand for the sympathetic, intelligent Christian American women than in this work in which I am engaged, and I would ask that you invite us to present this answer to your query next year. (Applause.)

President: The final address, I can assure you is going to be short. He says it will only take fifteen minutes, but I think he can do it in less than that. I am glad to see a large attendance. There are many subjects of great interest, and now I am going to introduce



Department for the Poor, Allegheny County Home, Woodville. These buildings recently completed for the Department for the Poor have been erected at a cost of $500,000. In addition to the present buildings the district has erected and fully equipped independent buildings for stables, spring and power houses, tuberculosis camp and superintendent's residence, which makes the institution complete in every respect and detail.

the person to whom I have had reference in my remarks—the Hon. Harry S. McDevitt, Attorney for the State Economy and Efficiency Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

If I had anticipations of any sort of being popular, I think they have been blasted, for if there is anything that is dry to the layman, it is the reading of the statutes. I am going to spare you from that if you will pardon me for reading my paper. I trust you will not think of me as I did of the speakers when I covered conventions as a newspaper reporter, that they were not only trying to stretch a point, but talk through to eternity.

REVIEW OF SOME RECENT LEGISLATION

Hon. Harry S. McDevitt, Philadelphia.

The subject assigned to me is so broad and includes so many laws enacted by the last General Assembly that I might well start at the beginning and read the thousand and odd pages that constitute the Pamphlet Laws of 1915, but as I hope to come back here some day I shall spare you from that ordeal.

I have confined my remarks to those acts that bear directly upon your work and have eliminated such indirect factors as the Compensation Act, the Child Labor Law and the Mother's Pension Acts. Whether these will eventually reduce the percentage of dependency remains to be seen.

State Use Acts.

Three laws stand out conspicuously among the so-called social legislation of the last Legislature. They are popularly known as the State Use Acts and will, no doubt, revolutionize conditions in our jails, prisons, penitentiaries and workhouses.

These acts still prohibit prison contract labor, but remove all restrictions from employing the inmates for the good of the State or its institutions. They may be employed in manufacturing, eight hours a day for six days in the week, and this applies to 100 per cent if used for the State's or County's benefit.

In addition to the manufacturing within the walls of the institutions the inmates may also be used to build roads, but not in competition with skilled labor. This is a wise restriction and should eliminate the possiblitiy of labor agitation.

Prison Labor Boards.

In case of the penitentiaries and reformatory, the work will be governed by a Board of three, to be called the Prison Labor Board. They will supervise the work and dispose of the products. The prisoners employed under them will receive not less than ten (10) and and not more than fifty (50) cents per diem for their services. They may order it paid to their dependents while in prison or may receive it when discharged. If the latter be the choice, then it will be paid

in three installments, one-third at the time of discharge and the other thirds three and six months later.

Road Building

The prisoners engaged in road building will receive twenty-five (25) cents per diem for their services and will not wear stripes while so employed. This money may also be paid to the prisoner's dependents or held until discharge.

While I have disposed of these acts in a few words, they are regarded by experienced penologists as three of the most far reaching enacted in recent years. They have thrown aside the restrictions that heretofore have produced idleness for sixty-five per cent (65) of the inmates and we are now on the threshold of a new era for prison life.

State Penitentiary.

In keeping with the new standard of employment rather than idleness for pirsoners, the Legislature, in its superior wisdom, also saw fit to amend the act establishing the new Western Penitentiary, and to provide accommodations for the inmates of the Eastern, as well as the Western Penitentiary. With its five thousand (5000) acres of fertile soil ready for tilling, the energies of three thousand prisoners will in the near future be divided between the workshops and the verdant soil of Centre County.

To further increase the efficiency of this new Penitentiary, a Commission has been authorized to investigate the practicability of establishing a brick plant on the grounds. The statisticians have not yet calculated how many miles of brick road the prisoners so engaged could provide in a day, nor have they counted the number of walls for State Institutions that could be made possible, but I am certain from a rough guess that in addition to occupying the time of our convicts, the Commonwealth would save thousands upon thousands of dollars each year.

I will dispose of the Women's Industrial Home by stating that under an amendment the institution will be opened when ready to accommodate 75, instead of 200 inmates. The Commission is also authorized to acquire five hundred (500) additional acres of land.

Paroled Prisoners.

After providing for the employment of prisoners, the Legislature turned its attention to the paroled prisoner, and decided that in the future any prisoner who committed a crime, while on parole, and was sentenced to his original penitentiary, should serve the remainder of his first sentence before commencing the sentence imposed for the later crime. If sentenced to another institution, he will be returned to his original penitentiary after serving the second sentence, in order to finish his first.

If a prisoner breaks his parole, under the new act, he will be investigated by the Board of Inspectors of his penitentiary and if found guilty and approved by the Governor, will be remanded to his

original institution to serve the maximum of what his original sentence would have been. Of course, if the Governor disapproves the finding of the Board of Inspectors, he may order the prisoner released on his original parole.

The Insane.

Passing from the penal laws of the last General Assembly, we next come to the provisions of the insane. The first land mark is the provision for a new State Insane Asylum in the western part of the State. After Dr. Woodbury's discussion of that, I may pass it with a mention.

Provision was made for caring for persons held by magistrates or justices on charges less than a felony. If found to be insane, they will be taken to insane hospitals and after recovery, remanded to the court of their original jurisdiction for trial.

Non-Indigent Must Pay.

There has long been a feeling that many persons were cared for as indigent insane who could well afford to pay for treatment. To overcome that objection, an act has been passed that will compel guardians, committees or others in charge of insane persons' estates to file an inventory of assets with the Attorney General. If found to be inadequate the State's officers may go further and consider the responsibility of relations of the insane. Now, support orders may be made on a husband, wife, father, mother, child or children for the support of some dependent maintained in a State Institution.

If the long held theory that many now treated free of cost can afford to pay, works out practically the revenue derived under the new practice should make it possible to provide for many needy insane patients who are now clamoring for admittance. Time alone will prove the efficacy of this law. Unless administered with common sense it may become very burdensome for relatives of insane persons.

Lien.

To further aid institutions that need local support, the legislature decided to subordinate the lien that the Commonwealth has held on institutions that received money for buildings or improvements and hereafter when any such institution raises money by a mortgage, the same to be approved by the State Board of Charities and the Auditor General, such mortgage will take priority over the Commonwealth's lien.

County Commissioners.

At the same time the Legislature decided that County Commissioners could appropriate money for the assistance of institutions that render charitable services to their constituents. The institution need not be in the same county as the Commissioners.

Children.

I have now disposed of all classes of dependency but the children. They were not entirely forgotten by the General Assembly.

To begin with, counties having a population between 750,000 and 1,200,000 will hereafter maintain separate schools for the moral training and education of female children in the custody of their Juvenile Court.

Courts may now direct that clothing, medical and surgical services and general maintenance of dependent, etc., children be paid by the county. Heretofore they only ordered "board," now they can fix the amount of board.

Juvenile Court.

If a parent feels that her dependent, delinquent, neglected or incorrigible child has not been properly treated by a Juvenile Court, either the child or the parent or next friend may appeal for a rehearing within 21 days. From this there is a right of appeal to the Superior Court.

In cases that are disposed of by a Juvenile Court, the child or parent or next friend may appeal for a revocation or modification of the order at any time before expiration of the same. If denied redress the appeal may also be taken to the Superior Court.

I have spared you from as much of the technical language of the Acts as possible and have eliminated the details. I have simply endeavored to give you the salient features of the recent Acts of Assembly that relate to your work and trust that I have not encroached upon too much of your time.

State Board of Public Charities.

The legislature increased the inspecting force of the Board of Charities from two to four. This number should still be doubled for I hold that where the State's money goes, so should its close supervision. Four inspectors are not sufficient to carry on the vast work of this Board.

And if you will permit me to digress for a moment, I wish to state that nowhere in my investigations as Chairman of the first, and attorney for the present State Economy and Efficiency Commission, have I found a Board, Commission or Department that did as much for humanity in general and asked as little credit as does the State Board of Charities. It is composed of the State's noblemen. Some of them have given this work the best years of their lives and without a complaint. Their work is inspired by altruistic and not ulterior motives. They are content if the poor and suffering of the State are adequately cared for and when Utopia has been attained by you unselfish citizens who work in the interest of your fellow men, a large share of the credit will belong to the men who compose the State Board of Public Charities. (Applause.)

The Secretary: I want to say that tomorrow morning we will have a very interesting session indeed. I would impress upon every director of the poor as well as every steward and others connected with the hospitals and almshouses of the State the importance of being present, as we will have with us tomorrow Dr. R. W. Hill,

Supt. of the State and Alien Poor, State Board of Charities, Albany, New York. He will talk especially on the poor and almshouses and your duties toward these people.

Now he is a man of wide experience and he has a state and national reputation, and I know that his address will be interesting and instructive, and I would like everyone to be here tomorrow to hear him.

The President: The meeting is adjourned until 9:00 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the President, and Rev. William O. Laub, Pastor of Bethany Lutheran Church, offered the following prayer:

> Our Heavenly Father we thank Thee for the continuous love and mercy that has been our daily portion, and Thou hast supplied us with daily needs for body and soul, but especially do we thank Thee for Thy great gift of love in the giving of Thy Son, who himself sacrificed and suffered.
>
> It is Thine to pour out the spirit of charity into our hearts, so that we may be like him, willing to give help, to serve willingly and sacrifice for others. So we pray for Thy spirit that Thou wilt direct and control us to such a degree that we may be ready always to lend a helping hand to those who are in need, to raise the fallen, cheer the faint, to care for the unfortunate and suffering and that we will do all in our power to make them more comfortable. We pray that Thou wilt give us the spirit of mercy and of judgment for without these all human planning is vain.
>
> Bless these delegations we pray Thee for the furthering of so many good causes. Pardon our short comings in the past, show us where we have failed in the past and help us to profit by our failures. Bless all that has been done here, and help us to improve in all we may do in the future.
>
> Hear us in our prayer. We ask all in Jesus name. Amen.

A soprano solo was then sung by Miss Pearl Haws—entitled "Dreams" and this was followed by an alto solo by Miss Sallie Fisher—"Dearest Heart, Farewell" Anton Drelezki.

The Chairman then announced the Secretary had some announcements to make. The Secretary then stepped forward and said:

To the Officers and Members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Penna., owing to the increase in my business affairs, in justice to myself and this Association, which I dearly love, I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary and Treasurer which I have held, so many years.

In doing this I am mindful of the many courtesies shown me, and kind expressions of my work, as well as your approval and absolute

confidence you have reposed in me in preparing the work for our Conventions. Let me conclude my remarks with a few words.

Before any action on my resignation is taken, I desire to preface the same by a few remarks at this time.

I became a member of this Association in 1886, and have attended every Convention from that time up to the pesent.

In this City in 1891 I was honored by the Association by being elected its President. In 1892 and 1893 I was again elected president through the illness of E. P. Gould of Erie. In 1897 I was made the Assistant Secretary of the Association and in 1902 I was elected Secretary and Treasurer, which positions I have held until the present. By the Incorporation of the Association these offices will be required to be severed. When I became Treasurer there was an indebtedness of $375.00 which was paid off and since then the Association has always been free of debt and all indebtedness paid.

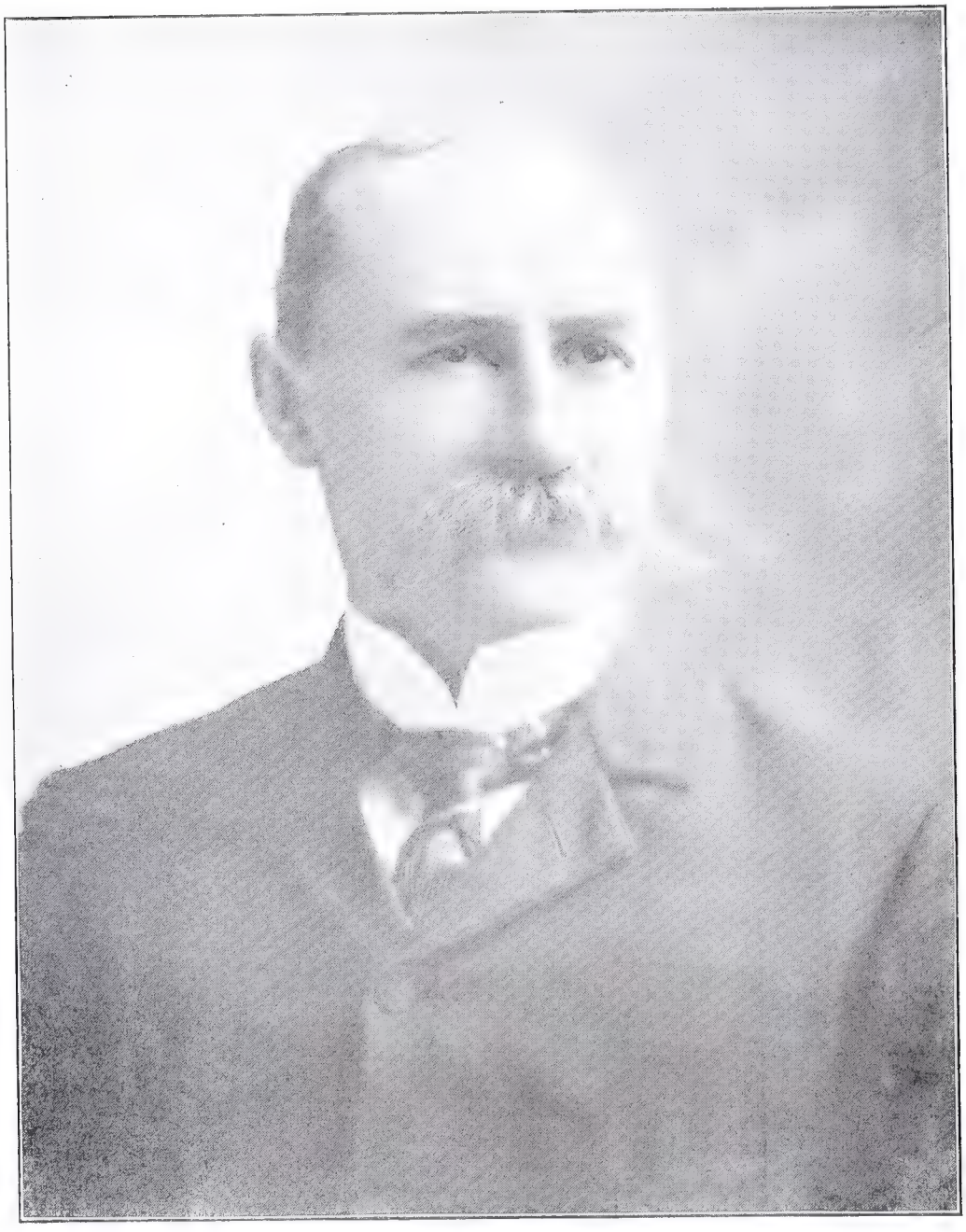
The Programs of the Association have been made out each year by the Secretary since 1902 with very little assistance from any of the members. It has grown in numbers and influence so that at the present it is a power for good in the State, in helping to solve the many problems pertaining to the management of the Charities and Institutions of the State.

If you will look over the membership of this Association, you will find men and women who stand as the best authority on all questions pertaining to the charities of the State, and who are quoted on many of the questions that confront us today.

It has been always a great pleasure for me to attend our Conventions, and many of my warmest friendships have been formed and made at these meetings. I have always been interested in its proceedings and have given it my support on all occasions, and shall continue to give it my support, and will attend its Conventions when I can, and does not conflict with my business. I have a very kind feeling and high regard for all the members and hope you will accept this as an expression of good-will and feeling on my part to the members and this dear old Association.

President: You have heard the remarks of Mr. Colborn. He has been connected with the Association from the time of Mr. Snyder, who was with the Association when it started. So he goes back almost to the beginning of our conventions. We have had from Mr. Colborn unselfish service. He has always had the interest of the Association at heart, and those who come to the Convention after everything has been prepared do not know the enormous amount of work involved if the Conventions of the Association are to be a success. Now Mr. Colborn insists upon his resignation, and in view of the valuable assistance he has given us, I hope that matters be so arranged that he may be as regular an attendant in the next thirty years as he has been in the past, and I know he will give us the benefit of his advice.

Mr. Miller: There is a motion before the house and we are not going to put that motion.



Louis C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, who for many years has devoted himself faithfully to its welfare and its upbuilding. Mr. Colborn's resignation was accepted with deep regret at the meeting held in Reading in October, 1915.

Mr. Snyder: I move his resignation be laid on the table and nothing done about it.

Mr. Miller: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved and seconded that the resignation of Mr. Colborn be laid on the table and not accepted. You have heard the opinion of the members of this Convention.

Mr. Colborn: I would rather my resignation be put to a rising vote, and I will take that as an appreciation of my services. May I put the motion.

President: You can understand your suggestions are not all possible. We want to do things in the right way and I understand the regret that is felt by the members of this Association at the stand Mr. Colborn has taken, but I feel we ought not to force a man to do what he is unable to do, but we should do it in such a way that we will in the future have the benefit of his knowledge and interest in the Association.

Mr. Fuller: I move that we do not accept the resignation of Mr. Colborn.

Mr. Colborn: Please withdraw that motion.

Mr. Fuller: We accede with best wishes to the request if this motion is opposed to relieving Mr. Colborn and is his wish, pleasure and desire.

Mrs. Comfort: Has the question been put before the house that Mr. Snyder has proposed that Mr. Colborn be elected an honorary member of this Association.

President: Mr. Colborn has tendered his resignation. He makes the statement that he feels he can no longer give the time required as Secretary and Treasurer, and desires the Members of this Convention by a rising vote to accept his resigna ion, allowing him to continue as a member in it. Now in the face of this, we have a motion properly seconded, that his resignation should not be accepted, but laid on the table and nothing done with it. I do not know what we are going to do or how we can do anything else, but accept when this man has tendered his resign..tion.

Mr. Roderus: I move that a motion be made that Mr. Colborn be tendered a vote of thanks of the Convention, and that he be elected an honorary member of the Association.

Mr. Snyder: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved and seconded that Mr. Colborn be elected an honorary member of this Association.

Mr. Miller: I would suggest a vote of thanks be given our Secretary.

President: A motion is now before the house that we accept

Mr. Colborn's resignation as tendered, and we cannot do anything further until his resignation is disposed of, and some consideration is to be given to Mr. Colborn's feelings.

Mr. Theurer: With the consent of the Secretary the motion could be moved, as we are now without a Secretary. The motion has been made that his resignation be laid on the table, I think those were the exact words, and not be accepted.

President: Are you ready for the question?

As many as favor this motion say I. Contrary, No.

Motion carried.

President: There is now no motion before the house.

Mr. Stauffer: I move that Mr. Colborn's resignation be accepted.

Mr. Snyder: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved by Mr. Stauffer and seconded by Mr. Snyder that the resignation of Mr. Colborn be accepted by a rising vote. Those in favor of the motion will stand. Motion carried.

Mr. Andrew Miller, Director from Allegheny County arose and said:

Mr. President, I believe it is due Mr. Colborn to give him an expression of the feelings of this Association in the appreciation of his long and laborious services as its Secretary. I had the honor to be President of this Association last year, and I know something of the labor required in preparing for a Convention. Mr. Colborn has performed good service.

I therefore move that the thanks of this Convention be expressed to Mr. Colborn for his long and faithful service.

President: Are there any persons here who desire to speak on this motion. Those who favor this motion will please stand. The motion was unanimously carried.

President: Unfortunately I am placed in a position where I can not make a motion and I wish to suggest that as a further mark of our esteem and appreciation, that we present at the close of this Convention to Mr. Colborn this gavel, which marked the 40th year of this Association.

Dr. Wolfe: I move that the gavel which marked the fortieth year of our Association be presented to Mr. Colborn at the close of this Convention as an appreciation of his services.

Mr. Eckard: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved by Dr. Wolfe and seconded by Mr. Eckard that we present at the close of this Convention, this gavel to Mr. Colborn. Motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Colborn: I cannot express my feelings before this Convention.

Mrs. Lindsay: I feel as a member of the Children's Aid Society,

that I must express our affectionate appreciation for the position that has been given us in this Convention through the efforts of Mr. Colborn. We have been recognized by this Association and allowed to share in your proceedings, but never until Mr. Colborn took the matter up, were we brought forward and given prominence in this Association. I am sure I can say in behalf of all the Children's Aid Societies that we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Colborn. I can never forget the support he gave me during the four years I was President of the Western Children's Aid Society and I know we have lost a valuable counsellor and a splendid supervisor of their interests.

I wish to thank him most heartily for all he has done for me in the work and for the members who have passed, and I am going to ask that his services as counsellor and friend of the Children's Aid Society will only be ended with his life.

The President: We will now hear from one of the honored founders of the Association.

REMARKS BY MR. CHAS. S. SNYDER..

I have been connected with work for the poor for sixty-three years, and I have been in close attendance at all of the Conventions in the past. I have been in every County in Pennsylvania, as I was appointed Inspector and held that position for five years under Governor Hartranft. I have given my whole life to this work, and I am about to quit.

I want to thank the Association for what they have done for me. They have elected me several times as President of the Association, and now Vice-President. Now I believe this is the last time I will ever come before you. I wish you all well, and thank you for the many kindnesses you have done me in the past forty years. I was one of the founders and it is my earnest desire that this Association prosper. I have now passed my three score and ten years, and I never expect to attend a convention in this City or any other.

President: We now have a report by Dr. Mary C. Wolfe, what has been accomplished at the State Industrial Farm for Feeble-Minded Women. Dr. Wolfe is absent so we will go on to the next subject on our problem.

I wish to introduce and take great pleasure in so doing, a gentleman who up to this time has never taken part in any of the proceedings of our Conventions. He is not new in the work, but he is new to us. I know him, and I know we are not bringing to the Convention a half-hearted person.

I take pleasure in introducing Mr. C. F. Johnson, Superintendent Luzerne County Industrial Home, Kis Lyn, Pennsylvania. His subject is "Work of Industrial Schools; Moral effect on boys and girls committed to them."

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

C. F. Johnson, Superintendent Luzerne County Industrial Home, Kis-Lyn.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by your president when he invited me to apear upon this programme and talk to you about the Boy Problem and the part our Industrial Schools play in helping to solve that problem.

Present day social and economic conditions have produced conditions which emperil the moral lives of boys. Every social worker recognizes the vastness and the variety problems included in what is commonly called the Boy Problem.

When one considers that nine per cent of our population is boys ten to eighteen years of age the magnitude of the number weighs upon us. For instance, Reading with 100,000 people has 9,000 boys between ten and eighteen years of age.

These boys are at once a menace and a resource to the city or community where they live, a menace because of the power they have to let which may be turned into channels of corruption and crime. A resource because of this same power which may be turned into channels of usefulness and right living.

These boys likewise have more power temporal than any other class since the years of their lives are before them. They are but on the threshold of life and the door of opportunity swings open to them presenting a variety of experience not possible to those of mature years.

Likewise these boys are important to the community because of the multiplication of their influence. When an older person is reformed we deal in addition, for his influence is ever decreasing while the influence of the youth started on right paths of living is increasing and multiplying in ever widening circles.

They are a menace to the community because they are more susceptible to bad influences than those of more mature years. The multiplying vices and sins of a great city are apparently on the increase. A social survey of the city of Chicago made some years ago brought to light the fact that one man out of nineteen was connected in some way with the evil influences of the city so as to be in a measure dependent upon the success of these influences for his livelihood.

Whether or not the conclusion of this commission was true, the fact remains that there are large numbers of men and women in every community who depend upon the evil influences of the community for a living and you and I with boys in our own families must not be blind to the fact that there are men and women always ready to profit by and through their downfall. These people care not whose boy goes wrong as long as the nickles pour into their coffers.

It is a well known teaching of psychologists that the habit forming years are preeminently those before twenty. It is up hill work after that age to unravel bad habits or form right ones. A study of the statistics of reformatories and prisons shows conclusively that the time of most break downs in character is boyhood and youth. Even in the case of many who lapse in middle age or after life it is usually found that the seams of weakness were cast through their character in early youth.

I have here a chart showing a study of 507 men inmates of the Illinois State Penitentiary some years ago. 184 or 36.1 per cent began their career of crime between the ages of sixteen and twenty while 280 or 55 per cent before the age of twenty.

Prof. Geo. Albert Coe of North-Western University made a study of 501 church men and found that 490 made their start or were confirmed before the age of twenty. Which shows conclusively that the age of easy impression from both good and evil is the adolescent period or the teens.

To add to the difficulty of solution of the problem about which we are addressing you is the fact that up until the present time more than a fifth of the boys of our industrial communities drop out of school at fourteen or just as soon as they are permited by law to work for wages. Only two boys out of every five have been during recent years in school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Only seven out of a hundred finished high school and but three per cent of the boys of a community graduated from a college or technical school.

I do not mean to unduly emphasize the fact that education is always a safeguard from a criminal career but I do wish to emphasize the fact that in proportion to their numbers there are fewer criminals among young men who have gone through the high school than among those who have not been so fortunate as to have educated themselves to that extent.

The home life too presents an almost unsurmountable barrier when an attempt is made to reform or reshape the character of boys. The home is, or ought to be, a God-given institution where boys receive the proper teaching looking toward giving them high ideals of life but unfortunately many of our homes are only places where boys eat an occasional meal and where they sleep at least part of the night.

Added to all the hindrances of the solution of this problem mentioned thus far, there are in a general way others which may well be noticed in passing. Of these THE FIRST is the lack of strength both moral and mental on the part of the boy. With the strength and knowledge of childhood he is called upon to meet and battle with the temptations of manhood and too frequently his immature judgment and feeble strength are not sufficient to cope with these temptations which so easily beset the youth in his teens.

SECOND, and not less important than the first mentioned is the hereditary influence which more or less influences the life of every

boy or man. Many boys are born into the world with appetites coursing through their veins setting for them a struggle about which many of us know little. Coming as I do from three generations of temperance people and temperance workers it is naturally more or less difficult for me to place myself in a position where I can sympathize with the boy who has been born with an appetite as a part of his inheritance.

THIRD, and still to be reckoned with as a mighty problem is the question of environment. Thousands of boys are brought up in sections of our cities where profanity, and smut, and dishonesty and trickery are common. In these environments it is not to be wondered at that the boy gathers wrong impressions of life and looks upon life from the wrong viewpoint. To him, life is something out of which to take rather than something into which he is to place himself with all that is best in him.

One other hindrance of the solution appeals strongly to me and that the lack of proper training or timely advice upon the part of the parents of boys. Few boys learn the secret of their existence and have these perplexing problems answered by the proper party but rather gather from polluted sources all the knowledge they have of subjects which should be most sacred.

On account of the conditions I have mentioned prevailing there have been placed upon our statute books certain far sighted laws which have for their purpose the safeguarding of the moral life of boys and girls.

Judge Johnson whom we love to honor, has been the author of many of these laws. Through his efforts the Juvenile Court law became effective and thousands of boys have been given a chance to become good and noble men because of its beneficent influence. Among the statutes now effective is one which made it obligatory upon two counties of the state to erect and maintain institutions for boys. Allegheny County and Luzerne County coming under the provisions of the act have organized such schools and they are now sufficiently successful to be beyond the experimental stage.

Boys are committed to us upon the petition of parents, guardians, school superintendents or officers as dependent or incorrigible. Our Juvenile Court Judge, the Hon. H. A. Fuller whose name is well known throughout the state uses rare tact and judgment in handling the boys coming before him and every boy who has a fighting chance at home is given that chance and boys who are mildly delinquent are often classed as dependent or incorrigible and committed to us. It is a fact that strictly speaking, nearly every dependent or truant boy is more or less delinquent before he reaches the Juvenile court. These boys almost without exception come from homes where conditions are vicious.

In addition to coming from homes of this kind where no good influence prevails, these boys are often abnormal. The grading of our school is one of the perplexing problems since truancy and abnor-

mality have hindered anything looking toward symmetrical mental development. Among these boys are many who are not wanted at home because he represents an expense. Others are wanted and needed to help support widowed mothers and orphan children but because of waywardness have been sent to schools for training and correction.

Added to these foregoing facts is the further fact that sixty per cent of these boys are of foreign parentage with more or less foreign ideals.

In every case we deal with the boy who is getting his last chance and the material we have is not whole cloth but patched and raveled experiences and conduct.

These boys are sent to us for corrective training. I avoid permitting a boy receiving the impression that he is doing time as a punishment but impress upon him that we are trying to strengthen his moral courage and help him to become so strong as to enable him to withstand temptation. Any good results accruing from our schools are moral, for every lesson is a lesson in morals. Every task is a test in morals.

Thus far we have received 174 different boys. For more than a year we were unable to add to our number for lack of room. Of these 53 have been paroled and returned to their homes or sent to places where positions have been secured for them. Twelve have been transferred to other institutions where more strict discipline pervails and where only delinquents are received. Eight of those paroled have been returned to us for a further period of training leaving on parole at present 45 boys. With one or two exceptions these boys are doing well. This is particularly true in the case of those who have been placed in a new environment.

The results of the work done by Industrial Schools are many fold since any improvement at all is all gain. The physical improvement of boys entering these schools is quite marked. Added weight. Almost immediate growth. Better care of the body and added knowledge of the physical needs of men. Each boy is taught how to eat, to keep clean and be polite to those with whom he comes in contact. His teeth are cared for and he is provided with a brush and taught to clean his teeth. Through work and play he is taught to use his hands and control his body. He is taught habits of industry and thrift as well as how to play and take defeat.

In school and out of school these boys are taught to value the instruction given to them. Not long ago a boy who is now an inmate of Huntingdon Reformatory told me but that for the school work at Glen Mills he would be almost without schooling. There he was taught the elementary branches. Obedience the first law of life is taught them in a kindly manner until obedience becomes a pleasure.

Kipling in his Jungle Book says "Now these are the laws of the jungle and many and mighty are they.

But the head and the hoof of the law and the haunch and hump are "Obey."

The prophet Samuel said to King Saul, "Behold to obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of rams."

The importance of getting back to the source from which came the paupers, the insane and the feeble-minded is, I am sure, recognized by the men and women of this convention. The Industrial School seeks to conserve manhood and character and by so doing we hope to relieve the almshouse and the asylum from some of the burden which would be theirs if many of the boys coming to us were not placed under proper corrective training in their youth. The cost of maintaining the unfit and the degenerate is on the increase and unless we take steps to cut off the supply those who follow us will be forced to bear a heavy burden in caring for them.

These Industrial Schools are seeking to teach their pupils the difference between right and wrong living and every boy coming under their influence leaves the institution with higher ideals. He wants to live better, to wear better clothes, to have more money and to move in better society.

Often the results are disappointing but I am always encouraged when I recall the value of the individual boy.

How much is a boy worth? Once out in Omaha on a stormy night a man might have been seen driving out of the city in an open buggy. Reaching the far outskirts he stops his horse beside a large cottonwood tree. Slowly he alighted from the buggy and lifted from the seat a heavy canvas bag which he deposited carefully at the roots of the tree. Then he turned and drove back into the city. He had been told not to do this by the Pinkerton detectives and the Omaha police but because an unsigned note told him his boy would be returned if $25,000 was left in that place Mr. Cudahy of the great packing company left it there. The boy was returned to him that night.

What is a boy worth? Only one thing determines the value of a boy and that thing is, WHOSE BOY IS HE? Applause.

The President: We will next hear from a well known and able and experienced Director of the Poor, Mr. Stauffer of Hazelton, Pa.

TREATMENT OF VICIOUS INMATES AND OBSTINATE EMPLOYEES

J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Pa.

The Treatment of Vicious Inmates and Obstinate Employees is so closely allied that they can well be treated as one subject. If there is any distinction, it seems to be in favor of the Obstinate Employee for, as a last resort he can be dismissed while vicious inmates cannot be dismissed very readily and, consequently, we must cope with them and find some other remedy.

Perhaps it will be best to sum up the whole subject and call it GOVERNMENT for, after all, good government at our Institutions takes care of both the vicious inmate and obstinate employee.

To make a set rule that would apply to each case is impossible for the different cases must be taken up individually; studied carefully, and given individual attention.

GOVERNMENT is the Power of Control which produces and sustains order. Order is a fitness of condition in things.

Our inmates and Employees, as a rule are of mature years and their vicious and obstinate habits are not easily broken up and right habits formed. These results are reached neither by mere authority, iron rules or force but by judicious principles, precepts, examples and training. The inmate and employee must be led so far as possible to love, respect and choose the good and cast aside the bad.

The best disciplinarian is he who trains his subject to govern himself. Hence, Government, is the power of control which produces and sustains order and order is the result of good government.

There are two styles of order: the Military and the Natural. It is possible to drill your people to a more than clock-work precision of uniform behavior, but, valuable as some of these lessons of military obedience are, I prefer the natural order where each person becomes a part and is attending faithfully to his own business; all working to build up a model Institution. Governing Power is the ability to train the habit of self-control.

System is the first element of governing power; System characterizes all good government, human and Divine: System is a condition of success in all fields of human achievement. The three factors in System are Time, Place and Method. System means a time for everything. Order, regularity and prompitude are the pillars of government.

A net work of railroads is a grand exhibition of the power of system. The time-table has revolutionized society and Nations have learned to move to the rhythm of the rail. Napoleon once said to his officers, "Give your men plenty to eat and plenty to do and you will have no trouble in governing them." System means a place for

everything and everything in its place is just as important at our institutions as it is to the teacher, the house keeper or the mechanic.

System means a method in doing everything. Military precision should characterize all these movements and thereby acquire the habit of promptness and obedience.

RESULTS OF SYSTEM: System is the key to success. Each one's experience will verify this statement. John and James started with equal chances: John worked according to a plan and made systematic efforts to become a scholar and a man. James drifted and was content to while away the precious years. When forty, John was a distinguished Member of Congress while James was merely a nice little man without money, without influence, without brains. Systematic effort made this one a man among men and drifting made the other a ninny.

System builds railroads, carries on the world's commerce, and enables rulers to manage empires.

Vigilance is a powerful element of Governing Power. Eternal Vigilance is the price of Victory.

However systematical the organization, no Institution can be successfully managed without untiring vigilance. The Manager must know his people; hence, must use his eyes and ears. To govern well, he must know the feelings and purposes of his people: he must be able to see and hear in detail; to know just what happens. He will thus be able to at once and effectually correct disorder. Vigilance prevents as well as corrects faults. He governs best who anticipates and prevents offenses. Careless government fosters crime and renders its punishment barbarous.

Will Power is another element of Governing Power: Will Power is the mightiest of all forces. Law is the expression of will. In all ages Iron Will has mastered the world. To succeed well in anything, there must be iron in the soul, resolution, force and manhood. Will may be determined Decision of Character; persistency of purpose The Law of the Institution, its rule of action, should be stamped on the personality of all connected with it. Law pervades the Universe. Management must be uniform and certain. System must be strictly enforced. A vacillating, temporizing policy is fatal to good Government. A good, easy Manager is usually good for nothing. A determined Manager will hold the reins firmly and drive straight towards the goal.

POWERFUL WILL: This trait characterizes the great men and women of all ages. To resist importunities, to counteract fickleness and to train to form and follow plans requires utmost firmness.

The soldier obeys without question: the Pugilist submits absolutely to his trainer.

Caution: Obstinacy is not firmness; the unreasoning mule is obstinate; the loving parent is firm. Benevolent firmness noble;

blind obstinacy is brutal. Obstinacy hastens certain failures; firmness promotes success.

Self Control is another element of governing power. The great General is calm in the midst of the battle: the Statesman is not excited by the tumult of Partyism. So does the Manager need be calm amid all storms.

Before we can manage and control others we must be able to manage and control ourselves. Only those who are made of stauncher materials than ordinary mortals should presume to advise or dare to control.

Self-Possession greatly aids Self-Control. The Manager needs to keep all his powers well in hand ready for every work and prepared for every emergency. Exhibitions of temper do incalcuable injury: if he succeeds at all, it must be a government of force. A hundred things occur daily to render the Manager irritable and impatient. To yield is ruin: a world of patience is needed. Never antagonize control yourself and thus control others. There is no one thing that will help more than cheerfulness: cheerfulness is an elective power.

CONFIDENCE: He who would so govern as to elevate must trust. People generally do about as they are expected to do. Confidence does not mean over-weening egotism, inordinate self-esteem. It means a well grounded assurance that you can do what you undertake: without confidence failure is almost certain: with it you are commander of the situation. Let there be a general confidence everywhere.

Personal influence is a wonderful power. The Great Rulers and Commanders of the World were almost worshipped. Personal influence is demanded to enforce system, carry measures, meet emergencies and overcome difficulties.

Managing Power is another element of governing power. Fact, gumptio common sense, skill and wisdom are some of the terms by which this element of power is designated. It has a world of meaning. You must be a man among men. You must be a natural leader in all movements that tend to improve and elevate. Co-operation must be secured—without it one cannot do much. It is CO-OPERATION that builds railroads, manages institutions and establishes estates. To manage an institution successfully one must have the co-operation of everyone. To secure this requires tact and management. Everything must be turned to advantage: defeat must be changed to Victory: Evils must be attacked and conquered in detail; even opposing forces must be made helpful. Contrary winds are made to waft vessels across the sea; opposing forces must be made to antagonize each other and promote the welfare of the Institution. Skillful management makes the difference between success and failure. Applause.

President: We could not have His Honor, The Mayor of Reading with us on Tuesday evening as we had anticipated, as he was absent from the City. I understand we have him here with us this morning, and we shall be glad to have him say a few words to us.

GREETINGS BY HON. IRA W. STRATTON, MAYOR OF READING

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was unable to be present with you Tuesday evening when you assembled. It was my loss and your gain, but I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity this morning to say just a word of greeting to you, and how glad we are you have come to this great industrial City of the Commonwealth, this City of the Penns-Reading in beautiful Berks County. I want to express this wish to you that you may have an opportunity to go around the City of Reading and see the many industries in this, one of the foremost cities of the Commonwealth. As such we desire to have the people see how lavish nature has been to us. We try to make everybody comfortable and happy while in our City. I am reminded of the story of the man by the name of Gates who registered at one of the hotels here, and as he signed his name E. Gates, one of our German friends reached out his hand and said "Howdy."

Your work is very interesting and full of problems, and it is so easy for the inexperienced to solve these problems in their own minds, that we in public life sometimes wish they might have an opportunity to meet them. Problems come to us daily, and it is easy to pass them up and call them soft, but to solve them is a very difficult and hard thing to accomplish.

We are proud of our condition, we own this beautiful County farm across the river, and we are doing everything possible to make it a success.

We sometimes forget I think the effects of our work. We ask this question of men and women, who will perhaps dole out five to twenty-five cents in the street, and especially during the holiday season. "Do you consider that charity, and that you are doing a good thing for your fellowmen? You may only make paupers of them and destroy any self-respect they may have within them." The great thing to accomplish in connection with our poor is to keep in mind the maintenance of the self-respect of the individual and train the individual so that they may be raised to a higher plane of living. The man or woman who comes along and doles out of their purse to the beggar on the street, are a detriment to any community. I speak from experience in this. Let me illustrate this to you.

In this City during the winter months we can find out the men who are deserving of support, for when we offer them a meal for shoveling snow, the worthy man is the man to accept, while the unworthy will turn it down and would rather pass into the jail because he is sure of a warm place and food. As I said to a Director of the Poor, some months ago, I would like to take up the tramps and have them work on the Farm. I understand they did this, with quite a saving of stone in building. It brought back that latent self-respect and established a better manhood in the individual that he needed and that helped to instill in them the manhood which every human brings with him into the world when he is created.

I would like to say a good word about our Boys' Home here. Many boys come to our Boys' Institution because of the parents, theft

etc., and they were on the downward path of the criminal. I saw the necessity of this Home for Boys who did not have proper training and care, so that we could give them the proper care elsewhere.

One of our citizens placed in my hands a farm to experiment with along this line, and it was so successful that the County is in favor of such homes as they claim it is one of the best investments they have ever made.

One little boy, just to give you an illustration of his morals. They had on this farm a number of fruit trees. We have a man and wife in charge, and these boys help with the housework, carry water, help to set the table, beat rugs and work in and around the building. This little fellow was given a dozen quinces to take to an old lady who bought them at 25c per dozen. He asked the old lady 30c, and sometime later the lady said "You raised the price of your quinces 5c Frank. The little boy who brought them charged me 30c," he said "I thought she could afford it, and I asked her 30c. I made 5c on the operation." He was taken to the cellar and paddled when he said "If the old lady who gave me 5c was doing this, it would be different, but I don't see what business it is of yours." You see that boy's principle. If the old woman could have paddled him and he knew she couldn't it would have been different, but he could not understand why this man should do it for her.

We allow these boys to do little odd jobs. The neighbors at first sent out a protest about establishing anything like this in their neighborhood, and today they would send out a protest to keep those boys there who are used in helping them. The boys are sent to school until they reach sixteen or seventeen years of age, and then they are given a trade. We secure employment for them and they attend night school. We try to help them all we can. When they are earning, they pay $1.75 per week for board and after they deduct their board and furnish their clothes, every month we put what is left over in a Trust Company on a savings deposit until they reach a certain age, then we find a good boarding house for them until they get located in life.

One little fellow conceived the idea of running away from the Home. He went away one night. Night after night the door was left open and one night the Superintendent heard the little fellow stealing up the stairs. Nothing was said to him. He came down stairs the next morning really penitent for what he had done. The Superintendent was advised to assemble the other boys together and impress on them the fact that this little fellow had lowered the reputation of the Home. This he did and asked them whether they want to vote for him or not. The little boy was brought in and they all voted for him to come back except one fellow who said, "If he comes back I don't think he should be allowed to be one of us for awhile. He has lowered the reputation of the Home."

The little fellow was deprived of certain privileges in the Institution. This hurt the little fellow more than any other punishment could have done, and today he is one of the best boys there.

Everyone of these boys are bringing in the highest reports. They certainly show that these boys have bright keen minds and excel in

anything that is given them to do. This, I think, is your work, and you should embrace all the opportunities you can get to do it. It means much to every community. Let us try to realize this and take to heart, what it means.

I had not thought of what I was going to say when I came up these steps and I came here only with the thought in my mind to wish you each and every one a hearty welcome to the City of Reading. I hope that your visit here may be pleasant and profitable and when you go to your homes you will carry with you the best and highest thoughts of the City of Reading, and that you may return with your wives and families and find a hearty welcome awaiting you.

President: The next thing on our program is a discussion—"Effect of the Employer's Liability Act upon Our Charitable Institutions." pened by George E. Lloyd, Esq., Mechanicsburg, and discussed by Fred Fuller, Esq., Scranton and T. C. White, Mercer. Mr. Lloyd is absent, so I will call on Mr. Fuller and Mr. White. Will Mr. Fuller of Scranton come forward?

REMARKS BY HON. FRED L. FULLER, OF SCRANTON, PA.

"Effect of Employer's Liability Act upon our Charitable Institutions."

Very little can be said on that. This Act of Assembly will be brought into action by a special Bureau. No one can prognosticate what the result will be to our Boards of Relief. The amounts to be given will be controlled and fixed in accord with the law by the Bureau and those amounts in accordance with the injury sustained, and the income for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, will depend upon the kind of injury that has been received. It ought to have some result in aiding our charitable institutions, but I am afraid it will require some years before it becomes very effective, and to promise any benefit at this time, I might say is beyond my ability.

It is not possible for anybody to fix the amount of aid that would be necessary for each family of an injured employee for any certain length of time. I know in Scranton, where I live I was told by one of the Directors their relief amounts to $100,000.00, and the employees' relief will be $45,000.00, and this is inadequate. Of course, the County Districts have practically no additional relief but we can't do without it. We are doing all we can to keep the families of those miners and mill workers together, where these men have been killed, and give them homes. The children attend school and in a few years they are self-supporting, at least, we found it that way in many instances.

I cannot promise what relief it will be to the County. I can only say I hope it will be a benefit, but that still remains to be seen.

President: I think Mr. T. C. White of Mercer may have some suggestions.

ADDRESS OF MR. T. C. WHITE

I am reminded of a minister who for sometime had been reading his sermons. They appointed a committee to tell him his sermons were best when he spoke, instead of reading them. He said in reply, "a few years ago he found that before he had his sermon written, Satan would get into his study and try to side-track him, and now when he approached him, the old boy did not know what he was going to say."

I can go the minister one better than that because I do know what I am going to say. I am glad Mr. Fuller declared that Act alright. There is an Act of Assembly that I hear talked about, but it is more in the form of an experiment we are trying it out in Mercer. It applies I think more to the Directors of the Poor than it does to Superintendents and Matrons.

However, in Mercer County, we are making an effort to improve the condition of the poor. We believe and I believe you will agree with me that the Directors of the Poor and their duties are dual The time was when the Director of the Poor was expected to ascertain the condition of the poor, but now in the State of Pennsylvania, his duties are more than that. We aim to improve the condition of the poor, and instead of helping them in almhouses, we endeavor to keep them from getting in.

Here in Mercer County, we have the Farm Bureau, and since we have organized and taken up the problem of Domestic Science, and it is being taught by an Agent of the Farm Bureau. We selected a teacher, from the University of Pittsburgh. She had training along that line, and we started her to teach Domestic Science. We arranged the classes in clubs of sixteen girls each. Knowing the conditions that existed around Mercer, this looked to us like a good move. Our Club here in Mercer is known as the East End Club. The conditions in Mercer were very bad and those in the flat much worse, but this seemed to have solved the problem in a satisfactory way.

I went around to the different towns. We appointed in Mercer, Grove City and Sharon a committee of men who had a little time and a little money, you can find them in most any town, interested in philanthropy. They are the local committee and in the absence of this committee, we are supposed to carry on the work.

We are carrying on thirteen clubs in Mercer County. I want to speak of the East End Club. This Club is composed of sixteen girls, their ages ranging from ten to sixteen years, but we have none under that. They are able to make a dress and cook a meal. One of the Committees called upon the East End Club of Mercer, and became so interested in their work that since we have received $150.00 from one source and $100.00 from another to equip a kitchen for the club of poor girls in Mercer.

Now, if we only succeed in making these girls good frugal housekeepers, good wives and mothers, we have solved a problem that every Director of the Poor meets. If you were to take a census of the divorces, you would find that in almost every case the Director of the Poor has to deal with that 20 per cent date back to the woman

or girl who did not know how to cook, sew or keep house, and in two or three years the husband found it utterly impossible to make it go and deserted the family, and simply because the wife was neither a mother or housekeeper. There are girls who do not know the first principles that a woman, whether she is married or not ought to know in order to be able to take charge of a house and know how to manage it.

We believe we have solved one of the problems we have had with us for years.

The President: Mrs. Hettie Porch, Superintendent of Washington County Children's Home renders a paper which we will put in the proceedings.

Should Children's Aid Societies, Probation Officers, and Directors of the Poor, be required to restore children who have been indentured or under agreement, to parents after service?

I am tempted to answer this question with one word 'NO.' But, lest I be misunderstood I will endeavor to explain my attitude in this matter.

I am looking at this from the view point of the Director of the Poor. To begin with, few parents who are really interested in their children, will allow them to become paupers, which they are, as soon as they are placed in care of the Directors of the Poor. There are however extenuating circumstances, such as sickness, or loss of employment, but these are usually only temporary. The Directors of the Poor will care for the children of parents in such circumstances, until they can be restored to their homes, and never think of placing them out with strangers.

But I find in my work that there is a large percentage of parents who do not care who cares for their children while they are small and helpless, but who are deeply interested in their welfare, just as soon as they are able to care for themselves, and incidently help their parents.

I have in mind several cases of mothers, who placed their children in Institutions, and then disappeared, or worse yet, married some man who would not have their children. And then after ten or twelve years returned, to inquire for their children and to take them if they could get them.

Now if these children are placed in good homes, with people who have become attached to them, and with whom the child is perfectly happy, is it fair either to the child or the foster parent to remove that child, even though its parents do want to take it?

The people who are good and kind enough, to take a child to raise as their own, should also be considered. It is very hard on them to have a child whom they have been caring for, and learning to love and

cherish for several years, abruptly torn from them. It is also very discouraging, and tends to create a feeling of distrust towards Directors of Poor from whom they secured the child.

Such cases make it difficult to secure homes for children, as people loose confidence, and are afraid to take a child, lest after a few years it may be taken from them and restored to its parents.

Each case should be duly considered, and no child given out, unless the Directors are reasonably sure that the parents are not able to support it. But once having been placed in a good Christian home, the child should be left there, at least until it is old enough to decide for itself, and in nine cases out of ten, the child will cling to the foster parents whom it knows, rather than the parent who has become a stranger to it.

The President: We will next hear an Address by Mr. McAloney.

"WHAT PENNSYLVANIA IS DOING FOR THE BLIND"

By Mr. T. S. McAloney, Supt, Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In all great movements of an uplift nature that have been started in this country of ours, the people of Pennsylvania have always played a prominent part and have usually been among the first to take steps in the organization of these activities. In the movement to care for and educate the blind of America, the big hearted, generous people of our Commonwealth came to the front and made it possible for this neglected class to be educated and given an opportunity for self-support. In no state in the Union has so much effort been put forth by the private individual for this great work as has been in Pennsylvania.

In 1784, the first School for the Blind in the world was started in Paris by Valentine Hauy, the celebrated French philosopher, and for years this school was one of the wonders and show places in that City. Other European countries followed the example of France and made provision for the care and education of the blind within their borders. Hauy died in 1832, and it was not for a number of years afterwards, that any attempt was made to ameliorate the condition of the blind in this country. A small group of men met in the hall of the American Philosophical Society on Fifth Street in the City of Philadelphia in 1830, to consider the question of providing the means to render the blind self-supporting. These men were all members of the great scientific society founded by Benjamin Franklin, and were all eminent men of the day. One of them, Richard Vaux, noted for his public spirit and energy, was perhaps the first person in this country to consider seriously the importance of educating the blind. He requested one of his friends, Dr. John Fisher of Boston, who was studying in Paris, to visit the School in that City, and obtain all the information concerning the work that was possible. In the meantime, prominent men in New England met and appointed a committee to raise funds for the purpose of starting a school for

the education of the blind in Boston, and in 1831 they petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for an Act of Incorporation and secured a small sum of money from the State to help with the work. This committee selected Dr Samuel Howe, the famous Greek Patriot, to be the executive of the school, and he sailed at once for Paris to study the methods in use there. In August of the following year he returned and opened a school in his father's house in Boston. In the meantime the people in New York had started a school in April, in New York City, under the direction of Dr. John Russ, an experienced educator.

In the autumn of 1832, Dr. Fisher returned to this country with glowing accounts of the work which the blind were doing in the school in Paris. He brought with him Julius R. Friedlander, who had been for a number of years instructor in the School for the Blind at Baden. Friedlander was at once engaged as Principal of the school at Philadelphia, but owing to the delay in getting the school properly organized, it was not opened until March 1833. Meanwhile he taught a number of private pupils in Mr. Vauxs' home.

As soon as the school was started, the Legislature granted it a Charter under the name of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. A small appropriation was made for the indigent pupils attending school, but the sum appropriated was not sufficient to pay more than half the cost of caring for and training these children, and the number of years each child was permitted to go to school, even at the small per capita, was very limited. Eleven pupils were admitted the first year, and in 1836, the new buildings at Twentieth and Race Streets were completed and the school remained there until 1898, when the pupils were transferred to the beautiful buildings prepared for them at Overbrook, one of the suburbs of Philadelphia. These are perhaps the finest group of buildings for the blind in the world. The work carried on there is of a very high character, and the equipment is very complete. The opportunity offered a blind child for obtaining a liberal education at this school, is second to none in the United States. It has been liberally endowed by private individuals, and the cost to the State of educating blind children at Overbrook is comparatively low. It accommodates 192 children and is filled to its capacity.

The next movement to aid the blind of Pennsylvania was the organization in 1868 of an Industrial Home for Blind Women in Philadelphia, by some of the philanthropic women of the City. This Home which is located at 3827 Powelton Avenue does not receive support from the State and is maintained solely by legacies, private subscriptions, etc. The women in this Home are given an opportunity to engage in some form of industrial work and its capacity is from 65 to 75, and is always full. There is no age limit, and there is no admission fee.

The early graduates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, who learned a trade, did not find much difficulty in establishing themselves in the community from whence they came, and securing a fair livelihood from their work. By and by conditions began to change, the introduction of machinery, the building of large factories, the increased facilities for communication and transportation,

drove out small industries from the villages and small towns, and the cities became the manufacturing centers. The blind workman suffered by the change. He could not compete in prices with machine made brooms. He was debarred because of his sight, from entering the factories where machines were used. This led to the organization in 1874 of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men in Philadelphia. This is practically a factory or workshop with a boarding house attached. Broom corn and needed materials are purchased in large quantities and the hours of the men and wages paid are similar to that of workshops for the seeing. Brooms, brushes, mattresses, rag carpets are made and chairs are caned. The men pay a modest sum for board and lodging. This Home receives a small appropriation from the city of Philadelphia each year and also a fair-sized appropriation from the State. About one hundred twenty ment are employed in the shop, half of these residing in the Boarding House attached, while the others go to their homes at the end of the day. The Home is located at 3518 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia.

In 1882, Dr. William Moon, the blind inventor of raised type for the blind, accompanied by his daughter, came from England to Philadelphia, and interested a number of prominent philanthropists of the city in the teaching of reading to the blind who had lost their sight in adult life. On May 26th of that year, the pioneer Home Teaching Society in this country was duly organized and work started. This society employs a staff of teachers, most of whom are blind themselves, who go all over the State teaching blind men and women in their homes, to read. As soon as they learn to read, books in raised type are sent to them regularly through the mails from the Free Library at Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. From 15,000 to 20,000 are circulated among these readers each year. For sixteen years, Dr. Robert C. Moon, son of Dr. William Moon, the inventor, gave the society a great deal of his time and thought, and his death less than two years ago, caused much regret among many of the sightless readers.

This Society, whose headquarters are in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, was re-organized in 1898 and incorporated in 1901 under the name of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind. It receives a small appropriation from the State as well as contributions from private individuals.

Up to this time all the activities for the blind seemed to have been confined to the eastern part of the State, although there were numbers of blind from the western part who were receiving the benefits of the organization then in existence. In 1885, Miss Jane Holmes, a wealthy Pittsburgh lady died and bequeathed the sum of $40,000 for the establishment of an Institution for the Blind. The conditions attached to the legacy were that $25,000 should be subscribed by the people of Pittsburgh, and that an organization for this purpose should be affected before two years elapsed. A number of Pittsburgh's most prominent men, knowing the conditions attached to this bequest, and feeling that this generous offer should not go by default, held a meeting in 1887 and took the necessary steps to comply with the conditions

which Miss Holmes had imposed. These men at once organized the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind and obtained a charter for same.

They proceeded to raise the necessary $25,000 to secure the legacy, but as Miss Holmes had not stated in her will the kind of Institution to be established, considerable time was taken by the Board to get advice from experts, on the matter. Some suggested that a musical conservatory for the blind be established, others that a Home for the Aged Blind be organized, and still others that an Industrial Home for Adult Blind be built. After careful consideration, it was finally decided that the pressing need of Western Pennsylvania was a school for the younger blind, and on October 15, 1890, the school was opened in a building on 40th street. In 1894, the new Institution which had been erected on a plot of land of 5 1-10 acres, which had been donated by Mrs. Schenley, and which was situated in the most desirable residential section of Pittsburgh, was occupied, and since that time the school has grown rapidly, not only in numbers but in efficiency, so that it now ranks among the most prominent of the schools for the blind in this country. Like the school in the eastern part of the State, the buildings and grounds are owned by a private corporation who hold the property in trust for the blind, but give the State entire use of same for the education of the young blind of Western Pennsylvania. The State pays a per capita for every child educated. The capacity of the Institution is 130, and for the past seven years, it has not only been filled each session, but it has had a waiting list. Beginning with the kindergarten, the child's education is carried through the elementary, grammar grades, and High School. Each child has an opportunity for a musical education, and all are required to learn some trade or occupation. Much time is given to physical development, and the child is trained in every respect to earn his living after leaving school.

In 1909, a number of prominent blind persons in the City of Philadelphia assisted by the Superintendent and the staff of the School for the Blind at Overbrook, and by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, organized the Chapin Memorial Home for the Aged Blind. This Home has been in active operation since that time, and has proved a great blessing. It does not receive any State Appropriation but is supported in the Main by private subscriptions. Every person admitted must pay a lump sum according to age, but this sum does not represent the amount necessary to care for the person during the remainder of life.

It might seem to an outsider that, with all these organizations at work, there was nothing left to be done for the blind of the State, but in reality there was a pressing need for training and employment of blind men and women who had lost their sight after school age. The writer of this paper was constantly in receipt of letters from such men and women in various parts of the State asking for the opportunity to learn some trade, and to obtain employment. These letters were most pitiful, and the management of the Western Pennsylvania Institution, in conjunction with the Congress of Women's Clubs, took action in 1909, which finally resulted in the organization and incorpo-

ration of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. This Association receives a small appropriation from the State, which is wholly out of proportion to the magnitude of the work, and private subscriptions have not been large enough to permit the Association to carry out its ambitious plans for the blind of the State. The Association operates workshops for the blind at Pittsburgh and Scranton, and appropriations have been received from both cities for this purpose. Scranton in making up its budget at the beginning of the present year, made its appropriation for the blind for only six months, as it was thought that the Legislature would provide sufficient funds for the instruction and employment of all the adult blind of the State. Unfortunately this was not the case, and if it had not been for private benevolence, the shop at Scranton would have had to close its doors. The Pittsburgh Workshop gives employment to over one hundred, and the Scranton Workshop to thirty. Those who were at the meeting in Carlisle last year, will no doubt remember the splendid illustrated talk given by Secretary Stamm showing the activities of the Pittsburgh Workshop. Excellent work has been done by the Association in various parts of the State in securing employment and occupation for the blind, but there remains a vast field yet to be covered, which can only be done through adequate appropriation from the State.

One phase of the work which especially commends itself to every thinking man and woman is the campaign carried on for the Prevention of Blindness by the Association. It is a sad state of affairs that we have so much blindness that could be absolutely prevented, and both for economical and humanitarian reasons the Association should be backed up in the work which it is doing in this cause.

How does Pennsylvania compare with the surrounding States in this great work for the blind? Is she doing her full duty to her sightless citizens? So far as the education and training of the young blind is concerned, Pennsylvania stands at the head of the list. Visitors from foreign countries, and distinguished visitors from our own country who have made a study of the various Institutions for the Blind, unhesitatingly award Pennsylvania the palm. Of course much of the credit for the high standing of these schools is due to the private individual rather than the State, as it has been the generosity of the citizen rather than the Commonwealth that has made it possible for the schools to attain their high standard. If these schools are to keep up their standing in the profession, the State will need to make more liberal appropriations and provide increased accommodations for the work.

In regard to the industrial training of the blind adults, Pennsylvania does not support the organizations for this purpose as liberally as surrounding States, and while much is done and can be done by private individuals in supporting and fostering this worthy cause, yet the work cannot attain the success it deserves until the State steps in and makes adequate appropriation for the purpose.

No class of people need education, training and employment more than those who are doomed to pass their lives in darkness, and no state is doing its full duty by its citizens until it makes proper provision for this class.

I cannot close this paper without paying a tribute to the members of the State Board of Charities for the great help they have been in advocating the cause of the blind. Individual members of the Board and their agents have taken more than a perfunctory interest in the organizations for the blind. They have given much personal interest and time outside of their public duties in advising and assisting in the work. They have studied the needs of such organizations very closely and have consistently urged more liberal appropriations. The friends of the blind throughout the State desire to make this public acknowledgment of their debt to this Board.

We trust that the day is not far distant when, not only every blind child in Pennsylvania will enjoy the benefit of an education, but that every blind person in the state shall have light and happiness brought into their lives by the opportunity for instruction and employment. (Applause).

President: We have another question. "Survey of what has been accomplished during the year." Mr. H. Brownmiller of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County who was to have opened the discussion is absent, so I will call on Mr. A. P. Roderus, of Rankin, Allegheny County.

REMARKS OF MR. A. P. RODERUS

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have not prepared a paper upon this subject. I can give you a survey of what has been accomplished in Allegheny County. After listening to Mr. T. C. White from Mercer, I thought the Program Committee had made a mistake in not assigning this subject to him. He has given us a fine survey of what they have accomplished in Mercer during the last year.

The subject is very broad and you can take almost any meaning out of it. It would be impossible for any one to give a survey of the state of Pennsylvania, and much less in the United States.

In the past year in Allegheny County we have centralized our Power Plant. Where we previously had three power plants, one for the Home Department, one for the Hospital and one for the Laundry, we have combined them into one, which will not only give us heat, electric light for our Home Department and Hospital, but it takes care of our new Tuberculosis Hospital. This is a new undertaking in Allegheny County, in fact, it is the only Tuberculosis Hospital operated by the poor directors.

We have completed our new hospital at a cost of $600.00 to $700.00 a bed. This will accommodate three hundred persons. At the present time, we have in our Hospital for the Insane between eight hundred to nine hundred inmates, of which I might say there are one hundred and fifty tubercular. In our Home Department, we have five hundred inmates, but there is only a small percentage there compared to those

in the hospital. Apparently this Tuberculosis Hospital will help to separate the ones who have this disease and the ones who do not have it, and it will also be a great benefit to the Allegheny County hospitals. (Applause).

President: We will next hear from Mr. Alexander Johnson, Field Secretary of the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, having headquarters in Philadelphia. Mr. Johnson was formerly connected with the well known Institution for Feeble-Minded in Vineland, New Jersey, and he was for ten years superintendent of the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded in Indiana. As Mr. Johnson also served one time as general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, we know that he has had much experience and we are very glad to have him with us this morning.

REMARKS BY ALEXANDER JOHNSON
PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

By Alexander Johnson, Field Secretary of the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded.

Empire Building, Philadelphia.

The better care and provision for the Feeble-Minded in the United States is an object worthy of a great deal of exertion. The opportunity at the present moment is a remarkable one. Never since the education and protection of the Feeble-Minded was first undertaken in this Country, now about 65 years ago, has the subject been so much in the public's eye and mind.

In every State in the Union there is some attention being given During the past ten years, about as many research commissions have been created in as many states. These states include New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey and others North, West and South. Everywhere one conclusion has been reached, namely that the number found was much greater than had been expected.

Other conclusions, such as that the proportional number is greater in rural districts than in cities; that among paupers in almshouses, not fewer than fifty per cent are there directly or indirectly because of feeble-mindedness; that from one-fourth to one-third of the delinquents in penal institutions are defectives; that many others of the immoral and vicious classes are found to be defective when they are properly tested; that in fact feeble-mindedness is the one greatest source of dependency, vice, immorality, prostitution, alcoholism, defectiveness and delinquency; these conclusions were found in varying degree in every state where research has been made.

How to take advantage, for the feeble-minded, of the present interest is a question that was faced by the Training School at Vineland. That question was answered temporarily by the establishment of a so-called Extension Department, whose purpose was to make known through the country, the facts that have been secured by the various state commissions and especially by the Research Department of the Vineland Training School, in the hope and belief that the facts are so striking and important that they only need to be known and understood to secure some effective work for the feeble-minded in every state.

After two years of very successful work, during which a large number of audiences were reached, many publications issued and much progress helped in certain states, the Extension Department of Vineland, New Jersey, has now grown into a National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded.

The National Committee has its offices in Philadelphia. It has an Executive Secretary, a man of wide experience in social work, a Field Secretary who has had long time experience in handling feeble-minded children as well as in varied social positions, and a force of clerks. It is publishing bulletins, giving lectures, helping state commissions and doing all it can find to do, (and has time and money for) to promote the complete and proper care of the feeble-minded throughout the nation.

During November and December 1915, the Field Secretary made a pretty complete campaign in Arkansas, under the direction of the Arkansas State Commission. During the year 1916, about three months of intensive work will be given to the campaign in Pennsylvania which is being carried on by the Public Charities Association. The Field Secretary has engagements during 1916, in New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, New Hampshire, California, Oregon, Wyoming and other states. The office force will send out many thousands of printed documents. The Executive Secretary is conducting correspondence with nearly every state in the Union and some foreign countries, including France, England, South Africa and many more.

The Committee is a self-appointed body, consisting of superintendents of several state institutions, the secretaries of several State Board of Charities, and a body of public spirited men and women who are deeply interested in the care of defectives. Among them are several people who have means and a sincere desire to use their money wisely, and these finance the work, so that the time and energy of the Executive Secretary is not frittered away in looking for funds.

The Committee welcomes calls for help from every quarter. When possible those who ask its services are requested to pay expenses, but no call that offers a good opportunity for service is refused for financial reasons.

The members of the Association here present are invited to correspond with the Committee which will promptly answer all questions and, as far as possible, co-operate with every effort that is being made for the benefit of the Feeble-Minded.

There are many splendid efforts being made for the benefit of the state and humanity. There is none which presents a greater opportunity and none which promises more splendid results in Social Welfare, than the effort to give complete and efficient care to all mentally defectives.

When we think that not fewer than three in every thousand of the population are feeble-minded; that fully two-thirds of the feeble-minded owe their defect to heredity, that practically all the present feeble-minded, if permitted, will become parents of others like themselves; that feeble-minded families are more than twice as large as those of the normals; that practically, no feeble-minded person, if neglected, can ever be a satisfactory self-supporting citizen; and on the other hand that properly cared for and controlled about half of them can be made to earn their own support, some even a little more, and many

of the rest, otherwise helpless, can be taught to do some useful work; it will be seen how great is the opportunity, how splendid the possible results, how imperative the call to action.

To bring about so desirable a consummation, we must first discover, then train, and finally, and permanently, control the feeble-minded of the present generation and make certain that they shall not propagate their kind. The result would be that the number of defectives would be decreased by two-thirds in one generation and every other social burden greatly lightened.

President: Before adjournment we wish to pay a tribute to the memory of the late John L. Smith, a former president of this Association, and for many years an honored Director of the Poor of Chester County. Mr. Levi S. Thomas, who was associated with him for many years, has been asked to prepare a memorial.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE JOHN L. SMITH

By Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.

When your Secretary, Mr. Colborn requested me to write some account of the life of the late John L. Smith to read before this Convention, I felt the task assigned me was a duty I owed to his memory, as well as a pleasure; yet I realized how futile it was to attempt to record in a few words, the life and character of a truly good man, one who has left the impress of his good works, not only on the community in which he lived, but I might say on the County and State.

My association with him as a fellow member of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Chester County, renders me in some degree able to testify to his valuable qualities, as an associate on any "Directorate." It was a pleasure to work with him in any Board. His sound business judgment, his kindly affable disposition, always ready to modify his views to promote harmony and progress of the questions on hand.

In 1869, he was appointed Manager of the household at "Chester Springs Orphans' School," when only 19 years old. This gave him a valuable experience in Institutional Work.

He retired after 17 years stay, and was in 1894 elected "Director and Adjuster" of "The Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company." His work and services there were appreciated, and I have taken the liberty to append the resolution copied from the minutes of the Board, by permission of their Secretary. It was addressed to his wife as follows:

"We take this opportunity to express to you and other loved ones, our deepest sympathy at this time of your sad bereavement. This we do both as a Board and as individuals. Your husband was one of our most faithful and efficient members, and we shall greatly miss his genial companionship, and wise counsel. We realize that in supreme moments like this, human words are very poor; but we can commend you to the God of all comfort, and commit you to His loving care and keeping."

Mr. Smith was born in Juniata County, Pa., in 1850, and was educated at McAllisterville Academy. After the Soldiers' Orphan School was discontinued, he was selected Director of the Poor, and served nearly 19 years; when his Heavenly Father saw fit to remove him

from "works to rewards," he had served just one year of his last term. He died December 31st, 1914, and was laid away on January 4th, 1915.

A man's tower of strength is his own home and community. If he is loved and respected there, If he is called upon to fill positions of trust and honor by the people of his own neighborhood, his reputation is well established, and it is right here that I feel my inability to do jus'ice to the memory of John L. Smith's character as a Citizen and a Christian.

So, with your consent, I will copy part of the sermon preached on the day of his funeral by the Rev. Samuel E. Smith, Pastor of the Vincent Baptist Church, Chester County, kindly loaned me by Mrs. Smith.

"We mourn today a common loss. It means much more to some of us than to others; but none here are without some sense of bereavement. The home has not simply its vacant chair; we feel the absence everywhere of a dear presence. There is a large place outside the home which henceforth will be unfilled. Many who are not here today, whose homes perhaps are at some distance, when they received the tidings that brought us here, were moved by the sorrow which we feel because they knew that henceforth they would miss the presence and friendship of a gracious man. And yet the things that give us cause of mourning, gives us reason for gratitude.

"The Lord hath taken away" and we are sorrowful; but He could not have taken had He not first given, and our loss is only great because we have been greatly blessed. The incident of death changes our future for a little time, but it does not change the past. One has been given to us, and tarried long with us, every memory of whom is a joy."

Mr. Smith loved to help those who tried to help themselves. A number of his neighbors came to me on the day of his funeral, and bore willing testimony to his generosity and benevolence in this respect, saying "It was his advice and financial assistance, when I was starting in business, that placed me in the position of comfort competence that I now enjoy.

He was fond of a good horse, and for nineteen years he drove seventeen miles back and forth, twice a month through storm and sunshine, to the "Home." Thereby—we often felt—endangering his health. In whatever he undertook, he seemed to see the end as soon as he began, and never gave up or ceased to work until he had attained it. Thoroughness in everything he attempted, was his watchword, perfectness his goal. I cannot feel easy to conclude this essay without quoting again from his Pastor's sermon."

This extract relates to an incident that occurred at a meeting which I attended, and I hope you will pardon any egotism that you may feel attends it.

"The citizens of Chester County have lost a conscientious and faithful public official. His colleagues on the Board of Poor Directors, will miss our friend's counsel and help. I am sure the members of

that Board will pardon me if I relate an incident which came under my personal observation. Sometime ago, upon the invitation of Brother Smith, I accompanied him to the County Home to assist in a religious service for the inmates. After the service, in company with several others, we went into the office where the Board was in session. During the meeting, a question arose that was vital to the interests of this county and its poor children. The finances for that purpose were inadequate, the power of the Board was limited and so the members were solely perplexed. It was then suggested that the subject be taken to the Lord in prayer. And friends, listen! immediately all present bowed before our gracious Heavenly Father in prayer. Fellow citizens! If all of our public officials were men of that character and such faithfulness and trust in God, as the Board of Poor Directors of Chester County, of which our brother was a member for eighteen years; we never would need to fear for the welfare of our nation, state, or county.

It can truly be said of our departed Brother and friend, that he was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

The President: At this point we will also receive the Memorial to the late Thomas W. Tinker of Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa.

MEMORIAL TO MR. TINKER OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Thomas Wilson Tinker, born July 25, 1843, died Feb. 8, 1915, after a week's illness with acute indigestion. He taught school during his young manhood, being superintendent of schools at Weatherly, Pa., for some time. Later he moved to Little Meadows, and engaged in business, and served as justice of the peace 15 years at that place. In the year 1900 he came to Montrose and purchased the West Bridgewater creamery and the Church St. egg market, but soon sold out and was appointed Lehigh Valley station agent, and filled this position for many years, then he purchased a grocery store near the Borden milk station and was conducting that at the time of his death.

He was appointed Overseer of the Poor to fill out an unexpired term and was elected for another term in 1913. He felt that the duties of the office were sacred, and called those who he ministered to "My People."

He spent much time in looking after the wants of the unfortunate, and was truly a friend of the poor. He had strong convictions and lived up to them, and possessed many traits of character that makes a man a helping factor in a community. He was an official and faithful .member of the Presbyterian church.

President: This afternoon the members, friends, and visitors will assemble at the New Berkshire Hotel at 1:45 P. M. for an excursion trip to the various points of interest about Reading. We are indebted for this courtesy to the Reading Chamber of Commerce.

Do not forget that we meet here tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Judge Johnson, president of the Courts of Delaware County and a member of the State Board of Charities, will address us this evening on the Peace Problem. There will also be an address by Dr. R. W. Hill, of the State Board of Charities of New York. I hope all the delegates will remain and attend these final sessions of the Convention.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The members of the Convention, friends, and visitors, assembled at the New Berkshire Hotel where they were taken in charge by representatives of the Reading Chamber of Commerce. The party was taken for a ride over Neversink Mountain Electric Railroad, and Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad. The trip was very greatly appreciated by all who had an opportunity to take it. It afforded an excellent opportunity to overlook the whole city of Reading with its 22,000 homes and a population of over 108,000. From the high points about the city one could see the diversified industries, progressive financial institutions, and beautiful and healthful surroundings, all of which combined to make for Reading's advancement.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the President ,and Rev. Frederick A. MacMillen of Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, Pa., offered the following prayer:

> Our dear Heavenly Father, in whom we live continually and have our being. Thou art God, who has given us, Thy servants the divine gift of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, and by the same spirit has taught us that all things without charity are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.
>
> Bless and prosper all who are assembled here tonight in this Convention in their efforts to make more comfortable those who are suffering; those who are teaching the ignorant and lifting up the fallen. Hear us in this our prayer and save us through the merits of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.
>
> Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Miss Buelah Miller rendered a violin solo and Mr. Ray Artz a cornet solo, which was followed by a piano trio by Miss Annie and Susie Stafford and M. L. Fritch, and a piano duet by Paul Esterly and M. L. Fritch.

President: Our first address this evening will be by Dr. R. W. Hill, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, State Board of Charities, Albany, New York. Dr. Hill is an experienced public official and it is with great pleasure that I present him to this Convention. Applause.

ADDRESS BY DR. R. W. HILL

Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.

"THE ALMSHOUSE, ITS FUNCTION AND ADMINISTRATION."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The care of the poor and the administration of the almshouse are problems that affect every community and may have a direct bearing upon the welfare of each citizen of the commonwealth.

The almshouse is an ancient institution. When the name it now bears was first applied to a special building or group of buildings set apart for the housing and maintenance of the poor is not known, although it might be definitely determined by a study of the local histories of English towns but certain it is that before there was any provision of statute law fixing responsibility for the care of dependents there were manifestations of interest in the welfare of old and wornout dependents and retainers. In the middle ages the feudal lords were bound to provide for their retainers, and I presume had we all the historical facts we might be able to find that in every age some provisions were made by the more fortunate people and leaders for those who were aged, helpless or dependent upon others. When we come to more modern times we know that the wornout veterans of the many wars which waged in Europe were accustomed to look to overlords for care and maintenance, and that frequently cottages were erected as shelters for them by those whom they had served faithfully in the wars. But this was a pension only and did not cover general needs. Progress was slow, but ultimately a sense of public responsibility developed and then provision was made for the poor by the people as a whole undertaking to care for dependents and provide for them in public almshouses erected by communities.

As we read the newspapers of these days we realize to some extent that whole nations may be reduced to poverty and require aid. The persecution of the Armenian people is an instance of today. They are taken from their homes, many are slain, others driven out into the deserts, families broken and in thousands of cases the weaker members separated from their kindred are left to die by the prolonged agonies of thirst and starvation. This late cruelty to a whole people gives us some conception of what happened in ancient times when the Jewish people were carried away into captivity and compelled to work as slaves under tyrannical masters. National disaster, however, has never destroyed the feeling of brotherhood, for even under such conditions as those in Syria today some are more fortunate than others and care for the weaker ones, and in olden times the same bond was recognized for we find definite exhortations in the sacred writings to relieve the poor and succor the distressed.

When our colonies were established the English Poor Law came over from England with the immigrants and certain features of poor relief was brought over from other European countries. Thus in early colonial days we had the essentials of the present American system of public care for the poor and these have been incorporated in the

statutes. As to the form or details of the Poor Laws in the different States, the reading of the statutes would be of no service in a brief discussion such as this; it is sufficient to say that in every State there is a statutory recognition of public responsibility for the care of the dependent classes and that this recognition of public responsibility has been embodied in all laws which provide for the erection of public charitable institutions.

With what has been done in your own State of Pennsylvania you are more familiar than I can possibly be. What has been done in some of the other States you may not know so well, but it is safe to assert that looking back over half a century in this and other States a complete reformation of the methods dealing with the problems of public charity can be noted and it will be apparent that institutions are not now managed as they used to be.

In the last century the almshouse was the common refuge of the unfortunate of every class. In the public home not only dependent aged people were placed but the insane and feeble-minded, the unmarried mother with her child, and the child left without father or mother. The little dependent waif was given over as a charge by common custom to the overseers of the poor, to be bound out or if kept in the almshouse to be a drudge whose only companions were the aged and infirm. But if in almshouses only the aged and young children had been maintained the child might escape harm, but in the same institution the idiots and insane were also kept, chained in many cases to the wall; there were also off-scourings of society, thieves, vagrants and street-walkers. Unhappy the fate of those who were compelled to live in an almshouse and thus associate with the wrecks of humanity who found it a last refuge. It was a common scandal known to all. Frequently the conscience of the public was stirred by the appeals of good citizens in protest against the wrongs to child-life and innocence perpetrated in the almshouse. No action was taken for years but at last the protest became so strong and general that new laws were made for child protection and this may be said to mark the beginning of the present system.

Since the establishment of separate institutions for dependents the children are placed in asylums, foster homes or in schools where they are trained in the essentials necessary to make them efficient citizens. The State now realizes that each child is an asset of value and therefore is interested directly in the welfare and training of each dependent minor ward.

But classification has gone further than the child. It now recognizes the needs of the insane and the sick for special institutional care. Consumptives have colonies established for their benefit and now that dread disease—tuberculosis—is being treated with skill, efficiency and success. The public has learned that it is social economy to make an effort to cure and protect the victims of this disease for in doing so it keeps the disease from spreading.

We have taken the idiotic out of almshouses and the problem of the feeble-minded is now before the country. People are talking about it everywhere for it is a grave problem indeed as the future of the race is involved. We may well advocate sterilization and seg-

regation as the only sure measures for the protection of succeeding generations. We now place the feeble-minded in special institutions for study and care and it is hoped that the physicians who are investigating defective mentality may soon be able to decide what can best be done to relieve the State from the evils connected with this form of defect. Sterilization laws plus segregation may not solve the whole problem but will prevent the birth of large numbers of feeble-minded.

In the model almshouse then there are only the aged, infirm or unfortunate cases for whom the State has made no other institutional provision. The needy are always with us for each year adds to this class those new dependents whose strength has passed and ability for self-support is gone. Through disease, incompetency, lack of thrift in years of strength, immorality, alcohol or accident, they must depend upon the public for support for the remainder of life. Most of them suffer from chronic disease in some form. The twisted hands are distorted by rheumatism and those whose limbs are paralyzed or crippled must go there as no other place is provided for such cases of dependence and in the public home such cases must be cared for until other provision is made by the State.

The main problem in almshouse administration then is the care of the sick, the aged and infirm. What should be done for these dependents and how shall the almhouse be best administered for their welfare? In answer we may say that the officials in charge must consider them persons who possibly through no fault of their own are public charges. They may have toiled faithfully in vigorous youth and middle-age and have provided well for their families. Their children may have died and old age overtaken them when neither friends nor relatives are left able to provide for them. They are deserving poor and as unfortunates must be cared for and therefore it is the duty of the public to provide for them properly. Hence, when in the almshouse the officials should treat them with a large measure of consideration and sympathy. They should not be put to hard toil although for the benefit to health they may well be employed in easy domestic work. It must be remembered always that the institution is intended chiefly for those who are unable to work or care for themselves elsewhere and this fact should be in mind when work is under way. They belong to the infirm class and in the end the controlling fact to be recognized is that the almshouse when under proper administration is really a hospital and consider the inmates as patients. The model administrator will look upon them thus, and give them considerate treatment until their last sun has set.

The administrator in charge should always be a public official. In the olden days the law permitted the poor to be farmed out to the lowest bidders. In one county of New York there came a moving day at the contractor's almshouse when the inmates were transferred to another privately owned almshouse and their march was across the frozen Mohawk River on a bitterly cold afternoon. The unfortunates were going to a larger house but they cried as they tottered on their way, fearing they would be given even less considerate treatment than they had received before. Some one full of pity wrote a little poem and described the moving out of the aged, the infirm and sick. The

words have remained in my memory since and often has come the thought of that bitter day when the transfer was made. We do not do that now in New York. There are no more such movings and no "farming out" contracts for the care of dependent aged people. We do not permit any one to say—" if you will give me so many dollars per year for John Doe, I will take the aged and helpless old man, who has been sent to the almshouse." He is cared for by the public official in charge of public relief for the law now forbids "farming out" and a similar law should be put into effect in all the States of the Union and be vigorously enforced.

In New York the primary relief official is commonly called the Overseer of the Poor and to him the first appeal for aid is made by persons who are in need. Above the Overseer is the County Superintendent who has general charge of public relief in his County and over the County Superintendent is the State itself, exercising its authority through the State Board of Charities. From the primary officials up through the County officers, the State holds responsible those who have to do with the administration of its public institutions of this class. If they do wrong, are cruel or abusive, they can be reached by the arm of the State. In fact, it was only yesterday that the State Board of Charities of New York filed the report that four counties of the State had not made sufficient progress in their almshouse in the past three or four years, and has directed that one of the officers go to the Boards of County Supervisors and report the needs of the almshouses in their County, so that new almshouses may be planned or additions be made to existing buildings as recommended to the Supervisors by the State Board. No doubt the improvements suggested will be made for unless this action is effective the law makes the Board of Supervisors liable for contempt. They must do whatever may be necessary for the proper care of the poor. Another desirable feature of administration is publicity. The almshouse should be open at all times to the people that they may be advised of the condition of the institution, and of the methods which are adopted in caring for the poor.

Publicity is useful as a corrective of abuses. In earlier days I visited regularly the almhouses of the State of New York and it was a matter of wonder why Superintendents were so anxious to favorably impress the inspector, until I remembered that the inspection report for the quarter was published usually in the local newspapers and thus attracted the attention of the voters in the County. If the inspector's report was unfavorable there was likely to be a change in the administration. Hence, it was necessary that the public know the actual condition in the institution, how and why things are done, and this information is given in the report of the Inspector, published in a local newspaper. Any individual or resident of the County can know through these reports as published in the local paper in what condition his own institutions are.

Visitation is desirable, not only that of public officials but by representatives of the charitable organizations which have to do with the local poor outside of the almshouse, for it is oftimes a great comfort to the inmates to realize they are not forgotten. They recognize the friends they knew when younger and prosperous and a kind word

from an old friend is like a ray of sunshine in their sky. After such visits they have something to talk about and they are more cheerful for a time at least because something out of the old life has been taken to them.

Another matter of prime importance is the selection of keepers and assistants who are mostly directly responsible for the condition and routine in these institutions. They control the inmates and servants, and therefore should be selected out of the best of applicants for such service. They should be men and women of heart and have a personality which will attract and control. They should realize they are public servants and lords of the poor for if it were not that the poor are to be taken care of there would be no such employees. They are officials because the poor must have attention and therefore their selection should be made with care for the protection of the inmates. Superior to the overseers in Pennsylvania are directors and although they do not live in the institution they are responsible for its control.

The Director of Charities, in Pennsylvania, is synonymous with Superintendent of the Poor, of New York. While these officials have responsible supervision they are not expected to be in daily contact with the inmates of the almshouse, yet upon them rests direction; they must control the finances; and upon their fidelity in the performance of duty the proper and successful management of the institution must depend.

These are the officials who must initiate every improvement, even though they may not have the money necessary at their disposal. In New York a County Superintendent of the Poor can only recommend repairs, additions and new buildings, yet he can bring to bear on the Supervisors of his County such good reasons as will compel such officials to recognize the necessity of proper attention and thus secure repairs needed and keep the institution in good condition. Usually the County Superintendents of the Poor and Directors of the Poor are men who have had considerable business experience and have been as a rule successful in the management of their own affairs. Because of their business success they can look at the problems of the almshouse with a clearer mind and they usually evince greater earnestness than if they had not had an outlook in the business world and it is hoped that through the application of the Civil Service law, which makes compulsory the employment of the more competent and capable, the public service will have the benefit of persons who are actuated by a philanthropic spirit and are willing to give all that is in them for the benefit of the poor.

Another class of public officials responsible for the conditions of the poor and the administration of the almshouse are the County Commissioners or Boards of Supervisors. In each County this Board controls all expenditures except where the charters of cities make provision for self-government. These men decide how much money shall be raised by taxes, even how much may be spent for a new barn at the County house. If a contract for a new building is to be awarded they are the ones who must determine the plans and supply the funds. In the State of New York we realize the grave responsibility

that approval of plans entails and are glad it rests upon the Boards of Supervisors. In the classification of the institution based upon inspection reports as to their condition, the classification covers the plant equipment and the domestic side where the administration is within the control of the house staff. While the County Superintendent, and Matron can see to it that the house is kept in proper order, clean and sanitary, the repair of the buildings is a responsibility of the Supervisors. We realize the fact that the millennium will be long delayed and until it arrives we shall have the poor with us and they must be cared for. The philanthropic spirit will continue to insist upon better care of the unfortunate classes and thus compel these officials to do their part in making the provision for dependents in their Counties efficient and satisfactory.

Another desirable thing is to remove charities from politics. (Applause.) You cannot keep charities and politics associated, and expect the highest class of service. Just as sure as the two are joined together trouble of some kind results, and for this reason all of your power should be exerted to prevent political control of public relief.

I thank you very much for this opportunity of speaking to you and at any time will answer letters which relate to the problems of administration, being always glad to give information.

Again let me say I thank you. (Applause).

President: I am sure you all enjoyed this talk very much, and we have another treat for you. The next speaker will be Hon. Isaac Johnson, President Judge of the Courts of Delaware County and Member of the State Board of Public Charities. His subject is the "Peace Problem." (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY JUDGE JOHNSON

I am not going to talk from the platform and I may not be able to talk from the floor. I did not know that this subject was assigned to me.

I have for quite a little of my life-time been in connection with the Associations of the various charities of Pennsylvania, and am much interested in them. To be assigned a subject that has no relation to charities, and about which I know very little, comes as a surprise. I came to Reading with a great deal of pleasure to this meeting of the Association of the Directors of the Poor of the various counties and districts in the State of Pennsylvania, which for forty years and more has worked to advance the interest of the poor and the institutions in our State. It is with pleasure if I may be able to add any interest to your Convention, and I came just to show you what side I am on. The subject assigned to me seems to be almost foreign to any discussion pertaining to the care of the poor. Mr Chairman: What did you say my subject was? The President: "The Peace Problem."

Yes, I knew it was something about peace.

I am not sure there is any "Peace Problem." The problem today under discussion throughout our nation and of the nations of the world is the war problem, and not a peace problem.

If it is intended that I shall outline all the causes of this great conflict across the ocean and tell you the underlying causes that made these great nations take up arms, it cannot be done in a single evening.

This war is a war the causes of which among the various nations date back through the decades and many of them through the centuries. It is a battle for the adjustment not of the oppression of kings and rulers entirely, but for the adjustment of present and permanent causes that have aroused these people as no other war has ever aroused them before. Peace is the greatest blessing that can come to any one, whether or not it is merely ideal today. I cannot say. More than twenty centuries ago the great Prophet in Israel declared that on the last day, whenever that is to be, when Jerusalem and Zion are surrounded with armies the Creator would come, and the swords would rest on their plow shares and their spears on their pruning hooks. Two thousand years ago when the Christ was born, there came the angel choir singing "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

During all of these periods there has been heard not the works of peace, but the sound of martial music in the air. From the day of the battle in heaven among the archangels until the last gun was fired this afternoon in the battlefields of the east and the north of the allies and the several nations of Europe, there has been the march of arms. The maxim has ever been taught. I do not know from whence it came, "Aim low and keep your powder dry."

I am reminded just now that while this has been ever since the history of the world that the declaration of the great Prophet on Mt. Sinai relating to the government, was for the maintenance of peace. True it was that under this order, it was to come on the last day, and it is also true when the Master came he brought with him the knowledge of a message—"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Here in our own land we undertook to plant in our government a cardinal principle which should lead for the peace of the world.

I do not believe it is possible under a system of government known as a monarchy or empire to have peace for a very long period of time. In all the histories of the world, it shows that the powerful nations of the world were not long the peaceful ones.

Is it true that the declaration of the great Prophet is only to be realized on the last day, because it was then that the armies should declare for Jerusalem and Zion, that peace should reign throughout the earth. To my judgment there is no arrangement that can be made among men to hold them responsible to the Peace Congress of the World, when they are governed by individual authority. The hope of the Peace Congress is to take away from the individual the power to declare war, thus enabling us to think matters over and deliberating on them, and that can only be done under a representative government.

This brings to me the suggestion that is well worth presenting to a Convention of thinking people. During the last few years this great

charter of ours has been attacked, and men and women who have their ears to the ground can hear the rumbling of the coming storm against its constitution. The foundation of our government is representative and the men who drew up the constitution perhaps were unsurpassed by any people that were ever assembled for the construction of a government to offer the consent to its laws. They provided that our President, members of legislature, etc., should be elected by the people, and the whole object of this charter of ours was to take away the direct power of anybody and to put in place representatives of the people.

This government differs from all the other governments of the world that ever existed, they were democracies. They were shown to have been productive of warring peoples, with no time for reflection, the Gods of War controlled them, or the rulers, and in consequence, there is war and not peace. Our forefathers established our government a representative government, where there was power for representation, where the power to declare war did not exist in the beginning, but only existed and can only occur after there has been time to think it over carefully. It was a wise plan and only under this form of government can there be for any great length of time, peace. Upon this foundation, our forefathers built a great charter, and we started in the land of promise, and within its four corners every evil may be adjusted and every wrong determined. Still this old spirit of war remains that is in man or womanhood, for women are just as patriotic as men when the war-cry is raised.

Only 25 years had elapsed before we were at war with Great Britain. Not long after we were at war with Mexico for the new colonies and in 1860 we were at war among ourselves for the emancipation of the negroes, and since then, we have been at war with Cuba and Spain to relieve the wrongs of the Cubans. As old as man is the disposition to resort to that last Court, the battlefield to relieve the wrong and establish the right.

If you will turn your mind back, you will see that some of the nations that marched up the Valley of the Niger and Euphrates met at last on the plains of Greece and were themselves destroyed. As the great Greek cities rose in power, they put down the weaker cities around them, and so a race of warring peoples sprung up until the new Republic of Rome with Sicily and Italy themselves were crushed. around them, and so a race of warring peoples sprung up until the found the East and West at war and the cities of Rome and Carthage were destroyed forever. What I have said applies not only to great nations, but also to individuals.

We started out here in our own land. We opened a new set of books for the purpose of anticipated business. Our forefathers came over and started the business of government along the Atlantic Coast. For 125 years we had various forms of government, continuing until we got into a discussion with Great Britain over taxation without representation. After the war of the Revolution came and ended, we were once more on friendly terms with all the nations. We then started out to build a government of ourselves, and it is to this govern-

ment we owe our periods of peace, and it was believed by the great founder there would be no more need for war. We established our great constitution and great charter in which we have defined that every right of the people shall be protected where men could sit down with each other and reflect and have time to get away from the confusion which produced this monstrous war in Europe.

Let me tell you about this war. It is almost conclusive to you, and, to me,it is a wonder that it can exist at all. It has been the ambition of Austria to go down the Danube to the Black Sea, and in pursuance of this, she has put in at Bosnia, Breslau and Goeben. They are not of her kith and kin, they do not belong to the ruling families that ruled Austria in earliest times, and yet in pursuance of this treaty, they carried their eagles to the Black Sea, and it was in one of these Slav States of which Bosnia is the capital, the son of the Emperor of Austria took his wife. To overcome some wrongs they had suffered, Austria made demands upon Servia and declared war, without taking time for thought, and perhaps with the intention there should be no time for thought, and to help them out, Germany rushed to the aid of Austria, while Russia believing her Slav peoples were in danger in consequence of the bad feeling which arose out of the murder of the son and daughter-in-law of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

If Austria had been a representative government, with a legislature, they would not have had the power to declare war, there would have been time for reflection, and this body would have talked it off, and in all probability, there would have been no war. They must in time come to the form of government represented by the United States of America.

These thoughts I know are not original, but they represent in the main what in my judgment is to be followed out by men who have fought in battle for the development of peace.

We are to be congratulated in the United States of America, because we have a form of Government that prevents the declaration of war without the consent of a representative body. Deep down in the American heart, there is the disposition of peace.

Therefore tonight in this Convention, although, this subject has nothing to do with the charities, let us be proud of our government. The indications are that this representative form of government will solve the problem of peace

President: We find it is necessary for so many of our members to leave town tonight or tomorrow morning that it will be impossible to hold the morning session. The only proper thing to do is to complete our meeting tonight. At this time I think we can take up any new business that should be given attention, and we will hear the reports of the Committees. We will have time to take up any matters of importance before adjournment. I shall call for the report of the AUDITING COMMITTEE.

TREASURERS' REPORT

The account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania for the year ending October 12, 1915.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in his hands as per the Report of the Auditing Committee and approved by the Association at Carlisle, Penna., Oct. 8, 1914.....$ 75.68

The Treasurer also charges himself with moneys received from various Almshouses, Institutions and Societies as follows:

1914	To cash rec'd from	Children's Aid Society, Chester.....$ 5.00
"	"	Directors of Poor Middle Coal Field
"	"	Poor District 10.00
"	"	Directors of Poor, Carbondale..... 10.00
"	"	Directors of Poor, Indiana Co..... 15.00
"	"	Directors of Poor, Somerset Co..... 15.00
"	"	Directors of Poor, Green Co..... 15.00
"	"	Trustees F. M. School, Elwyn, Pa..... 15.00
"	"	Children's Aid Society, Western Pennsylvania 15.00
"	"	Directors of Poor, Co. Com. Warren Co. 15.00
"	"	Co. Coms. Acting as D. P. Clearfield.. 10.00
"	"	Directors of Poor Jenkins Tp. & Boro.. 15.00
"	"	Directors of Poor Central P. D. Luzerne 15.00
"	"	C. A. S. Warren Co. 5.00
"	"	Trustees W. Penna. Blind School 10.00
"	"	D. of P. Woodville, Allegheny Co..... 15.00
"	"	D. P. Roxboro Poor District 15.00
"	"	D. of P. Dauphin Co., Harrisburg..... 15.00
"	"	D. of P. Centralia & Conyingham P. D. 10.00
"	"	D. of P. Berks Co..... 15.00
"	"	C. A. S. of Clearfield Co..... 5.00
"	"	D. of P. of York County 15.00
"	"	D. of P. of Scranton P. D..... 15.00
"	"	D. of P. Oxford & Lower Dublin P. D... 15.00
"	"	D. of P. of Lancaster Co..... 15.00
"	"	D. of P. of Germantown Poor Dist. Phila 15.00
"	"	Trustees F. M. Institution, Polk, Pa... 15.00
"	"	D. of P. of Franklin Co..... 15.00
"	"	Trustees D. & D. School Edgwood..... 10.00
"	"	D. of P. of Bedford Co..... 15.00
"	"	C. A. S. of Bradford, McKean Co..... 5.00
"	"	C. A. S. of Penna., Philadelphia..... 15.00
"	"	Trustees Ins. & Hospital, Warren 15.00

1914	To cash rec'd from	D. of P. Blakely Poor District	10.00
"	" " "	Department of Charities, Phila	15.00
"	" " "	Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg	15.00
"	" " "	C. A. S. of Beaver Co	5.00
"	" " "	D. of P. of Fayette Co	15.00
"	" " "	C. A. S. of Westmoreland Co	5.00
"	" " "	C. A. S. Crawford Co., Meadville	5.00
"	" " "	C. A. S. of Somerset Co	5.00
"	" " "	Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pgh	5.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor, Cumberland Co	15.00
		Trustees Eastern Penna Institution for Epileptic	5.00
"	" " "	C. A. S. of Harrisburg	5.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor of Delaware County	15.00
"	" " "	D. of P. of Shamokin & Coal Tp. P. D.	15.00
"	" " "	Children's Aid Society of Delaware Co.	5.00
"	" " "	Board of Public Charities (State)	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Huntingdon Co	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Cambria Co	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Chester Co	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Williamsport, P. D.	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor, Erie Co	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Washington Co	15.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Co. Com's Beaver Co.	10.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Ransom Poor District	10.00
"	" " "	Directors of Poor Westmoreland Co	15.00

Total amount received by Treasurer and in hands.....$755.68

The treasurer has paid out and claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to-wit:

1914	By Amt. Paid	Ernest Mack Typewriting Article Inc	$ 4.25
"	" " "	Herald & Standard Advg. Charter	10.00
"	" " "	Prothonotary & Recorder, Court expenses and recording Charter	12.50
"	" " "	Expenses drawing Articles of Inc	10.00
"	" " "	Hotel bill, Bardswell &c Carlisle	8.75
"	" " "	Telegrams, 'phone mess. paper, pins, etc	2.29
"	" " "	Flowers, &c, Mrs. Winders Funders	9.44
"	" " "	C. A. Lamison, working lantern	4.00
"	" " "	W. G. Theurer, Gavel for Assn	15.75
"	" " "	Ethel Camp & E. Stringer, typewriting and stenographer's services	36.00

1914	By Amt. Paid	For pictures for cuts	4.26
"	" " "	J. A. Lambert, postage, miscellaneous	1.00
"	" " "	Wells Fargo Express Co. Express & Tel.	1.09
"	" " "	Adams Express Co., Express	.96
"	" " "	Francis S. Bardswell, expenses	29.00
"	" " "	J. A. Lambert, postage assessments	3.00
"	" " "	Expenses to Johnstown Printing Rep.	4.00
"	" " "	E. J. Calahan, clerical work	2.50
"	" " "	Letter Shop, reporting proceedings	90.00
"	" " "	Gustave Hensel, Photo group	1.50
"	" " "	Expenses to Johnstown, reading proof preparing pictures, &c, for reports	6.50
"	" " "	R. H. Meyers, express for reports	4.69
"	" " "	J. D. Faller, programs, Carlisle	25.00
"	" " "	C. H. Fisher, stationery, &c.	8.85
"	" " "	W. G. Johnson & Co. Seal, &c.	4.50
"	" " "	Johnstown Leader, Printing reports (850 vol. 215 pages, two cuts, &c)	229.00
1915	By Amt. paid	Somerset Standard, printing $ 11.25	
"	" " "	Legislative Committee meeting 12.90	
"	" " "	Pittsburgh Photo. Engraving Co., cuts 22.40	
"	" " "	Parcel post on reports to members. 14.68	
"	" " "	Postage on reports sent out 5.51	
"	" " "	A. S. Miller, expenses Harrisburg 14.00	
"	" " "	Somerset Co. Tel. Co. 'phone messages 13.05	
"	" " "	Expenses Program Committee 21.51	
"	" " "	Reading, Pa.	
"	" " "	Somerset Standard, circular letters 15.00	
"	" " "	Treasurer as per by-law	25.00
"	" " "	J. A. Lambert, postage, letter & circulars 8.16	
"	" " "	A. B. Groff, P. M. postage, letter & cir. 12.25	
"	" " "	Paper, pins, pencils, bands, express on record for Convention	.95
"	" " "	Secretary Colborn as per By-laws 50.00	
			$755.49
		Total paid out by Treasurer	$755.49
		Leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer of	.19

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and true as stated, the sums expended were necessary, were for the benefit of the Association, and were authorized by the Executor without being charged or accounted for, the celebrating of the 40th Anniversary was an additional expense to the Association, no one regrets it, while the business of the Association is increasing, and the interest greater, we have so far kept the expenses within the income. Had all the counties, districts and institutions paid their assessments, we would have all the money necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. C. Colborn, Treasurer.

The above account examined and approved by me, the expenditures were necessary and authorized by the Executive Committee.

D. A. Mackin, President.

We the undersigned having been appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty, and find that there was a balance in hands of Treasurer at last audit of $75.68 and that he has received during the year from Poor District Institutions and Societies the sum of $670.00 making in all the sum of $755.68. The treasurer has paid out as per his receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes the sum of $755.49, leaving a balance of $.19 in the hands of the Treasurer, for which the Association is to be congratulated.

The Treasurer presented to the Auditing Committee a list of the Counties and Institutions that have not paid anything to the Association, although notified, have refused without assigning a reason, and by permission of the Association we will read them.

Respectfully submitted,
OLIVER P. BOHLER,
BELLE CHALFANT,
THOMAS F. MUMFORD,
Auditing Committee.

There remains one unpaid bill due D. A. Mackin$28.00
Oct. 15, 1915, Presented, read and approved by the Association and ordered to be printed by the Association and Auditing Committee discharged.

Mr. Bohler: There is one bill left over amounting to $28.00, and there is so fa. no money with which to pay that bill, but there ar unpaid accounts outstanding against the different Poor Districts in the State of Pennsylvania, aggregating $320.00. It seems that such accounts could be collected.

President: I think undoubtedly they can.

Mr. Bohler: Do you think we should read the names and amounts here in the Convention?

President: I do not think it would be fair to read the names

or total amounts due from each District. What is your pleasure with regard to the report of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Jeffry: I move that it be accepted.

Mr. Cober: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted as read.

Mr. Theurer: I would like to ask the Auditing Committee whether in going over the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, they took into consideration the dues and assessments as paid and for what time and period this money covered. Was it last year's bills, or was it part of this year and last year?

Mr. Bohler: These dues remained over until the 12th of this month. The year expired on the 12th of the month, while the bills for which these dues should have been paid expired on the 12th of this month.

Mr. Theurer: I was referring to the amount of assessment dues.

President: The amounts represented are simply the dues without taking into account any failure to pay.

Mr. Theurer: Then these represent the time due and previous thereto.

President: The paid bills certainly represent the current year's bill because we had no debt in the beginning.

Mr. Bohler: I did not understand it that way. I understood Mr. Theurer to say that it represented the amounts due from the poor Districts from last year up to this Convention, or the current year. There is nothing included in that list from the previous year. Some of the dues from previous years were paid up, but this amount represented as dues is for the current year and amounts to $320.00.

President: You have heard the motion that the Auditing Committee's Report be accepted. Motion carried.

We will now hear the Report of the **Committee on Place of Meeting:**

Mr. Reilly: We would recommend that the next Convention be held at Altoona, Pa., and the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

President: What is your pleasure with regard to this matter?

Mr. Ibaugh: I move that the report be accepted.

Mr. Loesel: I second the motion.

Chairman: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the next Convention be held at Altoona, Pa., on a date to be set by the executive Committee. All in favor of the motion say I. Contrary No. Motion carried.

Chairman: I think in their regular order, we should have the Report of the Committee on Officers.

A member suggests that besides the usual Committee appointed

by the President, we add a "Committee on Publicity" of three (3) members to be so appointed.

President: The new Constitution requires that the officers shall consist of President, seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and your Committee has not provided an Assistant Secretary. I understand on looking over our Constitution, it sets forth there shall be a President, First Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Honorary Secretary, and they in turn become members of the Executive Committee of the organization. What action do you wish taken?

President: The report is not complete in that it does not provide all the officers which the Constitution requires. You can adopt this if you choose.

Mr. Theurer: Stick to the Constitution.

President: I should like to very much.

Delegate: I am sorry the Committee does not have a quorum, and as there are only three members of the Committee present we will have to let the matter stand.

President: Can I be of any assistance to you? We can probably name some gentleman who can assist you. In the meantime, we might hear the report of the **Committee on Resolutions.**

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

FIRST: From the manifest lack of interest of the members of this Association in our meetings and the small attendance at many of the sessions, even those who have come to the beautiful city of Reading to attend this Convention, it is the consensus of opinion of this committee that many of our addresses and papers occupy too much time; that no opportunity is afforded for open discussion of topics; that many of the talks and papers are inclined to theorize instead of giving practical food for talk; that interest among the members of this Association as well as popular interest in our meetings needs to be awakened.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:—1. That the Committee on Program serve notice upon all members of the Association who are preparing addresses or papers for future Conventions that the time of each paper or address must be limited to 10 minutes, except by special leave of the Association, assembled in Convention; this for the purpose of giving time for more open discussion of topics by the members of the Association, and that the time for such impromptu talks be limited to five minutes each; and that the President of this Association see to it that this rule is enforced.

2. That practical subjects for discussion be listed to as large an extent as possible in the preparation of future programs for this Convention.

3. That a query box be introduced in our next Convention for a brief period each day.

4. That a Publicity Committee be appointed by the Chair to arouse popular interest in the meetings of the Convention in securing proper advertisement and reporting the work of this Association through the public press.

SECOND: It is the sense of this Committee that in accordance with the democratic spirit of our nation, state and institutions that the harmony and good will of this Association would be enhanced by the nomination and election of its officers and the convention at large, instead of having nomination made by a committee appointed by the chair.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this question be given due consideration at our next convention.

THIRD. BE IT RESOLVED: That the very hearty thanks of the Association here assembled be accorded to the good people of the City of Reading for their cordial welcome of this Convention to their city: in particluar to the Chamber of Commerce and its officers, to the County Controller and offices of charity of Berks County for the valuable assistance they have given us and the genial hospitality accorded to us; to the ministers of the several denominations whose presence and interest have been so helpful; to the director of music and other musicians; to the Uniformed Rank No. 2 Ladies of the Maccabees and all others who have aided in our entertainment; to the local press for the space and publicity accorded to the report of the proceedings of this convention; to the President and Secretary and other officers of this Association for their untiring efforts to make the Convention a success; and finally to all who have assisted, by furnishing such helpful suggestions in the several addresses, papers and discussions upon the work of the State Charities.

Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. Fred L. Fuller, Chairman, Lackawana Co.
Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana.
M. R. Brown, Chambersburg.
Dr. R. W. Wolf, Washington.
Albert P. Roderus, Washington.
P. G. Cober, Somerset.
Mr. Jeffreys, Fayette, Pa.
Thomas Grier, Dickson, Pa.
J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Pa.

A Member: I am not Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, but I might remark in connection with the reference to time limit on the different speakers, this has no reference to speakers brought here from different states to the Convention. We do not refer to anything of this kind, nor to such as are members of the State Board of Charties.

With regard to the arrangement of the work it was agreed by all the members of the Committee that we get the work out in the order as set forth in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the report of this Committee.

President: You have heard the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bohler: Do I understand that we are to be limited to

ten minutes. As I understand that it refers to papers for use in the Convention, not addresses.

President: I might say that this is the recommendation of the Committee and these recommendations are practically up to the Executive officers. I think they are the ones who must consider the situation. We have a Constitution and that might naturally be governed by the by-laws in connection with it. It might very properly be referred to the Executive Committee of Officers at our next Convention, which would be probably putting it off a year. I do not know whether it is required to be approved by the Court or not. That suggestion was mentioned by one of the Committee. We do not seem to have any by-laws, but, of course, that has nothing to do with the text of our Report. It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Theurer: There is one small part of the wording of that report that is sort of ambigious, and I think it ought to be cut down just a little, because we might have some trouble if we tried to enforce it. It is this, "That the Committee on Program serve notice upon all members of the Association who are preparing addresses or papers for future conventions that the time of each paper or address be limited to 10 minutes, except by special leave of the Association, assembled in Convention, this for the purpose of giving time for more open discussion of topics by the members of this Association, and that the time of such impromptu talks be limited to five minutes each; and that the President see to it that this rule is enforced." Now do I understand this to simply mean that any speaker who makes an address must ask whether he can speak five or ten minutes?

President: It is not clear to me as a Presiding Officer at this time how we are going to cut off an excellent address when all the good things you want are contained in the last three minutes.

Mr. Roderus: It is not very difficuult for a President or Secretary, if a paper is prosy, to have it cut short and the speaker can take a seat, and if interesting let the Convention give him more time.

Mr. Theurer: According to that part of the Resolution, except by special permission from the Association. I would think he had to get permission first.

President: I think that is permission enough, and can be given any time. Is there a motion before the assembly that the Report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted?

It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted. **Carried.**

A member: This Convention has been most fortunate I think in having the name of Miss Belle Chalfant suggested as Assistant Secretary, and one who is entirely capable.

President: We understand the name of Miss Belle Chalfant is proposed by the Committee on Officers as Assistant Secretary.

We will now hear the Report of Committee on Officers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS

President, Dr. H. J. Sommer,..... Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. S. Brubaker, Lancaster, Pa.
Charles W. Laycock, Kingston, Pa.
Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. L. West, Weatherly, Pa.
R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.
Charles S. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Caroline deF. Penniman, Reading, Pa.
Albert P. Roderus, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.
Mrs. Susan Willard, Indiana, Pa.
Samuel M.Hertzler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
H. H. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.
T. L. Colemen, Tyrone, Pa.
D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Pa.
Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, West Chester, Pa.

Secretary—Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Secretary—Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—William G. Theurer, 1111 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Honorary Secretaries.

Louis Colborn, Esq.
Fred Fuller, Esq.

President: There was just that one requirement necessary to complete their report and that was the nomination of Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Bohler: I move that the Report of the Committee on Officers be adopted as completed.

Dr. Wolfe: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Officers be accepted. Motion was carried.

Would you like to take any action with reference to having some by-laws prepared during the year. It seems to me it would be proper.

Mr. Roderus: I move that the incoming officers be authorized to select three members for a Committee to complete a suitable set of by-laws for the Association, and that these by-laws be complete and acted upon at the next assembly.

Dr. Wolfe: I second the motion.

Upon motion duly made and seconded this was carried.

Mr. Roderus: I have a resolution that Mr. W. G. Theurer, Treas-

urer of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections be authorized to receive all monies due to the said Association on and after this date October 14th, 1915, and to deposit same and open an account in such bank as he may select in this Commonwealth, and that all payments be made on the proper written order of the Secretary and approved by the President.

Dr. Wolfe: I move that we adopt that Resolution.

Mr. McRobb: I second the motion.

Upon motion duly made and seconded this Resolution carried.

We still have a little time. If there are any questions or new business or anything you feel is urgent, we will be glad to take it up.

Mr. White: May I ask what are you going to do about uncollected bills?

President: I suppose the Executive Committee will systematize the new business in some way.

Now it is to be hoped that the business can be so systematized and a fair system of assessments agreed upon and that back collections can be properly made. I believe the new Treasurer has been authorized to receive all monies and to make all payments on the proper written order of the Secretary and approved by the President.

Mr. Theurer: I have not given this matter sufficient thought yet. The only thing I can do is to think the matter over and get in touch with every member, and get their addresses in order that I can write to them. Then I will have a report for the current year beginning and ending at a certain date.

President: Are there any of the members not registered?

Mr. White: In Mercer County the Auditors have sur-charged the Directors of the Poor. I presume it is so elsewhere. I know Mercer County is not the only County, and our Judge in Mercer upheld the Auditors in regard to assessments against a Board of Directors. So the assessment to the Board of Directors cannot be collected. We do not know whether any other such bills can be collected.

President: I suggested in my regular address we probably would not get, ought not to get and need not look for State Aid. We asked the Legislature to amend the Commissioner's Act so the Directors of Poor could pay accounts of the Association. Of course, we can't get that this year. Are there any other questions?

Mr. Miller: Why do we not endeavor to have the Legislature pass a Bill which would authorize the Directors of the Poor to pay this assessment?

President: I think it would be proper.

President: It has always been customary for the Chairman to appoint a committee to escort the incoming President to the Chair. I will appoint Messrs. Eckard and Bohler to escort Dr. Sommer to the platform. You will act as body guards and conduct this gentleman to a chair. (Applause.)

Mr. Mackin: For several days I have been talking more or less and thinking what I would say. It is late and I do not propose to make any long speech in introducing our new President. Dr. Sommer needs no introduction, I simply want to congratulate you on securing him as President. Order was then called by the President bringing his gavel down on the desk.

DR. SOMMER'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to say I feel most highly honored at being elected President of this Association. It is an honor I appreciate and I will do the best I can for the interest of the Organization.

This Association made up of men and women active in every phase of charity throughout the State, I feel is bound as an Organization to have its importance impressed upon the whole State and that every one who attends these gatherings can, if they will, carry something with them when they go away to the profit of their institutions and in their work in general.

I am sorry to have to say that at least some of the published proceedings of this (as well as other Associations) are laid away and not read. A great many of these proceedings are never taken out of the envelope but are either consigned to the waste basket or piled on a shelf to cover with dust. I saw a number of published proceedings a few years ago in a closet in an Institution, not one of which was removed from its envelope. I opened each envelope and I found a series of proceedings of this Association for the nine preceding years. In the course of conversation with the Steward of that Almshouse I asked him how many of their officers attended meetings of this Association. He informed me that not one of them had been to any of these Conventions for years. These officials, I found, were a law unto themselves. They ran the Almshouse according to their own advanced ? ideas. Inevitably they fell into a rut and that rut was good enough for them because they knew nothing else.

There are many Public Officials elected to office who figure only on "saving money" (as they term it) but such questionable and devious methods as putting up cheap buildings, which they know must be renewed in the course of a very few years; by making repairs "cheap," knowing that in a few years the same repairs must be done over; by keeping poor cows and other stock, knowing that while the first cost of such stock is small in comparison to good stock, the last cost being higher than the good stock.

In other words, such Officials apparent endeavors are not what is to the best ultimate interest of the Tax Payers but what is best to be done so that they may be re-elected by showing a low annual cost. The sole aim of many is for re-election—not their sworn duty to fill the office truly and well.

Men of this class cannot show much if any interest in our meetings much less read the record of proceedings. I believe this Asso-

ciation should formulate a platform and stand squarely on its provisions.

We should formulate definite plans for Legislative action and having agreed upon what we feel is just and proper—all should stand shoulder to shoulder and work as one man. Efforts of a spasmodic character are useless. If we stand united we cannot fail. If each member makes it his or her business to work for our measures we must win a fair measure of success.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to feel that not only myself but all of the Officers of our Association will have the support and backing of every member. If we have your support we can make the next meeting a big success. I thank you.

President: I feel at this time that we would like to hear just a few words from the new Secretary.

REMARKS BY MR. EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER

I think it is too late to make a speech. I am sorry for my own comfort that I was not allowed to continue as an assistant. We all feel I am sure a great debt of obligation to Mr. Colborn and his associates and predecessors for their devoted labors in the palst.

There is a large amount of work connected with the office of Secretary. I will do everything I can during the coming year to further the interests of the Association and ask the help of every member of the Association in trying to build up this organization. Let us try to secure the attendance of Poor Directors from every County. Let us seek to have from every District a report of their work. Every one should have suggestions to present in regard to the next meeting. Let us endeavor to have every Poor Director active in this Convention.

I thank the Association for the honor conferred upon me and with the help of all the officers and members I shall do the best I can in looking after the secretarial work during the coming year.

President: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have now reached the stage where a motion to adjourn will be in order.

Mr. Roderus: I move that the Convention be adjourned until 1916.

Upon motion duly made and seconded the Convention adjourned until 1916 to meet in Altoona, Pa., on a date to be set by the Executive Committee of the Association.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES

(Embracing the Philadelphia General Hospital of 2200 beds; the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane of 2000 beds; Men's Almshouse of 1000 beds; Women's Almshouse of 550 beds; Male Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg, 1000 beds; Homes for the Female Indigent on the Brown Farm, 90 beds; City Farms, Byberry, 900 acres, on which are dormitories for the Insane containing 500 beds.)

For the Year Ending December 31, 1914.

Number in the Institution December 31, 1913	5792
Number admitted and born during the year	17279
Total in the Institution and received during the year	23071
Number discharged, eloped and died during the year	16554
Number remaining in Institution December 31, 1914	6517
Average Number during the year	5848

Average Census by Departments.

Hospital	1986
Insane Dept.	2263
Men's Almshouse	996
Women's Almshouse	603
	5848

EXPENSES

Operation:—		
Personal Services	$373,566.35	
Professional Care	81,503.09	
Food	483,235.39	
Janitorial Services	11,794.54	
Drugs	16,332.56	
Other Stores	124,712.06	
Various Objects	42,081.88	$1,191.156.01
Maintenance:—		
Personal Services	11,365.73	
Repairs and Alterations	21,152.65	
Various Objects	10,216.45	42,734.83
Capital Outlay:—		
Structures	310,010.38	
Equipment	39,025.95	349,036.33
		$1,582,927.17

	Census	Per Capita Cost, per day
Philadelphia General Hospital	1986	$.7093
Department for Insane	1763	.6608

Insane—City Farms, Byberry	500	.7542
Male Home for Indigent	996	.2605
Female Home for Indigent	518	.2199
Female Indigent—Brown Farm	85	.6618
	5848	.5780

Per Capita Cost per week$4.0460

IMPROVEMENTS

Enlargement of Dining Room ((Men's Tubercular Ward)..$	1,000.00
Fireproof Stairway in Hospital Department	2,075.26
Sanitary Flooring, Insane Department	5,689.88
Improvements to Toilets	2,999.59
Addition to Nurses' Home	6,520.90
Installed Water Suply—Home for Indigent, Holmesburg.....	2,912.00
Erection and Equipment of Sanatorium, Tubercular Women, Byberry	1,857.28
Erection of Barns for Cattle, Byberry	6,087.14
Erection of Dormitory, Female Insane, Byberry.....	1,707.10
Erection of Buildings for Feeble-minded & Idiotic	106,556.66
Furnishing & Equipping new buildings, at Byberry, for Tuberculars	3,198.35
Furnishing & Equipping new buildings, Brown Farm	1,000.00
Furnishing & Equipping Home for Indigent, Holmesburg..	17,000.00
Temporary Equipment, Home for Indigent, Holmesburg	9,099.32
Erection of new Buildings for Home for Indigent	125,329.94
Erection of Building for care of Feeble-minded	28,362.94
Erection of Power Plant, Conduits and Appurtenances Holmesburg	3,428.00

Board of Directors and Officers—with Post Office Addresses—
S. Lewis Ziegler, M. D. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.
Edward A. Lees, Asst. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.
Daniel W. Seltzer, Supt. 34th and Pine Sts., Philadelphia.
Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, 34th and Pine Sts., Philadelphia (to whom all correspondence regarding non-residents should be addressed.)
Location—34th and Pine Streets, Post Office—Philadelphia, Acreage 22.

REMARKS

We are caring for a number of our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in the State Hospitals

Males	1341
Females	1159
Total	2500

Temporary Hospitals were erected for the summer months at Race St. Pier, where 138 children were cared for, in addition to 110 dispensary cases.

Reported by
OLIVER P. BOHLER,
House Agent.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Report of Allegheny County Home and Hospital for the Insane, year ending 31st December, 1914.

	Home Dept.	Insane Dept.
No. of Inmates at close of last year	457	877
No. admitted during year	815	334
Total No. in Home and received during year	1272	1211
No. died, discharged and eloped	656	336
No. remaining at close of year, 30th Dec., 1914	616	875
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	465	773

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$482,869.21
	Tuberculosis Hos.	
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$133,476.54	
	32,328.57	
Cost of Out-door Relief	40,350.68	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	14,318,55	$220,474.34
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital—		
Home		$102,526.31
Hospital		159,868.56
Average weekly cost per capita Home		3.61
Hospital		4.02
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		482,869.21
Total receipts other than County		121,505.36
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		361,363.85

Improvements—New Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Capacity 300, purchase of 77 acres, brick road, new poultry plant, piggery.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Jas. McB Robb, Pres., Oakdale, Pa., Andrew S. Miller, Secy., Bellevue, Pa., Albert P Roderus, Rankin, Pa.

Amount of aid or appropriation received from state ..$ 81,050.86

Location—Woodville, Pa. Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Number of Acres 430. Value of Buildings, $1,576,127.57.
Rankin, Pa.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Reported by, R. L. HILL, Supt.

BERKS COUNTY.

Report of Berks County Almshouse, year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	408
No. admitted during year	413
Total No. in Home and received during year	743
No. died, discharged and eloped	335
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914	408
Average No. in Almshouse during year	296

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$61,200.22
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 450.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,849.99	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	16,459.79	$23,759.78
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		37,440.44
Average weekly cost per capita		2.00
Total Almshouse Expenses		37,890.44
Total receipts other than County		4,526.69
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		56,673.53

Improvements—None.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Daniel B. Hill, Gouglersville, Pa., Joel H. Krich, Reading, Pa., Chas. P. Shirk, Sinking Spring, Pa., No. 1, Directors, W. J. Hollenbach, Steward, O. H. Bush, Clerk, Shillington, Pa.

Location—Three miles S. W. of Reading. Postoffice, Shillington, Pa.

Number of Acres, 514. Value of Buildings, $250,000.

Value of Acres, $200,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 169, Females 144, Total 313.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse 408.

Reported by O. H. BUSH, Clerk.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Report of Blakely Poor District Almshouse, for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	121
No. admitted during year	103
Total No. in Home and received during year	224
No. died, discharged and eloped	87
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914	137
Average No. in Almshouse, Insitution or Hospital during year	133

EXPENSES

Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$10,979.21	
Cost of Out-door Relief	7,710.57	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		$34,600.04
Average weekly cost per capita		2.47

Improvements—Remodeling Administration Building, thereby providing 11 new rooms, 2 baths, three-ton Packard auto truck, sewage disposal system, small isolation building, increased water supply.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Dr. Jonh R. O'Brien, Pres., Olyphant, Pa., Mr. James W. Smith, Secy., 314 Hill St., Peckville, Pa., Mr. Thomas Grier, Dickson City, Pa., Treasurer, Mr. H. L. MacAskie, Supt., Blakely Home, Olyphant, Pa., R. D., Dr. H. O. Baldwin, Blakely Home, Olyphant, Pa., R. D.

Location, Scott Township, Lackawanna County. Post Office Olyphant, Pa., R. F. D.

Number of Acres 183 1-3. Value of Buildings, $80,400.00.

Value of Acres, $15,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in Danville Hospital—Males 2, Females 1, Total 3.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital 140.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $7,464.97.

Remarks—Erecting new Almshouse for males, two stories with basement, fireproof throughout, capacity 100 males, will be completed about November 15, 1915.

Reported by, JAMES W. SMITH.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of The Boys' Industrial Home Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the year ending 30th September, 1915.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	131
No. admitted during year	152
Total No. in Home and received during year	283
No. died, discharged and eloped	140
No. remaining at close of year, 30th November, 1915	143
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	144

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$30,838.33
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$576.76	
Cost of other Outside Expenses		576.76
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		20,261.57
Average weekly cost per capita		3.75
Total receipts other than Counties		12,135.61
Total cost of Counties maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		19,262.40

Improvements—Condition and fertility of farm and garden land improved; Buildings especially on farm, repaired and improved; Water supply and sewage disposal provided for cottage containing 50 boys; purchase of automobile.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—President, Rev. J. T. McCrory, D. D.; Vice President, W. P. McJunkin; Secretary, Major J. W. Nesbit; Counsellor, Harvey Henderson; Treasurer, Geo. M. Paden, Union National Bank, Pittsburgh; Superintendent, John W. Cleland, A. M.; Rev. J. T. McCrory, D. D., Bellevue, Rev. W. R. McMunn, Oakdale, Major J. W. Nesbit, Oakdale, Jas. W. Houston, Pittsburgh, John T. Findley, Pittsburgh, Rev. W. D. Irons, D. D., McDonald, Daniel Boden, Carnegie, J. G. Bebout, Canonsburg, Rev. A. J. Bonsall, D. D. Pittsburgh, W. H. Jamison, Pittsburgh, W. P. McJunkin, Oakdale, Mrs. J. W. Simpson, Carnegie, W. L. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Norman McClintock, Pittsburgh, P. F. Hormel, Hickman.

Location, Oakdale, Allegheny County. Postoffice, Oakdale.

Number of Acres, 365. Value of Buildings, $40,000.

Value of Acres, $36,500.

Total number of Patients in Institution 143.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $7,500 per year.

Reported by, J. W. CLELAND, Supt.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Report of Cambria County Almshouse, year ending, 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 167
No. admitted during year 142
Total No. in Home and received during year 315
No. died, discharged and eloped 129
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914 171
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year....143

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 34,930.05
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$1,200.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	8,943.00	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	$2,090.82	—12,233.82
Total cost of maintaining Institution or Hospital		1,323.54
Average weekly cost per capita		2.52
Total Almshouse Expense		11,020.33
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		12,343.87

Improvements—Painting Home building, Silo Etc.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown, Pa., Robert Bartley, Johnstown, Pa., John L. Evans, Ebensburg, Pa.

Location, Cambria Township. Postoffice, Ebensburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 302. Value of Buildings, $40,000.00.

Value of Acres, $15,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 41, Females 26, Total 67.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 143.

Reported by, D. L. OWENS, Steward.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Central Poor District of Luzerne County Almshouse, for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 348
No. admitted during year 445
Total No. in Home and received during year 793
No. died, discharged and eloped 361
No. Remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914.....432
Average No. in Almshouse during year.....345

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes.....		$45,621.17
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$13,931.13	
Cost of Out-door Relief	$71,568.55	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		45,621.17
Average weekly cost per capita		2.46

Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses	45,621.17
Total receipts other than County	1,295.04
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	44,326.13

Improvements—Purchase of farm; Remodelling Supt's home; Interior Painting; Re-construction of farm building.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Maurice Gaertner, Pres., 118 E. Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre; S. W. Davenport, Treas., Plymouth; J L. Reilly, Sec., Ashley; Geo. M. Wall Plains, Geo. K. Brown, Wilkes-Barre, Charles W. Laycock, Kingston, John B Clark, Luzerne, John Barrett, Glen Lyon, Chas. E. Keck, Ashley, Attorney.

Location, Retreat. Postoffice, Retreat.

Number of Acres 302. Value of Buildings, and Real Estate, $845,-610.00.

Value of Acres, $16,283.30.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 0, Females 1, Total 1.

Remarks—Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Supt. Hospital for Insane.

D. A. Mackin, Home Department.

J. M. Schappert, Clerk, General Office.

Reported by, JAMES L. REILLY, Sect.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse for the year ending, 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	219
No. admitted during year	105
Total No. in Home and received during year	304
No. died, discharged and eloped	85
No. remaining at the close of the year, 30th of Dec., 1914	219
Average No. in Almshouse during year	204

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$29,801.64
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$2,606.28	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	2,120.03	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		25,075.33
Average weekly cost per capita		2.41
Total Almshouse Expenses		29,801.64
Total receipts other than County		3,869.62
Total cost for maintenance of Almshouse		25,932.02

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. S. Kimball, Union City, Pa., M. R. Nason, Solicitor; E. E. Jeffords, Edmboro, Pa., Millard L. Davis, Secretary; Chas. F. Loesel, Erie, Pa., V. D. Rouse, Clerk; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.

Location, West Millcreek Township. Postoffice, Erie, R. D. No. 2.

Number of Acres 136¾. Value of Buildings, $100,000.00.

Value of Acres, $500 per acre.

We are partially caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 155, Females 137, Total 292.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse 304.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation from State, $2,406.01.

Reported by, Director of the Poor.

M. L. D., Seretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse for the year ending, 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	133
No. admitted during year	61
Total No. in Home and received during year	194
No. died, discharged and eloped	55
No. remaining at close of year 30th December, 1914	139
Average No. in Almshouse during year	136

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$25,281.33
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$2,187.78	
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,358.00	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	2,873.79	10,419.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		14,999.05
Average weekly cost per capita		2.91
Total Almhouse Expenses		17,149.54
Total receipts other than County		6,692.11
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		18,842.33

Improvements—House for colored people improved and remodeled; New Laundry, electrically equipped, installed; Repainted buildings.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Chas. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro; M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg; J. H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg; Thos. K. Scheller, Solicitor, Chambersburg.

Location, one mile east of Chambersburg. Postoffice, Chambersburg.

Number of Acres, 209. Value of Buildings, $30.000.00.

Value of Acres, $20,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 4, Females 1, Total 5.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 140 at present time.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $4,488.84.

Reported by, THOS. K. SCHELLER, Clerk.

GERMANTOWN.

Report of Germantown Almshouse year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	81
No. admitted during year	46
Total No. in Home and received during year	127
No. died, discharged and eloped	45
No. remaining at close of year 30th December, 1914	81
Average No. in Almshouse during year	73

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$45,311.85
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 1,707,35	
Cost of Out-door Relief	10,744.68	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	19,276.81	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		13,583.01
Average weekly cost per capita		3.51
Total Almshouse Expenses		13,583.01

Improvements—Installing a new heating plant; Improving cells.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—President, Charles C. Russell, Chestnut Hill, Phila.; Vice President, Charles H. Supes, 438 Harvey St., Germantown; Secretary, Wm. H. Coupe, 108 W. Johnson St., Germantown; Treasurer, Pringer Borthwick, Chestnut Hill, Phila.; Matthew Adam, 300 Bringhurst St., Wm. E. Murphy, Apsley & Green St., James J. Friers, Armab & Morbou St., Frederick S. Day, Wayne & Zeralda St., Germantown.

Location Germantown. Postoffice, Germantown.

Number of Acres 6. Value of Buildings, $50,000.00

Value of Acres, $100,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 80, Females, 73, Total 153.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse 81.

Reported by WILLIAM H. COUPE, Secretary.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year ending 31st Deecmber, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	33
No. admitted during year	17
Total No. in Home and received during year	42
No. died, discharged and eloped	15
No. remaining at the close of the year, 30th Dec., 1914	33
Average No. in Almshouse during year	31

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$14,847.91
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 568.71	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,471.77	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,692.39	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		3,470.31
Average weekly cost per capita		1.87

Total Almshouse Expenses	3,470.31
Total receipts other than County	718.25
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	2,712.06

Improvements—Permanent Improvements; New roof on barn.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa., J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa., James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa., W. W. Wilson, Steward; W. H. Crone, Clerk, Shirleysburg.

Location Shirleysburg. Postoffice, Shirelysburg.

Number of Acres 200. Value of Buildings, $15,000.

Value of Acres, $10,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 14, Females 13, Total 27.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, Nothing.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Report of Lancaster County Almshouse, Asylum and Hospital for the year ending 1st December, 1914.

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$103,131.46
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 7,101.72	
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,537.48	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,399.52	5,937.00
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		97,158.46
Average weekly cost per capita		3.37
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		103,131.46
Total receipts other than County		29,285.99
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		68,908.47

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—M. K. Christ, Millersville, S. H. Boyd, Columbia, F. B. Bausman, Barton Worst, Salisbury, M. P. Whitaker, Naroou, A. S. Brubaker, Manheim, A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster.

Location, Lancaster, Post office, Lancaster.

Number of Acres, 100. Value of Buildings, $500,000.00

Value of Acres, $500.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 5, Females 2, Total 7.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 550.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $29,285.99.

Reported by, A. G. SEYFERT, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Report of Montgomery County Almshouse and Hospital for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 216
No. admitted during year 185 and 2 births,.. 187
Total No. in Home and received during year 403
No. died, discharged and eloped 198
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914..... 205
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year 200

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$44,173.51
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$6,260.13	
Cost of Out-door Relief	2,095.09	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,115.98	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		27,702,48
Average weekly cost per capita		2.56
Total Almshouse and Hospital Expenses		33,962.61
Total receipts other than County..		4,510.57
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		23,191.91

Improvements—Hospital replastered; New fire pump installed; New chicken house built and all necessary repairs to buildings made.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—George F. Gougaker, Wm. Penn, P. O., Montgomery County, Pa., A. A. Shoemaker, Elroy, Montgomery County, Pa., Jacob M. Ehst, Gilbertsville, Montgomery County, Pa., H. Wilson Stalhnecker, Norristown, Pa., Solicitor.

Location, Royersford, (Upper Provid). Postoffice, R. D. Royersford.

Number of Acres, 298. Value of Buildings, $125,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in State Hospital, 394.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse & Hospital, 205.

Remarks—Our Insane are removed to Norristown State Hospital.

Reported by, JOEL D. BROWN, M. D., Steward.

CARBON COUNTY.

Report of Middle Coal Field Poor District Almshouse, for the year ending April 1, 1915.

No. of Inmates at close of last year..... 139
No. admitted during year 195
Total No. in Home and received during year 354
No. died, discharged and eloped 173
No. remaining at close of year, April 1, 1915..... 181
Average No. in Almshouse during year 186

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$91,578.14
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 9,040.70	
Cost of Out-door Relief	22,927.06	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	37,028.72	—68,996.48
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		22,581.66
Average weekly cost per capita		2.33
Total Almshouse Expenses		31,622.36
Total receipts other than County		4,569.96

Improvements—Sewage disposal plant; Finishing concrete cow barn; New Ice House; Herd of Registered Holstein Cattle.

Board if Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton, Pa., Thos. Martin, West Hazleton, Pa., Stanley E. Oberrender, Freeland, Pa., S. L. West, Weatherly, Pa., Wm. Gibson, Lansford, Pa., Thos. Harris, Secretary, Hazleton, Pa., Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward, Rockport, Pa.

Location, Carbon County. Postoffice, Rockport, Pa.

Number of Acres, 844. Value of Buildings, $101,186.00.

Value of Acres, $12.108.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in State Hospital and others, 239.

Number of Patients in Almshouse, 354—All Institutions, 618.

Reported by, GEO. W. IBAUGH, Steward.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane year ending 31st December, 1914.

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No of Inmates at close of last year	108	85	193
No. admitted during year and returned	57	135	192
Total No. in Home and received during year	165	220	385
No. died, discharge and eloped	49	117	166
No. remaining at close of year 30th December, 1914	116	103	219
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year	110	83	193

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$47,802.59
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 470.37	
Cost of Out-door Relief	14,760.64	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,174.32	—20,405.33
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital		27,397.26
Gross Amount		2.75
Average weekly cost per capita.....Receipts Deducted		1.15
Total Almshouse and Hospital Expenses & Buildings		27,867.63
Total receipts other than County		16,188.07
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse and Hospital		11,679.56

Improvements—Addition to cow born 28x32 feet; Painting and decorating of rooms and hall on first floor of Administration building, and paiting of Nos. 2 and 4 wards for insane.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—D. O. Mallorie, Pres., Jamestown, Pa.; J. C. Campbell, Sec., West Middlesex, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, V. Pres., Sharpsville, Pa.; T. C. White, Supt. Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Alice Dight, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. A. Sampson, Atty., Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.; W. W. Dight, Clerk, Mercer, Pa.

Location, one and one-half miles north of Mercer. Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres, 208. Value of Buildings, $135,000.00.

Value of Acres, $18,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 12, Females 12, Total 24.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 219.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $11,294.00.

No. of Children in Polk Training School, Boys 29, Girls 20, Total 49.

Reported by, T. C. WHITE, Supt.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Report of Northampton County Almshouse year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	222
No. admitted during year	282
Total No. in Home and received during year	504
No. died, discharged and eloped	239
No. remaining at close of year 30th December, 1914	265

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$35,136.02
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 2,030.85	
Cost of Out-door Relief	10,987.11	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,644.66	
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		22,504.25
Average weekly cost per capita		1.68
Total Almshouse Expenses		32,622.65
Total receipts other than County		2,513.37
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse		35,136.02

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses—Morris J. King, Bethlehem, Route 1, Quintus Wagner, Hellertown, Route 1, Richard M. Johnson, Nazareth, Pa.

Location, two miles west of Nazareth. Postoffice, Nazareth.

Number of Acres, 365. Value of Buildings, $30,000.00.

Value of Acres, $35,000.00

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

RANSOM, PA.

Report of Ransom Almshouse, for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	50
No. admitted during year	69
Total No. in Home and received during year	119
No. died, discharged and eloped	23
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914	96
Average No. in Almshouse during year	75

EXPENSES

Total amount expended for all purposes		$51,046.41
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 3,988.00	
Cost of Out-door Relief	9,937.25	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	15,000.00	—28,925.25
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		22,121.16
Average weekly cost per capita		3.69
Total Almshouse Expenses		51,046.41
Total receipts other than District		1,604.23
Total cost of District for maintenance of Almshouse		49,442.18

Improvements—Laundry, baths, bread mixer and general repairs.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Jos. C. Reap, Pres., Pittston, Pa.; John J. Gorman, Secy., Inkerman, Pa.; John D. Davis, Treas., Avoca, Pa.; C. W. Smiles, Pittston, Pa., John G. Price, Taylor, Pa.

Location, Ransom, Pa. Postoffice, Ransom, Pa.

Number of Acres, 289. Value of Buildings, $54,000.00.

Values of Acres, $10,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 74, Females 58, Total 132.

Reported by JOHN GORMAN, Sec'y.

ROXBORO PA.

Report of Roxboro Almshouse year endng 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	23
No. admitted during year	9
Total No. in Home and received during year	32
No. died, discharged and eloped	2
No. remaining and close of year, 30th December, 1914	28
Average No. in Almshouse during year	28

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 5,935.93
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 239.94	
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,091.40	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,638.60	— 2,953.94
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		2,981.99
Average weekly cost per capita		2.35
Total Almshouse Expenses		5,935.93

Total receipts other than County 698.16
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse 5,237.77

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. W. Umsted, President, W. Johnson St.; B. W. Hagy, Secretary, 520 Hermitage St.; H. A. Markley, Treasurer, Mauatawna Lane.

Location, Shanemont Ave. Postoffice, Roxboro.

Number of Acres, 40. Value of Buildings, $16,000.

Value of Acres, $35,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 8, Female 10, Total 18.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 28.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, None.

Reported by, B. W. Hagy, Secy.
H. W. MARKLEY, Treas.

SCRANTON.

Report of Scranton Poor District Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year..... 724
No. admitted during year 373
Total No. in Home and received during year.....1097
No. died, discharged and eloped 332
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914..... 765
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.... 745

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes 253,793.06
Cost of Buildings and Improvements$52,366.07
Cost of Out-door Relief 38,484.70
Cost of other Outside Expenses..... 33,215.30—124,066.07
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 129,726.99
Average weekly cost per capita 3.11
Total receipts other than County 117.062.61
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse Institution or Hospital 174.937.43

Improvements—New Amusement Hall and Laundry, New Coal Valut, New Coal Hoist, New Piggery, Two New Silos, New Chickery, Additional Land Purchased.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Willard Matthews, President; C. R. Acker, Secretary; A. H. Turner, Treasurer; Directors, Frank J. Dickert, Fred'k Fuller, John M. Harris, T. J. Kelly, P. J. Murphy, Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa.

Location, Clarks Summit, Postoffice, Clarks Summit, Pa.

Number of Acres, 600. Value of Buildings, $786.850.

Value of Acres, $59,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 2,, Females 0, Total 2.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 765.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $52,516.00.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Home & Hospital for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year.....235
No. admitted during year 209
Total No. in Home and Hospital during year 444
No. died, discharged and eloped 145
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914 299
Average No. in Institution during year 267

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$43,043.56
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$1,721.12	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,634.60	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,056.18—	9,412.06
Total cost of maintaining Institution		33,631.50
Average weekly cost per capita		2.62
Total Institution Expenses		35,352.78
Total receipts other than County		32,810.18
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution.....		2,542.60

Improvements—Construction of temporary water-line about one mile in length; Building of chicken-house; Enclosing an open-air yard for the male insane.

Board of Directors and Offiers and Postoffice Address—J. W. Peck, President, Meyersdale, Penna.; George F. Kimmel, Somerset, Penna.; Joseph J. Snyder, Friedens, Penna.; P. G. Cober, Secretary and Attorney, Somerset, Penna.; M. J. Pritts, Treasurer, Somerset, Penna.

Location, one and one-half mile east of Somerset. Postoffice, Somerset, R. R. No. 5, Penna.

Number of Acres, 364. Value of Buildings, $200,000.

Value of Acres, $20,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 0 FemalesNone,

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 0, Females 0, Total 0.

Total number of Patients in Institution at present 292.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $22,104.85.

Reported by, P. G. COBER, Sec'y.

POLK.

Report of State Institution for Feeble-Minded for the year ending May 31, 1915.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 1666
No. admitted during year 136
Total No. in Home and received durnig year 1802
No. died, discharged and eloped 116
No. remaining at close of year, May 31, 1915.....1686
Average No. in Institution during year 1701

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$559,496.47
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$191,477.85	
Total cost of maintaining Institution		368,018.62
Average weekly cost per capita		4.16
Total Institution Expenses		368,018.62
Total receipts other than tSate		48,270.05
Total cost of State for maintenance of Institution		319,748.57

Improvements—Erection of Girls' Cottages; Bakery Building; Addition to Laundry; Elevator for Hospital; Completion of Pump Station and School Hall.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Hon. W. T. Bradberry, President, Pittsburgh; Marvin Scafe, Secretary, Pittsburgh; O. D. Bleakley, Treasurer, Franklin; J. N. Davison, Pittsburgh; Hon. S. H. Miller, Mercer; Hon. Marshall Phipps, Franklin; F. H. Coursin, McKeesport; A. L. Smart, Oil City; John A. Wilson, Franklin.

Location, Polk. Postoffice, Polk.

Number of Acres, 1134. Value of Buildings $1,467,640.89.

Value of Acres, $47,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Reported by, J. M. MURDOCK, Supt.

WARREN COUNTY.

Report of Waren County Rouse Hospital for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No of Inmates at close of last year	70
No. admitted during year	77
Total No. in Home and received during year	147
No. died, discharged and eloped	56
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914	91
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	80

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$30,898.11
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$6,158.86	
Cost of Out-door Relief	3,334.36	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	321.94—	9,815.16
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		21,082.95
Average weekly cost per capita		5.07
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses		27,563.75
Total receipts other than County		10,229.83
Total cost of County for maintenance, Institution or Hospital		17,333.92

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—E. E. Thompson, Russell, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Warren, Pa.; S. A. Cramer, Russell, Pa., Commissioners of Rouse Estate; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngsville, Pa.; Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngsville, Pa.



Rouse Hospital, Youngsville, Warren County, an institution managed by the County Commisioners as a memorial to Henry H. Rouse, who died in 1861. The details in regard to the will of Mr. Rouse and the successive steps which resulted in making a portion of the Rouse estate available for charitable purposes are set forth in a memorial published in 1907 by the commissioners of the Rouse estate. The present officers are: Michael Brady, superintendent; John Siggins, Jr., solicitor; Addison White, clerk; Commissioners, A. C. Mook, E. M. Lowe, and S. A. Cramer.

Location, Youngsville. Postoffice, Youngsville.
Number of Acres, 445. Value of Buildings, $90,000.00.
Value of Acres, $22,250.00.
We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.
Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 52, Females, 39, Total 91.
Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 75.
Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, None.
Reported by ADDISON WHITE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Children's Home, Arden, Pa., for Indigent poor children of Washington County, for the Year ending December 31, 1914.

No. of Inmates in Institution January 1, 1914	54
No. admitted during year	212
No. dismissed during year	175
No. remaining December 31, 1914	93
Monthly average during year	74

EXPENDITURES.

Building and Improvements	$ 2,500.00
Rent, Insurance and Out-door Relief	355 98
Plumbing and Repairs	975.32
Groceries and Provisions	2,742.68
Dry Goods and Shoes	764.13
Salaries	5,450.20
Farm Supplies and Live Stock	959.26
Other Expenses	1,921.71
Total amount expended for all purposes	15,669.28

Board of Directors—H. D. Browneller, West Brownsville, Pa., R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; Hettie M. Porch, Supt., Arden, Pa.
Location, Arden, Pa.
Number of Acres, 26.
Value of Property, $75,000.00.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Almshouse year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	221
No. admitted during year	185
Total No. in Home and received during year	406
No. died, discharged and eloped	185
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914	221
Average No. in Almshouse during year	270

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$48,281.86
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$4,171.19	
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,258.13	
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,961.41	

Total cost of maintaining Almshouse 48,281.86
Average weekly cost per capita 1.57 ½
Total Almshouse Expenses 48,281.86
Total receipts other than County—Proceeds from farm turned in to County Treas. 3,985.05
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse 44,296.81

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Dr. R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; H. D. Browneller, Brownsville, Pa.; R. C. Buchannan, Washington, Pa.

Location—Postoffice, Arden, Pa.

Number of Acres, 205.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Male 40, Females 18, Total 58.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 89.

Reported by, JOHN McNARY, Supt.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Report of Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, year ending May 31st, 1915.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 260
No. admitted during year 35
Total No. in Home and received during year 295
No. died, discharged and eloped 34
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1914 261
Average No. in Institution during year 263¼

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes $107,733.77
Cost of Buildings and Improvements $30,969.21
Cost of other Outside Expenses 1,050.50
Total cost of maintaining Institution 75,714.06
Average weekly cost per capita 5.53

Improvements—Addition and Alterations to Primary Building.

Location, Edgewood. Postoffice, Edgewood Park, Pa.

Number of Acres, 16 2-3. Value of Buildings, $478,092.40.

Number of Patients in Institution—Males 136, Females 125, Total 261.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $72,000.00.

Reported by, WM. N. BURT, Supt.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Report of Williamsport City Home for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year 37
No. admitted during year 41
Total No. in Home and received during year 78
No. died, discharged and eloped 37
No. remaining at lose of year, 30th December, 1914 41
Average No. in Home during year 39

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$21,066.93
Cost of Out-door Relief	$9,814.56	
Total cost of maintaining Institution		4,219.27
Average weekly cost per capita		2.41
Total Home Expenses		6,273.55
Total receipts other than County	$2,749.12—	759.55

Improvements—Changed Sewer from river to large cess pool; Metal Ceiling on Dining Room, Kitchen and Laundry; Painting Bed room and Papering in Stewards' rooms.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—A. B. Staver, Pres., Williamsport, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Secy., Williamsport, Pa.; J. S. Leinbach, Member, Williamsport, Pa.

Location, one and one-half miles from Williamsport.

Number of Acres, 15. Value of Buildings, $35,000.00.

Value of Acres, $7,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 54, Females 49, Total 103.

Reported by, N. B. WILSON Secy.

Report of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the Townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin of Philadelphia County, for year ending December 31, 1914.

Officers and Directors—President, John Biddle; Secretary, Linwood, T. Holme; Treasurer, Robert T. Corson, Esq.; Solicitor, Henry K. Fries, Esq.; Steward, Samuel F. Kelly; Matron, Mrs. Samuel F. Kelly; House Physician, O. A. Vroom, Jr., M. D.—Directors, Benjamin Benner, John Biddle, Lower Dublin; James J. McCrane, Robert Campbell, Delaware; Confer U. Titus, Charles Snyder, Oxford; Harry L. Buckius, Wm. P. Henzler, Frankford.

Report of the Auditors elected to audit the accounts of the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment for the Townships of Delaware, Oxford and Lower Dublin for the year ending December 31, 1914.

DR.

To Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1914	$ 182.92
Taxes collected in Upper District	15,905.30
Taxes collected in Lower District	14,800.80
Delinquent Taxes collected	2,921.78
Board received for Inmates	1,428.45
Interest on Deposits	41.57
Liens, etc. collected by Solicitor	213.74
Produce raised on Farm and used in House	1,545.20
Bills Payable	4,775.69
Loan	5,000.00
Sale of Horse	50.00
Sales by Steward	1,956.10
	$48,821.55

CR.

By Commissions on Tax and other collections	$ 1,997.03

Supplies for House	2,816.96
Tobacco	242.84
Coal	844.90
Beef furnished by contract	2,770.06
Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions	437.48
Telephone Service	53.56
Interest on Deposits	41.57
Liens, etc. collected by Solicitor	213.74
Produce raised on Farm and used in House	1,545.20
Bills Payable	4,775.69
Loan	5,000.00
Scale of Horse	50.00
Sales by Steward	1,956.10
	$48,821.55

CR.

By Commissions on Tax and other collections		$ 1,997.03
Supplies for House		2,816.96
Tobacco		242.84
Coal		844.90
Beef furnished by contract		2,770.06
Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions		437.48
Telephone Service		53.56
Electric Service, Power and Light		232.45
Disinfectant		92.60
Tax Books, Stationery and Postage		219.39
Insurance		37.47
Interest on Mortgage		521.74
Board of Children		585.00
Board of Insane at Norristown Hospital		8,487.67
Board of Charities, for Board of Sick and Insane		7,599.85
Making Out Tax Books		260.00
Supplies for Farm		2,253.69
House Cleaning		71.35
Repairs to House		144.92
Day Nursery		60.00
By Mother's Club		40.00
Hardware		457.47
Chairs		93.00
Salaries		
Chaplain	60.00	
Steward	600.00	
Matron	416.00	
Secretary	100.00	
Solicitor	100.00	
Treasurer	100.00	
House Physician	100.00	
Lien Clerk	100.00	
		1,576.00
Male Help		960.00
Female Help		468.00

Transient Help		546.00
Expenses of Steward		104.65
Auditing Accounts		75.00
Burial of Inmate		35.00
Incidentals		127.88
By Outside Reliefs:		
Lower Dublin	217.74	
Delaware	166.97	
Frankford	1,583.22	
Oxford	1,326.09	
District Physicians	489.98	
		3,838.00
By Payment on Loan		1,200.00
Produce Raised on Farm and Used		1,545.20
Bills Payable		4,775.69
Balance		3,232.70
		$48,821.55

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES AT READING.

Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania.

Allegheny County.

Hon Francis J. Torrance, President, State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

Andrew S. Miller, Director, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James M. B. Robb, Director, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Albert P. Roderus, Director, Rankin, Pa.

George A. McCracken, Physician-in-Chief, Woodville, Pa.

H. L. M. Williams, Assistant Superintendent, Woodville, Pa.

Mrs. L. C. Butterfield, Policewoman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. Flaherty, General Manager Pittsburgh Association for improvement of the Poor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Samuel E. Gill, Commissioner, State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

Miss Belle Chalfant, Actuary, Western Children's Aid Society, Pittsburgh.

W. G. Theurer, Assistant General Agent, State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

Bedford County.

S. I. Brumbaugh, Director, Saxton, Pa.

S. S. Baker, Director, Everet, Pa.

Berks County.

Edward I. Morris, Reading, Pa.
Miss Florence E. Kershner, Reading Pa.
Joel H. Krick, Director, Reading Pa.
Sherrard Ewing, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Reading.
Rev. William H. Myers, Reading.
Rev. Robert M. Blackburn, Reading.
Rev. William O. Laub, Reading.
Rev. J. F. Moyer, Reading.
Miss Gerald Lane, Reading.
Miss Minerva Eyrich, Reading.
Miss Irene Shilling, Reading.
Paul Esterly, Reading.
Rev. Frank A. MacMillen, Reading.
Miss Pearl Haws, Reading.
Miss Sallie Fisher, Reading.
W. J. Hollenbach, Steward Berks County Almshouse, Shillington.
Rev. M. L. Herbein, Reading.
M. L. Fritch, Reading.
O. H. Bush, Clerk, Berks County Almshouse, Reading.
Tremont W. Frankhauer, M. D., Secretary, Reading Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, Reading.
H. F. Renthler, Visiting Physician, Reading Hospital, Reading.
Miss Caroline deFord, Penniman, Secretary Associated Charities, Reading.

Blair County.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg.
Ira F. Baird, Steward, Blair County Home, Hollidaysburg.

Cambria County.

D. L. Owens, Steward, Ebensburg.
Mrs. D. L. Owens, Matron, Ebensburg.
Philip Hartzog, Carrolltown.
John L. Evans, Director, Ebensburg.

Carbon County.

George W. Ibaugh, Steward, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Rockport.
Mrs. E. S. Ibaugh, Matron, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Rockport, Pa.

Chester County.

Dr. Wm. J. Stewart, Spring City, Pa.
David Garrett, Steward, County Home, Embreeville.
Mrs. David Garrett, Matron, County Home, Embreeville.
Mrs. Elisha G. Cloud, Children's Aid Society, Unionville.
Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern.
Mrs. E. V. Philip, Downingtown.
E. Vinton Philip, Deputy Controller, Chester County, Downingtown.
Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, President, Children's Aid Society, West Chester.

Columbia County

Peter J. McHale, Director, Columbia County Poor District, Centralia.
Thomas F. Mumford, Director, Columbia County Poor District, Centralia.
George W. Weller, Director, Columbia County Poor District, Aristes.

Cumberland County.

Jacob Ruth, President, Mechanicsburg.
John H. Westfall, Superintendent, County Home, Carlisle.
D. W. Sunday, Director, Carlisle.
Jennie Westfall, Camp Hill.
Mrs. John H. Westfall, Carlisle.
Ambrose Peffer, M. D., Physician, County Home, Carlisle.

Dauphin County.

Mrs. Elsie V. S. Middleton, Special Representative, State Board of Public Charities, Harrisburg.
C. L. Boyer, Director, County Home, Harrisburg.
John Yates, Secretary Associated Aid Societies, Harrisburg.

Delaware County.

Emma Brinton Maule, Children's Aid Society, P. O. Parkesburg.
Hon. Isaac Johnson, President Judge, Media.

Erie County.

W. S. Kimball, Director, Erie.
E. E. Jefford, Director, Erie.
Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie.
J. A. Henry, Superintendent, County Home, Erie.

Fayette County.

George M. Strickler, President, Fayette County Poor Board.
James J. Barnhart, Director, Fayette County Poor Board.

Franklin County.

C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro.
Jacob Mayer, Director, Waynesboro.
M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg.
P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg.
Mrs. P. H. Hollar, Matron, Chambersburg.
J. L. Black, Treasurer, Chambersburg.
Mrs. M. R. Brown, Chambersburg.
Mrs. Jacob Mayer, Waynesboro.

Huntingdon County.

J. R. Edwards, Director, Huntingdon.
J. Harry Myers, Director, Shirleysburg.

Indiana County.

E. M. Ansley, Indiana.
Mrs. S. Willard, Indiana.

Lackawanna County.

Thomas Grier, Director, Dickson.
James W. Smith, Director, Peckville.
John R. O'Brien, Director, Olyphant.
H. L. MacAskie, Olyphant.
Frank Jones, Director, Carbondale.
Morton Morrison, Director, Carbondale.
Fred Shuman, Director, Carbondale.
J. J. Emett, Director, Carbondale.
Isaac Rodger, Director, Carbondale.
Willard Matthews, Director, Scranton.
W. A. Paine, M. D., Director, Scranton.
F. S. Dickert, Director, Scranton.
Fred Fuller, Director, Scranton.

Lancaster County.

F. B. Bausman, Director, Lancaster.
Mrs. F. B. Bausman, Lanaster.
M. D. Whittaker, Director, Narvon.
Mrs. M. D. Whitaker, Narvon.
A. S. Brubaker, Director, Manheim.
Barton Worst, Director, Salisbury.
S. H. Boyd, Director, Columbia.
M. K. Christ, Director, Millersville.
A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster.
Mrs. A. G. Seyfert, Lancaster.
Miss Cora A. Robinson, Children's Aid Society, Lancaster.

Lehigh County.

Mrs. John H. Raker, Matron, Good Shepherd Home, Allentown.
Mr. John H. Raker, Superintendent, Good Shepherd Home, Allentown.

Luzerne County.

John J. Kenney, Parsons.
D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, County Home, Retreat.
Maurice Gaertner, President, Wilkes-Barre.
James L. Reilly, Secretary, Wilkes-Barree.
Charles W. Laycock, Director, Kingston.
John Barrett, Director, Glen Lyon.
John B. Clark, Director, Luzerne.
George K. Brown, Director, Wilkes-Barre.
S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth.
Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent, Insane Hospital, Retreat.
George M. Wall Director, Plains.

Mrs. D. A. Mackin, Matron, County Home, Retreat.
Mrs. James L. Reilly, Ashley.
Mrs. John B. Clark, Luzerne.
Miss Marian Clark, Luzerne.
Miss Lucy Clark, Luzerne.
Mrs. Kate Boland, Forty Fort.
C. W. Smiles, Director, Pittston Poor District, Pittston.
S. E. Oberrender, Director, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Freeland.
T. A. Harris, Secretary, Hazleton.
J. M. Stauffer, Director, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Hazleton.
Mrs. J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton.
C. F. Johnson, Superintendent, Luzerne County Children's Home, Kis Lyn.

Lycoming County.

J. S. Leinbach, Director, Williamsport.
Elmer E. Ohl, Steward, Williamsport.

Mercer County.

T. C. White, Superintendent County Home, Mercer.

Montgomery County.

Jacob M. Ehst, Director, Gilbertsville.
A. A. Shoemaker, Director, Elroy.
Joel D. Brown, M. D., Steward, Royersford, R. F. D.

Northampton County.

Morris J. King, Director, Bethlehem.
Quintus Wagner, Director, Helertown.
Peter J. Boehm, Steward, Nazareth.

Northumberland County.

John A. Muir, Secretary, Shamokin Poor District, Shamokin.

Philadelphia County.

Charles S. Snyder, Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor Board, Phila.
Mrs. Mary Frances, Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor Board, Phila.
Mrs. Susan Stanwood, Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor Board, Phila.
William J. McGarry, Assistant General Agent, State Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia.
Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Philadelphia Almshouse, Philadelphia.
Daniel W. Seltzer, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia.
Miss Mary Garrett, Phila.
Frank Woodbury, M. D., Secretary, Committee on Lunacy, of State Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia.
Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Hon. Louis Wolfe, Member Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia.
H. A. Markley, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxoborough, Philadelphia.

Bushrod W. Hagy, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxoborough.

William W. Umsted, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough.

Harry S. McDevitt, Esq., State Economy & Efficiency Commission, Philadelphia.

Alexander Johnson, Field Secretary National Committee on Provision for Feeble Minded, 501 Empire Bldg., Phila.

Somerset County.

L. C. Colborn, Secretary, Association of Directors of the Poor, Somerset.

J. W. Peck, Director, County Home & Hospital, Meyersdale.

P. G. Cober, Secretary & Attorney, Somerset.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Dr. B. A. Black, Asst. Superintendent, State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, Polk.

Warren County.

E. E. Thompson, Director, Warren.

S. A. Cramer, Director, Warren.

Addison White, Clerk, Warren.

Hon. Edward Lindsey, Esq., Member Legislature, Warren.

Mrs. Edward Lindsey, Children's Aid Society, Warren.

Washington County.

H. D. Browneller, President, Washington.

R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown.

R. C. Buchanan, Director, Washington.

Westmoreland County.

I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe.

Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Latrobe.

Dr. R. D. Wolff, Greensburg.

York County.

E. O. Schlosser, Director, York, R. F. D., No. 1.

E. H. Zartman, Director, Spring Grove.

New York State.

Dr. Robert W. Hill, State Board of Charties, Albany.

John E. Roth, Buffalo.

Wisconsin.

Miss Katherine R. Williams, Member State Board of Control, Milwaukee, Wis.

Copy of Charter Granted October 19,1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, B. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, acording to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime ,the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically, and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the state as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Andrew S. Miller	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Browneller	W. Braunsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster,
Millard Matthews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. G. Buchanan	Washington	Washington
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset, Pa.
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie, Pa.	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker	Narvon, Pa	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamsport	Lycoming
J. M. Mc. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
L. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Mildred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Anna L. Bohan Barrett.	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lizard	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Buttert	Buttert
Belle C. Chalfant	Pittsburg, Pa.	Allegheny Co.
T. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Keney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Williard	Indiana	Indiana
E. M. Ansley	Indiana	Indiana
Oliver P. Bohler	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Albert P. Roderus	Rankin, Pa.	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron	Lincoln University	Chester
John L. Smith	Chester Springs	Chester
L. C. Colborn	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel	Somerset	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-presidents—Bromley, Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co.; Mrs. Reed Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Sny-

der, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadephia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the Officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y & Treas., Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistant Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHTH:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character. its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almhouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the state, or by appropriation made by the state, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this eighth day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	((SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ansley,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	F. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
T. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
Willard Matthews,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)

John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Williard,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	L. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whittaker,	(SEAL)
Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)
Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs says that the above advertisment has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset, as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22d and 29th of October and 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No. , December Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by—

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, D. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder and E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," The Character and object of which is for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of No. December Term, 1914

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be

lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the term herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL.)

Recorder of Deeds.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in alsmhouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, S. J. Wainwright and Dr. Luther Bakewell, then secretary of the State Board of Public Charties. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be held in Altoona, on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876,—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburg	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883
10	Greensburg	1884

No.	Place	Date
11	Philadelphia	1885
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915

THE

NEXT CONVENTION

Will be held at

ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1916.

Every Poor Board in the State should be respresented at this meeting. Officials of public charitable and correctional institutions are especially urged to attend.

Please help to correct and enlarge the mailing list by sending to the Secretary, 419 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the names and post offices of all Directors of the Poor and other public officials in your County who ought to recieve the program of the next meeting.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 16, 17 and 18, 1916

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-SECOND CONVENTION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT

ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 16, 17, and 18, 1916

THE LEADER PRESS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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ORGANIZATION.

For 1917

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Oliver P. Bohler 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance Pittsburgh
Dr. H. J. Sommer Hollidaysburg
S. W. Davenport Wilkes-Barre
I. N. Dixon Latrobe
Pringle Borthwick Germantown
Andrew S. Miller Pittsburgh
Mrs. Susan Williard Indiana
Frank J. Dickert Scranton
Charles S. Snyder Philadelphia

Secretary

Edwin D. Solenberger 419 S. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia

Treasurer.

W. G. Theurer 1111 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh

Assistant Secretaries.

Miss Belle Chalfant 43 Fernando St., Pittsburgh
James L. Reilly 20 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre

Honorary Secretaries.

L. C. Colborn, Esq. Somerset
Hon. Fred Fuller, Esq. Scranton

COMMITTEES

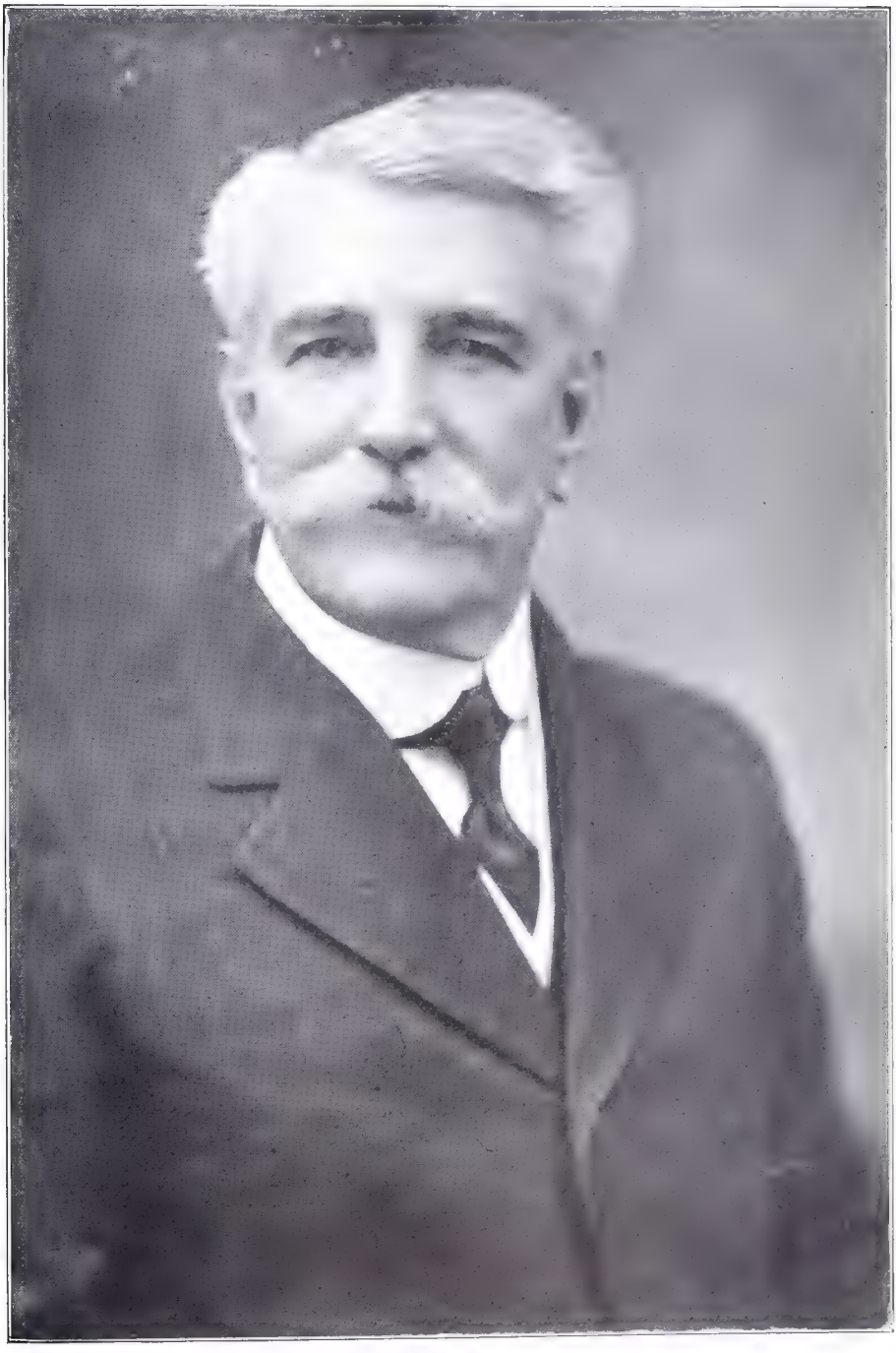
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Albert P. Roderus Pittsburgh

Program Committee.

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Mr. W. G. Theurer Pittsbugh, Allegheny County
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Mr. J. M. Marshall Indiana, Indiana County
Miss Georgia Dunn Greensburg, Westmoreland County
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud Kennett Square, Chester County
Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger Philadelphia

(For list of 1916 members of Auditing Committee, Committee on Officers, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Place of Meeting, see page 40.



OLIVER P. BOHLER,

Bureau of Charities, Department of Public Health and Charities, Philadelphia; President, Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 16th to 18th, 1916

The Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charties and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania convened in Jaffa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Altoona, Pa., on Monday evening, October 16, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock, when a half hour was spent in greeting the members and citizens of Altoona, while a very pleasing pipe organ recital was given by Professor J. Duganne of Altoona, Pa., after which the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. H. J. Sommer, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Marion Justus Kline, of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona, conducted the devotional services and offered prayer as follows:

"Our all-loving and all-wise Father God, we come into Thy presence this evening hour to invoke Thy guidance and Thy blessing upon us as we are gathered together in the opening session of this Convention. We feel that Thou art not only our God, but that Thou art likewise our Father, and that Thou art interested and concerned in all our good deeds and in all our good works.

We thank Thee that Thou hast regard unto all Thy children, and that Thy Father-heart of love goes out especially unto those who art the needier ones, and so we come and ask that Thou wilt meet with us, that Thou wilt guide all of our deliberations, in our thinking and in our planning and in our doing in behalf of those less fortunate ones of our human family. Enable us to realize that the great task of uplift and of betterment, that the great task of correction of evil, is a divine task, and that as we make every effort in the way of correction not for punishment but for betterment, not for restriction but for enlargement of the realization of the obligation to society, as we seek to make effective every means and effort to enable men and women who are less fortunate in life to have a new and a fresh start, so may we come to know that our work and our service is pleasing in Thy sight.

We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon this gathering, especially do we ask for Thy guidance for the President and those who are associated with him in the management of the affairs of this organization, and wilt Thou give larger vision and nobler consecration and deeper personal devotion to every man and every woman who is charged with the responsibilities connected with this meeting and momentous work. May those who shall give instruction during the sessions of this Convention be divinely inspired, that their thought may result in a larger and fuller and wider appreciation of all these grave and momentous problems.

We pray Thy blessing upon our country, and upon our commonwealth, upon the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of our municipality, upon all who rule and reign over us. Enable them to recognize that their stewardship is of God, and grant that they may likewise recognize the large and important place in a democracy in these in-

stitutions for the protection of the weak, for the helping of the infirm, for the care of the aged and the helpless and the sick, physically or mentally.

Our Father, help us to feel that our lives accomplish their highest and greatest good when we serve our fellow-men, that the life that goes out in helpful influences unto others, is the life that best serves Thee.

We ask Thee that Thou wilt hear us in these our prayers, that Thou wilt remember us in the continuance of these sessions, and that glory may be had unto Thyself and good unto our brother man.

We ask it in the name of our Elder Brother. Amen."

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will now have an address from our friend, The Honorable Thomas J. Baldridge, "The Address of Welcome From Blair County." I have the pleasure of introducing to you, Judge Baldridge.

BY HON. THOMAS J. BALDRIDGE, PRESIDENT JUDGE BLAIR COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I think one of the most agreeable sensations that we can have is extending a heartfelt welcome, to give a greeting to friends, to those who are interested in the same things that we are interested in, to those who are doing a work which receives our admiration and support.

With that thought in mind, I find that I have this evening a very agreeable duty in extending a cordial welcome to you all.

We are glad to greet you by reason of your own individual attraction. We may have the advantage of social conduct with you, or we may have the opportunity of intercourse with you.

And then we are glad to welcome you for what you stand for in your representative capacity, because in you we recognize the spirit which has been fostering wise legislation, which has been formulating wise plans for the relief of the unfortunate, which have been devising ways of advancing the comforts to those who have to be looked after by others. That is a great work. That is a work to which every one of us ought to in every way that he possibly can, lend his support and his hearty encouragement. And by reason of the fact that you are here in that representative capacity in particular, we say that you are thrice welcome in our midst.

You will find, I think that our doors hang on hospitable hinges, and wherever you go, you will find a warm welcome.

We are proud of our little County of Blair. We have within its confines, we think, scenery that is more beautiful, greater, grander, than that of the far famed Berkshires or the White Mountains. We are proud of our institutions. We are proud of having Doctor Sommer in our midst at the head of one of our splendid institutions. (Applause.) We think we have the best County and the best State roads in the State, and I do not want to be boastful or vainly glorious, but I think we have a number of other things that I could call to your attention in this immediate neighborhood that equal or surpass anything that we have in this great Commonwealth. Right here in this city of Altoona, we have the greatest railroad shops in the world, we have a high class —a higher class, of intelligent workmen, I think, than you will find almost anywhere, taking them as an average. We are a people of industry, and peaceloving, and we are glad indeed to welcome you in our midst, to show you what we have and to give you our support in what you are doing.

Sometime ago I happened to be down in the State of Kentucky, and in the afternoon I attended the horse races. I acknowledge my fondness for horses. During the afternoon, I had the extreme pleasure of meeting a very genial typical Kentuckian. After spending some time with him, and when we were about to part, he turned to me, and with great dignity said: 'Sir: I am very glad, Sir, to see you in Kentucky, Sir, and if you find, Sir, that at any time you are in need, Sir, of any financial assistance or religious consolation, just look me up.'

Now, sir, I assure you, my friends, that if there is anything whatever that you need or that you want during your stay in our midst, I trust that you will look some of us up, and we will try to see that all your wants are satisfied. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: The next on the programme is "Welcome to the City of Altoona," by The Mayor. Unfortunately, the Mayor was called away unexpectedly, and he delegated the work to Mr. Thomas C. Hare, the City Solicitor, who was unexpectedly taken sick this afternoon. Therefore, we will have to omit the welcome to the City of Altoona. I am sure you will all feel Altoona will do all it can for you. Everything is wide open to everybody.

The next on the programme, then, will be "Response to Address of Welcome," by a Director of the Poor of Allegheny County, one of our Ex-Presidents, Mr. Andrew S. Miller, of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Miller:

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Pittsburgh.

Mr. President, Judge Baldridge, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Shakespeare enumerates three classes of honor men. He says:

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them." The speaker considers himself in the third honor class, to-wit, one who has had greatness thrust upon him, for it is an honor to voice the sentiments of such a splendid organization as this.

A year ago, when the program committee was appointed, I asked its chairman to please not put me on the list of speakers for this Convention. I told him I wanted to sit back in the audience and listen to the words of wisdom which would fall from the lips of the instructive speakers on this occasion, and I rested in fancied security, supposing I was immune, until I received a telegram a few days ago from my friend, Secretary Solenberger, stating "We have put you on the program to respond to the address of welcome. You must come." Who was I that I should not obey the command.

And so I am here in fear and trembling because of my inability to fittingly reply to the eloquent words of invitation of Judge Baldridge extending to this Convention the hospitality of the splendid City; and my hope is, that no one present will say of me what the old gentleman said of the minister when he asked him what he thought of his sermon, and said:

"You see, parson, I hav'nt a fair chance at them sermons o'yourn. I'm an old man now 'n' have to set putty well back by the stove, an' there's old Miss Smith 'n' the Widow Taff 'n' all the rest of 'em settin in front o' me with their mouths wide open swallerin' down the best o' the sermon 'n' what gits back to me is putty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

We have gathered here tonight, coming from the various Counties of this great Commonwealth, over the hills, up the winding valleys, and through the lovely passes of your beautiful mountains. We have seen these everlasting hills today in their Autumnal glory, touched by the frost, changed from rolling billows of living green, putting on their robes of crimson and russet and gold. We have felt the tang and the perfume of falling leaves, and autumn foliage, and mossy banks in the air and the fragrance rose to the sky as incense from altars of woodland sanctuaries.

I am sure the citizens of Altoona with these beautiful mountains round about them, holding in their embrace the twin lakes with their far flung silver thread of a stream flowing far down the valley, would voice the sentiment of the Irishman far from home longing for the Wicklow Mountains of his native land, with the change of but one word of that lament:

"Sweet Alleghenies, the sunlight sleeping
On your green banks, is a picture rare.
You crowd around me like young girls peeping,
And puzzling me to say which is most fair.
As though you'd see your own sweet faces,
Reflected in a smooth and silver sea;
Oh, me blessin' on those lovely places.
For no one knows how dear they are to me."

I might say in parenthesis, that as Dr. Sommer will cease to preside over the deliberations of this Convention at the close of its present session, it will adjourn to meet no more "in the good old Sommer's time." It would be out of place for me to undertake here to discuss the objects of this Association, because able speakers will present to you its various phases. In a word the object of this Association is to care for the dependent poor, the helpless aged, the friendless, the insane, the unfortunate children, and the worthy who have fallen in the battle of life and lie stranded and helpless along its shores.

The proper care of the poor is a perplexing and a very old problem. It dates back to the dawn of primeval history. We are here as a body of men and women with disinterested and unselfish motives, to compare methods of work, and learn all we can from others as how to best accomplish the duties devolving upon us. This Convention does not come to your city as a great financial organization to deliberate upon the best methods of operating gigantic industrial enterprises; it does not manufacture iron and steel, nor build ships, or railroads, or State highways. It does not make thunderbolts of war and send them flaming through the air to leave in their wake a trail of blood, and agony, and death; of smoking village and desolated homes, of cries of widows and moans of starving children. But instead, our mission is among the lowly, to bind up the broken hearted, to promote the uplifting and betterment of our fellow men, rescue the misfortunate children from ill-starred environment and give them a chance to make good in the battle of life.

I could not speak of the great work being done along altruistic lines, without adverting with pride to splendid example of our beloved Commonwealth in her enerous appropriations to the charities of the State. The appropriations of the last Legislature were in round numbers for the years 1915, and 1916, Sixteen Million Dollars for charities, as against Nineteen Million for schools and Eight millions for roads.

The Russell Sage Foundation's report, issued a short time ago. praises the State of Pennsylvania for its Public Welfare work. It states that

"Pennsylvania is far in advance of any other State in the Union in the magnitude and generosity of investments for dependents, delinquents, and children."

The great Creator will surely bless and protect the State which guards His weak and helpless children.

But friends let us beware in boasting of our State, and National greatness and power. We boast of the unexampled prosperity of this fair land of ours today. Allow me to say that the danger is not from without; not from submarines or battle ships or foreign armies, so much as from within ourselves. It is in the bigness of this nation that the danger lies. In her extravagant living, her lust for pleasure, in neglecting the poor and forgetting the Creator of all good. This Nation is intoxicated with a feverish and transient prosperity born of accident.

When we reflect on these things, we may well pause and consider the lines of Kipling, "Lord of Hosts be with us yet, lest we forget; Lest we forget."

Year by year, friends, problems of the poor become more insistent, and we cannot escape this responsibility.

What means our boasted dignity and greatness if over the banquet music rises the cry of suffering children; if high above the noise of a million whirring spindles is heard the voice of the widow and the fatherless in distress; if louder than the roar of the Cyclopean engines of your mighty mills comes the wail of men and women crying for help? These are some of the problems this Association is endeavoring to help solve.

In conclusion, Judge Baldrige, as the spokesman for this Convention, I thank you again for your warm hearted welcome in behalf of the residents of this beautiful City, and when you offer us the "freedom of this City" we take that to mean that we are privileged from arrest: That we can go where we please, do what w please, at when we please, and pay for what we please, and that no matter how we may act, we will not be locked up in the City calaboos by the Mayor, or sentenced for an indefinite period by your honor, to Blair County "Works." (Applause)

BY THE PRESIDENT: Sometime ago my youngest boy asked his mother what kind of an association this is of which his father is President. "Well," she told him, "an association to look after the poor and so on", and he replied, "It's an association for the correction of charities, isn't it?" When I heard about this, it made me stop and think. I believe this is an association for the correction of charities, charities and corrections, of course, for the correction of any mistakes that we may make. I thought that was pretty appropos of the young man.

Now, we have with us tonight, a gentleman who comes to us from the National Conference of Charities and Correction. We are very glad to have him here and we would like to hear from him. It is a conference taking in over four thousand members from all over the United States. I will call on Mr. William T. Cross, General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

William T. Cross, General Secretary, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Chicago.

I bring you greetings from the National Conference of Charities and Correction which is to hold its forty-fourth annual meeting at Pittsburgh' June 6-13, 1917. I recognize this Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania as one of the oldest organizations of public officials en-

gaged in charitable work in the United States. You have been in existence for forty-two years. You, like the National Conference of Charities and Correction, were organized for the purpose of studying the problems of official administration and for the benefits of mutual association. These bodies came into being in the early days when our vision of the future of social work in America was remarkably clear. The Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania has continued as exclusively a body of public officials. The National Conference has, with the broadening of social work, expanded in organization and membership so that now it is the chief gathering of those engaged in social service in the country, both public and private.

I can imagine the "average citizen" meeting one of the delegates to your convention coming here today and asking some rather disturbing questions. First, he might say, what is the use of holding meetings of those engaged in administration of the poor laws? Are not the problems of social welfare of the day being solved by the use of more general and modern methods than poor laws represent? Is not the chilly, unattractive regime of the old poor law officer approaching an end? Your delegate might well have answered that on the contrary at many points of the United States there seems to be a reversion to the principle of public support in charitable undertakings. He might have said, further, that this being granted, we cannot proceed a single step with the public administration of charitable work without reference to the poor law. When we get down to practical facts we can no more disregard the poor law in the field of official social service than we can in our legislation disregard the Constitution of the United States. The poor law is a definite part of the modern machinery of human betterment. Criticize it as we may,—and certainly it needs simplification and modernization in many of the older commonwealths,—always we must start with its principles.

Your delegate might have been asked again, what is the value of a convention of administrative officers, If we consider the example of voluntary charities, there is good reason to question the value of efforts of public officials. Representatives of private agencies have been coming together for years. They have formed themselves into many well classified groups, and they have been adopting standards which are improved upon from year to year, and which are the basis of their professional training. On the other hand, those engaged in public work have difficulty in holding successful meetings and in building up a professional type of work. In many states they have to devote too much of their time to holding their jobs, though of course this is not an unknown consideration among officials of private charities. The tenure of office of our public officials is too brief. Nevertheless, I think that the very existance through forty-two years of this Pennsylvania association is sufficient answer to the critic.

Finally, the "average citizen" might well have asked whether these particular public institutions, the almshouses and the outdoor relief offices, were of sufficient importance in the state for their superintendents to meet. I should imagine that to the ordinary person representatives of poorhouses would be the last ones that would be expected to profit by coming together. Your delegate might well have replied by quoting Amos G. Warner's dictum that the almshouse was the fundamental institution in America poor relief. Warner might well have added to the classification our systems of public outdoor relief. These are the "courts of first instance" of relief work everywhere in the country. They are the great vestiblues of treatment of poverty through which the bulk of cases enter. That would be reason enough to give, but you might add

that public officers are beginning now to adopt the principle of making every article of relief and every dollar spent for service a definite part of a program of bringing the poor person back to a condition of self-support. If meetings of this sort were all held on that basis there would be no more dignified and useful association of social workers in the country than the body of directors of the poor.

I am convinced of the great future of organizations of officials engaged in social work. I am at the same time seriously concerned with the handicaps that I have suggested. You are yourselves well acquainted with the obstacles in the way or progressive public administration.

Your great opportunity in this period of the history of Pennsylvania is surely the meeting of the National Conference of Charties and Correction at Pittsburgh next June. While this great organization, with an annual attendance of about three thousand, is necessarily very complex and branches out over the entire expanse of social service, we neverless have a large group of public officials in attendance, and two or three of the nine sections especially devoted to their interests. I have observd your exhibit on feeble-mindedness. Our division on that subject this year is under the chairmanship of a Pennsylvanian, easily one of the first group of alienists in the country, Dr. Owen Copp. You will be interested to learn, too, of the section on children, which is under the chairmanship of the head of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Mr. W. S. Reynolds. You should put these and other chairmen in touch with your local needs and help them to develop their programs.

I believe you would be most interested in learning of the plans of the committee on public charities, of which Mr. A. L. Bowen, secretary of the Illinois State Charities Commission, is chairman. Mr. Bowen's plans are as yet incomplete. He expects, however, to give considerable attention to questions such as the problem of proper publicity regarding public institutions, the question of helpful—and not harmful—politics in connection with public charitable and correctional work, and the discussion of a number of questions of everyday importance in the administration of institutions. His committee has announced a competition on the subject of plans and methods of administration of almshouses. This will be conducted by a special committee of judges, and certainly this organization in Pennsylvania ought to foster the movement in every way.

Your Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania is arranging for an extensive exhibit of the institutions of the state. An honored member of that board, Mr. Gill, who is with you this evening, will be in charge of the exhibit. The local committee of the National Conference at Pittsburgh, under the chairmanship of Judge Way, is very anxious to have your co-operation. You should look upon it as a Pennsylvania affair. I would advise that you take some specific action so as to lend your organization in a practical way to the work of this meeting.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Before we go on with the programme, ladies and gentlemen, we have with us tonight one of the charter members of the association, and it is his birthday, and we cannot leave the occasion go by without calling on this gentleman. He is eighty-five years old today. He became a Director of the Poor sixty-three years ago, and he has been three times President of this association. I will call on Mr. Charles S. Snyder, a Director of the Poor for the Oxford and Lower Dublin District of Philadelphia:

BY MR. SNYDER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am one of the oldest members of this Association, and I didn't think I would be called on tonight to say a single word, but there are many things that I don't suppose you Directors know as to just how this Association was formed.

Many years ago, every township in the State of Pennsylvania was a poor district, but this made such a lot of trouble and caused such a great deal of complaint throughout the different districts, that the Directors of the different districts, got together and formed this association, so that they could get together and get an act passed that would do away with all the different townships in the poor districts. This association had the Legislature pass a law modifying the township system and making the County Commissioners of the districts, or the different counties, poor directors, to take charge of the poor. This is now largely through the State excepting in the County which I represent, Philadelphia in which there are six distinct poor districts. It is one of the few counties in the State that has the township system.

Oxford and Lower Dublin are two townships in Philadelphia, and they constitute a poor district. They collect their own taxes, and support their own poor.

Roxborough is another. They have a farm and they support their own poor.

Then comes Bristol township, and that is the third district. They have no poor house, no place to keep the poor, but they board out the people.

Then we come to Germantown, which has a poor house and they have a farm, and they have a large district to go over, and that is the fourth district. They collect their own taxes and support their own poor.

Then we come to Frankford and they do the same. They have a farm and a house where they support the poor, and they collect their own taxes.

Then comes Blockley Almshouse, which is the sixth district, and they take in the whole city of Philadelphia.

Now, in the time when the townships were poor districts, they caused so much trouble that this Association took it up and had many of the different townships done away with and made the County a poor district.

I have been for sixty-three years connected with our institution over in Oxford and Lower Doublin and we still have the township system, but I think the time will soon come when all the State will be under the county system.

I haven't much to say now tonight. I didn't come here to speak at all to you people, but I have been connected with this association from its very start and I have been here forty-one out of forty-two years, a member of this association, and attended the meetings. I have been interested in this work and have carried it on from year to year and I am now a Director there yet, but I don't think that I will be much longer, but I came here tonight to see you people and put my influence with you. I have interested myself all my life in this work and I am continuing to do it, but I didn't intend to say much. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for calling me up tonight,—I thank you kindly. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the address of the evening, "Legal Residence—What Constitutes Legal Residence and How It Can Be Acquired by Husband, Wife or Children." This is a most important subject, it is one that is puzzling to most of us very often, and we are fortunate to have a man address us who is familiar with the subject. I have the pleasure to introduce to you, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It seems I have been forced into a most undeserved position of prominence which I little anticipated when I so lightheartedly agreed some weeks ago to deliver this talk before you. In fact, there was some false pretense about the thing. I understood when the gentleman of the State Board of Charities called on me that the Attorney General had sent him over to me with the request that I accept the invitation. You know what a request from a superior, or, as they say, from the "King," means —although I ought not say that because I know of no more considerate, and more democratic man than the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. However, I learned afterward that Mr. Brown had simply suggested that the gentleman see me about it. Usually the one upon whom the false pretense is practiced is in some way cheated or defrauded, but I am afraid that in this instance the tables may be turned. You will know better when I am through.

In the preliminary arrangements I was scheduled to speak on Tuesday morning, which would have given me an opportunity to get the atmosphere of this thing, much needed, I assure you, as I was entering fields more or less unknown to me, however interesting. Instead, I find myself, a headliner, so to speak, on the very opening program following the distinguished officials who have so ably welcomed you and answered, and stranger still I come before your worthy President with his annual address—a most extraordinary situation. I am overwhelmed but I shall proceed nevertheless.

As I said a few moments ago, I accepted the invitation light-heartedly. That is true. It was a fine, warm, balmy day, with pleasant breezes blowing. One could do nothing else but accept on such a day. Nature herself just forced one to be pleasant. I little dreamed that those pleasant little breezes would blow up into a gale, that I would be cast out upon a sea of cross-currents, turbulent waters rushing, gushing, hither, thither, everywhere, and be eventually caught in a vertiable maelstorm. Such was my experience when I ventured on a consideration of the subject-matter. I was strongly reminded of Poe's gripping story of the "Descent into the Maelstrom." Fortunately, however, I too survived. Now to the subject.

Like the great body of our law, referring to other matters, our poor laws had their origin in England and were brought over and became part of the common law of our State which formed the basis of our jurisprudence. These were in many respects superseded by statute law from time to time, but all our laws have as yet never been codified so that Pennsylvania is still referred to as a common law state. It is interesting, therefore, and indeed essential to inquire into the orgin and development of poor settlements in England. It will lead to a better understanding of the present law of the subject. The inquiry cannot, of course, under the circumstances, be too detailed.

Law, as you know, symbolized by the Goddess of Justice blindfolded and holding the scales so evenly, is devoid of all sentiment.

(I may add parenthetically that I suppose that is why she is blindfolded, for otherwise she would surely be moved and the scales might then tilt, which would be horrible. However, she cannot help it, if her poor arm becomes fatigued occasionally with a resultant unevening of the scales. It must be added, however, that this occurs very, very seldom, and the scales quickly right themselves.)

So, being devoid of all sentiment, it was not the law of man that originally concerned itself with the poor, but rather the law of God through those who were seeking in their way to administer it.

Poor Settlements in England.

Aside from private benevolences and the charity of well disposed persons, the monasteries were the principal resource of the poor in England until the reign of Henry VIII. Alms were distributed daily at the gates of these religious houses. There was no law about it. It was but the execution of the injunction given to the world through the Prophets of Israel to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

By the way, this had, and has now, particular reference to "thy poor neighbor." It was in his interest I am sure, that the injunction was given.

These religious folk, however, unwittingly produced a very undesirable state of affairs. Of course they asked no questions. True, when a man asks for bread, one **should** ask no questions; but when the requests are frequent and chronic, it is rather encouraging indolence and vagary to give too readily. So, with the total dissolution of the monastery, it was found necessary to have regulation of this important matter.

Royal poor hospitals were founded, but these soon proved inadequate to provide for the vast number of dependents which the old system had created. There were other experiments, but all seemed to prove fruitless.

Eventually, at the beginning of the 17th Century ,in the year 1601 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a statute was passed providing for the appointment of **Overseers of the Poor** in every parish, thus recognizing for the first time that the problem could be best handled locally. The Overseers were authorized to levy taxes upon the inhabitants of the parish.

The interesting feature of this first substantial statute on the subject, so far as the question of legal residence is concerned, is, that to encourage industry the laborious poor were at liberty to seek employment wherever it was to be had. None were obliged to reside in the places of their settlement, but such as were unable or unwilling to work, in which case their settlement was where they were born or had made their abode for three years, and, mark the extraordinary provision—and I here give the exact words—"in case of vagabonds" for one year only.

So it seems that in those days the vagabond had the advantage over the industrious man in gaining a settlement in a district. I did not take time to ascertain the reason for this peculiar provision.

By subsequent legislation in 1673 in the reign of Charles II, legal settlement was declared to be gained by birth, inhabitancy, apprenticeship or service, **for forty days,** instead of three years as theretofore, or settlement in a tenement of the annual rental of ten pounds. This short term residence requirement eventually produced frauds, and an infinity of law suits between contending parishes, a condition which continued but little diminished to this day.

It became necessary a few years later in 1686, in an endeavor to counteract the baneful effects of this short term residence requirement, to provide for a notice in writing to be delivered to the parish officers of an intention to reside in the district before a settlement could be gained by such residence, and so the poor laws—poor laws indeed at times—fluctuated.

This brings us down to the time when Pennsylvania had become a province of England with a General Assembly, and other characteristics of a provincial government.

Poor Settlements in Provincial Pennsylvania.

At the time the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania first took cognizance of the subject, it seems by the common law of England, a settlement in a parish could be acquired in the following ways:

(1) **By birth.**

In the case of legitimate children, the place of birth was only prima facie the place of settlement, but in the cast of a bastard child, the place in which it was born was conclusively its place of settlement.

(2) **By parentage.**

All legitimate children were settled in the parish where their parents were settled until they secured a new settlement for themselves.

(3) **By marriage.**

A woman who married a man who was settled in another parish, changed her own settlement, as the law did not permit the separation of a husband and wife. If the husband had no settlement, hers was suspended during life. This doctrine was, later, overthrown, as to the suspension of her settlement concerning which, more will be said later under settlements of married women.

(4) **By forty days residence and notice.**

If a stranger came into a parish and delivered notice in writing, of his place of abode and the number of his family, to one of the overseers (which notice had to be read in church) and resided there unmolested for forty days after such notice, he obtained, thereby, a legal settlement. Certain acts were equivalent to notice, viz:

(5) Renting for a year a tenement of the yearly value of 10£ and residing forty days in the parish, gained a settlement without notice.

(6) Being charged to, and paying the public taxes and levies of the parish, (excepting those which scavenger, highways and duties on houses and windows,) for this was equivalent to notice, and gained a settlement if coupled with a resident for forty days.

(7) Executing, when legally appointed, any public parochial office for a whole year in the parish, gained a settlement without notice, if coupled with a residence for forty days.

(8) By hiring for a year, when unmarried and childless and serving a year in the same service, gave the person so hired a settlement without notice in that place wherein he served the last forty days.

(9) Being bound as an apprentice, gave such apprentice a settlement without notice in that place where he served the last forty days of his apprenticeship.

These last two modes were meant to encourage applications to industry and going out to reputable service.

(10) Having an estate of one's own and residing thereon ten days, however, small the value was in case it was acquired by act of law or of a third person as by the gift, devise, was a sufficient settlement. If, however, a man acquired the land by his own act, as by purchase in consideration of money paid, then unless the consideration was advanced bona fide, it did not constitute a settlement for a longer time than the person inhabited thereon. Such purchaser could not be removed from his own property but on the other hand he could not by any trifling or fraudulent purpose of his own acquire a permanent and lasting settlement.

All persons, who were not so setttled might be removed to their own parishes on complaint of the overseers, by two Justices of the Peace, if they adjudged them likely to become chargeable to the parish into which they had intruded, unless they were in a way getting a legal settlement as by leasing a house of 10 £ per annum or living in an annaul service. In all cases, if the parish to which they belong granted them a "certificate" acknowledging them to be their parishioners, they could not be removed because likely to become chargeable, but only when they became actually chargeable. No such certified person could gain a settlement by any of the above mentioned means unless by renting a tenement of 10 £ per annum or by serving an annual office in the parish being legally placed therein. Neither could an apprentice or servant to such certified person gain a settlement by such service.

Such were the modes of gaining a legal settlement in a parish under the common law.

The attention of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania was first directed to the care of the poor, by an act passed in 1700 but repealed five years later by a statute passed January 12, 1705, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor." This act of 1705 provided for the selection of overseers of the poor in the several townships of the counties of the province and conferred certain powers relative to the imposition and collection of poor taxes. Neither the act of 1700 nor the statute of 1705 contained any provision concerning the manner in which poor settlements might be secured. It was probably considered that the elaborate system, which had grown up under the acts of Elizabeth and Charles above referred to, was sufficient on that phase of the subject.

It was soon discovered, however, that the poor laws of England, which constituted the parish as the unit for legal settlement, was not applicable to the system created by the Act of 1705. At any rate, on May 31, 1718, an act was passed entitled "an act for supplying some defects in the law for the relief of the poor" which act called attention to the fact, that the statute of 1705 provided that overseers of the poor for the respective townships should make rates for the relief of the poor, dependent, and impotent, inhabiting within said township but stated that it had neglected to ascertain what settlement shall render one an inhabitant relievable by the said act. The statute then enumerated the several modes of obtaining legal settlement for poor relief which modes were as follows:

(1) Unmarried persons not having children, who are lawfully hired as servants in any city, township, or district and who shall abide therein for one whole year, thereby obtained a settlement.

(2) Persons bound as apprentices by indenture and inhabiting in any city or township of the province, gained a good settlement thereby.

(3) If any person who came to inhabit in any of the townships or districts, did, for himself and on his own account execute any public annual office or charge in the said township or district during the whole

year and was charged with and paid his share towards the county taxes for the poor of township or district, he might be adjudged to have a legal settlement therein.

(4) No other person who came into any township, city, county or district within the province, could be adjudged to have gained a legal settlement unless he or they had bona fide taken a lease of a tenement or plantation of the yearly value of five pounds or, unless he or they could give sufficient security for the discharge of the said county, city, township or district, which security was to be allowed by any two magistrates or justices of the Peace. The act further provided, that any person who had not gained a legal residence in the manner aforesaid and who was likely to become a charge, might be removed to the proper township, city, or district which district was bound to receive them under penalty of five pounds.

It is interesting to note, that in order that the money raised should be applied only for the relief of such as were impotent and not misapplied and consumed by the idle, sturdy and disorderly beggars, it was provided that every person who received poor relief and every member of his family under the same roof (save only a child who lived at home in order to attend a helpless parent,) **was compeleld to wear upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the upper garment in an open and visible manner, a large roman P,** together with the first letter of the name of the county, city, or place where such person was an inhabitant, which letters were to be cut in red and blue cloths, as the overseers of the poor should direct. If any person receiving poor aid refused or neglected to wear such badge, he could be punished by cutting off his allowance or by committing such offender to the House of Correction, there to be whipped and kept at hard labor for a period not exceeding twenty-one days.

I suppose it is not in line with modern thought to stamp the poor and unfortunate but I cannot help thinking that the provision had its virtues, and probably tended to prevent imposition on the poor districts. On March 29th, 1735, an act was passed, a substantial effect of which was to require a notice of an intention to become an inhabitant, somewhat along the lines referred to in the statute of Charles II above referred to.

By Section 3 of the act "the certificate" which was in use in England was incorporated into the Pennsylvania law and it was provided that if any person comes into Philadelphia from any township or city or any township or city from Philadelphia or into any township from another township, intending to inhabit and reside therein, and who shall at the same time deliver, to the overseers of the poor of the place where he comes to inhabit, "a certificate" from the overseers of the poor of the place from whence he, she, or they removed, acknowledging the persons mentioned therein to be an inhabitant legally settled in that place into which he comes, is obliged to receive a settlement for him and his family. It also provides that if the person named in the certifiate becomes dependent, he may be removed to the district which certified him. As before stated, the system was copied from that in use in England.

Some doubt having arisen whether under the statute law indented healthy **servants legally imported or brought into the province from Europe,** could acquire a legal settlement within the City of Philadelphia or any township although they duly served therein for a space of one year and upwards unless the master or mistress of such servant or servants themselves, gave notice of the writing to the overseers of

the poor where they came to reside, it was provided, for the purpose of removing all doubts, by the Act of August 17, 1749, that one year's service gained residence without previous notice.

This remained the system until 1771, when an act was passed on March 9, entitled an act "for the relief of the poor" which act undertook to provide a complete and comprehensive system on the subject. It was originally limited in its application to a period of five years, but was made perpetual by the Act of April 6, 1776, Chapt. 1719. This act was in some respects a consolidation of the former laws. By Section 7, it was provided that a legal settlement might be secured by the following ways, (1) Executing any public office in the city, borough, township, or place being legally placed therein, during one whole year. (2) Payment of the public taxes or levies for the poor of the city, borough, township or place for two successive years. (3) Leasing lands or tenements of 10 pounds per annum and dwelling upon the same for one year and paying the rent. (4) Being seised of a free hold estate and dwelling thereon for one year. (5) Unmarried persons without children bound as servants and abiding in the service during the year. (6) An apprentice serving his master or mistress for one whole year. It was provided that a person in any of the above cases ("shall be adjudged and deemed to gain a legal settlement in the said city, borough, township or place respectively, where such person shall so execute an office, be charged with and pay taxes, take such lease, or own any such free-hold estate and dwell thereon as aforesaid, or being hired or bound shall continue and inhabit in a place for one whole year as aforesaid."

By Section 18 of the act it was provided that indented servants might gain a legal residence, as follows:

"That every indented servant, legally and directly imported from Europe into this province, shall obtain a legal settlement in the city, borough, township or place, in which such servant shall first serve with his or her master or mistress the space of sixty days, and of afterwards such servant shall duly serve in any other place for the space of twelve months, such servant shall obtain a legal settlement in the city, borough, township or place, where such service was last performed, either with his or her first master or mistress, or on an assignment; and all mariners coming into this province, shall be legally settled in the city, borough, township, or place, in which he or she shall first settle and reside for the space of twelve months."

The residence of married women was determined in Section 19 as follows:

"That every married woman shall be deemed, during coverture, and after her husband's death, to be legally settled in the place where he was last legally settled; but if he shall have no know legal settlement, then she shall be deemed, whether he is living or dead, to be legally settled in the place where she was last legally settled before her marriage."

Sections 20 and 21 provided for the certificate which might be used by persons going into different districts and is the same system which was provided by prior legislation of the province and originally by statute of Charles. On March 31, 1812, **5 Sm. L. 391,** there was provided a system, operative only in Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the township of the Northern Liberties, a system for the regulatioon of the poor.

Section 4 provided, that no person coming from any state or territory of the United States to inhabit in said city, district, or township

not having a legal residence therein, shall be adjudged to gain a legal settlement except upon such terms and conditions on which such person would be entitled to gain a legal settlement in the state or territory from which such person shall be so removed. The obvious purpose of this provision was to enforce reciprocity and uniformity in the administration of the poor laws of the states, an effort which might well be pursued. This section also provided a penalty for persons who return to the district after being removed therefrom on account of not having a legal settlement.

The Act of April 2, 1821, entitled "An act to prevent the increase of pauperism in this Commonwealth" made any person who imported any black, colored or indented servant above the age of twenty-eight years into the Commonwealth, liable to the overseers of the poor for any expense incurred by such overseers on account of such servants.

Legislation and the decisions thereunder had made the subject more or less involved, so, as the poor laws of the state were codified in 1771, they were again brought into one comprehensive statute by the Act of June 12, 1836, P. L. 539 entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor." This act contains forty-seven sections and legislates in detail in all the phases of the subject and it is the present general law regulating the subject in this Commonwealth. The system provided by the Act of 1836 has proven so satisfactory, **as far as its provisions relating to the modes of gaining a settlement,** that no additional legislation on that phase of the subject were passed until the Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

The requirements, as to legal residence under the Acts of 1836 and 1905, will now be discussed.

Present Law Regulating Modes of Obtaining Legal Settlements.

Under the Act of 1836, Section 9, settlements may be gained in any district,

(1) By executing a public office. Clause one of the section providing,

"—by any person who shall come to inhabit the same and who shall for himself and on his own acount, execute any public office, being legally placed therein during one whole year"

This section has received little, if any judicial construction. Does this suggest the sinister inference that the holding of public office for one year has always made one immune to poverty.

(2) By payment of taxes. Clause two or the section providing as follows,

"by any such person who shall be charged and pay his proportion of any public taxes or levies for two years successively"

It seems, in order to gain a settlement under this clause the taxes must be paid by the person who wishes to gain the residence himself or by his authority.

In Butler v. Sugarloaf 6 Pa. 262 it was held, that where the collector in settlement of his duplicate, pays a tax which he would not collect, that such payment does not give to the person charged with the tax, a settlement with like effect as if he himself had paid it.

In Lewisburg v. Augusta 2 W. & S. 65 the question arose as to what evidence was necessary to prove the payment of taxes in order to permit one to gain a settlement and it was held, that the production of the duplicate and warrant with return or mark made on it, by the collector,

that the tax had been paid, with proof that such return or mark was in his hand writing, would be sufficient to prove that the tax was paid, without calling the collector himself for that purpose. Likewise in the settlement case, proof may be made of assessment of taxes by a witness, who produces before the examiner, appointed to take the testimony, the books of assessment from the proper office and in the presence of the parties states in his deposition, the items of assessment in question as therein contained, no objection being made at the time for that mode of proof. A duplicate issued to a collector containing taxes charged against a person, when returned by the collector to the treasurer marked "paid" opposite the tax, is prima facie evidence it was paid by the person charged.

Danville v. Mahoney 2 Luzerne Luzerne Legal Reg. 457.

In Shippen v. Gaines 17 Pa 38 it was held, that under the Act of 1836 as explained by the Act of 1771, that it was not necessary in order to gain a settlement to pay poor taxes, but that the payment of county taxes alone was sufficient.

To the same effect, see **Bricker County v. Phila. 5 S. & R. 417,** payment of a Federal tax, however, is not sufficient. (**Bucks County v. Briar Creek Township 10 S. & R.** nor can settlement be gained by the payment of a road tax (**Huston v. Benezette 7 Pa. C. C. 383.**) **In Lawrence Overseers v. Del. Oaerseers 148 Pa. 380,** it is said, the payment of taxes must be the act of the person charged, and while it may be made by his agents, in such case, the agency should appear either by express proof or by facts and circumstances which fairly establish its existence. It will not be considered a payment by the party when it appears, that without his authority or approval, a tax was paid by a member of a political committee, in order to entitled the party under whose name the tax was assessed to vote. To the same effect see **Center Township Overseers v. Miffln County Poor Directors 3 Pa. C. C. 555** where it was held, that one Jacob Bubb, who was a pauper, born in Snyder County near Beaver Turn, and who, it seems was "a bird of passage, without a vested habitation, and who hung up his hat wherever he came" did not obtain a residence in Center Township, because his taxes were paid by another party without any direction whatever.

Likewise **in Del. Township Overseers v. Anthony Township Overseers 15 Pa. C. C. 431** the payment of a tax by a political committee is not a sufficient payment to give the person, whose taxes are so paid, a legal settlement.

It is possible for a man to gain a settlement by a payment of the tax, although at the same time, he received relief for his wife.

In Danville and Mahoney 2 Luzerne Legal Register, one Jerry Coates, having a legal settlement in Danville, resided there with his wife and family from 1865 to 1869. In the latter year, the wife became insane and was, with his knowledge, placed in a lunatic hospital by the directors of the poor of the Danville district, where she remained at the expense of that district until 1882, when an order was obtained for her removal to Scranton. In 1875, Coates abandoned his family and his residence in Danville and went to Scranton, where he resided for seven years during five of which, in succession, he was assessed with and paid his proportion of public taxes in Scrantons district. Held, that he gained a settlement in Scranton for himself and wife, notwithstanding, the fact, that she was, during that time, receiving relief from the Danville district.

It is to be noted, that a person cannot acquire a settlement under the Act of 1836 by merely paying his proportion of the public taxes or levies for two years successively, he must also have "come to inhabit" in the district. A settlement cannot, therefore, be gained by the payment of taxes by one, who at the time the taxes are paid, is chargeable to and receiving aid as a pauper from another district. It was held, however, **in Laven v. Del. 138 Pa. 380,** that if one is lawfully charged with taxes and pays them during two years, it does not necessarily follow, that his acceptance of temporary relief, under an order for which he did not apply, prevents him from obtaining a settlement.

(3) By taking a lease of real estate or as stated in the act

"by any person who shall bona fide take a lease of any real estate of the yearly value of 10 pounds and shall dwell upon the same for one whole year and pay the rent."

Four distinct things are necessary. A pauper must (a) take a lease; (b) the premises leased must be of the yearly value of 10 pounds; (c) he must dwell thereon for one whole year; (d) and must pay the said rent.

In Beaver v. Rose 98 Pa. 636, it was held, that nothing less than a compliance with all of these requirements satisfies the statute. The question arose **in Fermanagh Township v. Fayette Township 4 Sup. Ct. 570** whether the person had to dwell in one house. In that case, one Jacob S. Page dwelt more than one year in three different houses continuously, each being of the yearly value of $10 or more and having paid more than $10 rent. All of the said houses being in Milford Township. The court held, that Page gained a settlement in Milford Township and that Milford Township was the settlement of his minor son, Stewart W. Page, the pauper. The lease need not be in writing **Huntington Township v. Salem Township 8 Luzerne Legal Reg. 234)** and in **Milton Borough v. West Chillisquaque 20 Pa. C. C. 547,** the court, held, a lease from year to year was sufficient. Rents paid for portions of this year, cannot be tacked. Thus, **in Walker Overseers v. Milford Overseers 12 Pa. C. C. 321** it was held, that where a tenant dwells on leased premises for one year by paying less than $10 rent and then dwells upon the same leased premises, under a different lessor, during ten months of the second year and pays more than $10, that the rent paid to the second lessor could not be added to the rent paid to the first lessor so as to make the necessary $10 to gain a settlement.

A lease for life is sufficient because it amounts to a free hold estate. See Brady v. Clinton 148 Pa. 311. Under the section in question, a lease may be taken by a deserted wife. As stated **in Woodward Township v. City of Lock Haven 13 Pa. C. C. 157** the only difference between the case at hand and that where a divorce ea mensa et thoro has been granted, is, that in the former case her husband's conduct has separated her from his home, while in the latter case, the law has separated her from it. The legal consequences in both cases are the same, so far as her rights to acquire property, receive and hold her earnings and to make contracts binding herself for her benefit or concern.

A widow may acquire settlement by leasing (Mifflin Township v. Elizabeth 18 Pa. 17).

> "The testimony is positive, that Sarah Edmonson rented a house and land in Mfflin Township, after the death of her husband, for one year, resided on it for that time, and paid the rent. This gave her a right of settlement there, althought at

the time of her husband's death, she was entitled to settlement in Elizabeth. This did not prevent her from acquiring a subsequent settlement by her own acts when she was sui juris, by complying with the requisites of law."

On the same principle it has been held that **a widow may gain a settlement which is communicable to her children. In Burrel Township v. Pittsburgh Guardians of the Poor 62 Pa. 472,** the father of the pauper, Weir, had at the time of his death, which occurred in the minority of the son, a legal settlement in Burrel Township. After the death of the father, the mother removed to the city of Pittsburgh and rented a house at $3.25 per month, living there with her family for thirteen consecutive months during all of which time she paid the rent, as agreed, until she died. After her death, her son, the pauper, became an imbecile and an order was made by the court for his commitment. The question arose, whether Burrel or the city of Pittsburgh was liable for the support of the pauper and the court, in deciding that the city of Pitsburgh must pay the cost, said inter alia

> "It is the headship of the family which gives to the settlement acquired by the father the same right to his unemancipated children. Why, therefore, should not this be so, of the last legal settlement of the mother, when she by death of her husband becomes the head of the family? I see not wherein charges upon the public would be increased by the application of the rule to an acquired settlement of the mother. She, if of sufficient ability, like her husband if living, is liable by the statute to maintain her children, and keep them from becoming a public charge. There is no distinction in this respect. Nor is there any difference in the process and mode by which she acquires a settlement, from that of any other person. She becomes entitled to it by a compliance with the terms of the Acts of Assembly, by leasing property of a certain yearly value, residing therein and paying the rent for one whole year, or by purchasing real property, occupying it and paying taxes thereon for the same length of time. In the same way, the husband, if living, would acquire a settlement for himself, and which would be communicable to his children. It is neither according to the natural or statutory law, that a woman is to separate from her children, or they from her, on the death of her husband; nay, more, they cannot be taken from her. What good reason can there by alleged why, when necessity, it may be, induces the widow with her family to leave the place of her husband's last settlement with a view to better her or their condition, that she shall not, on complying with the terms of the law, acquire a settlement communicable to her children? I see none, and I think there is none."

But a derivative settlement cannot be gained by one brother through another brother. Therefore, when two unmarried brothers made an arrangement by which they were to live together and pay a rental of $10 per year in service, the labor of one cannot be tacked to that of another so as to constitute such a payment of rent as to confer a settlement under the Act of 1836. **Gregg Overseers v. Miles Overseers 12 Dist. 215.**

A woman, who in good faith rents a house and pays for a years' rent in advance and continues to reside in such house for eighteen months, acquires a settlement which is not defeated by the fact that the whole rent was immediately returned by the landlord for future board, which was furnished to him. **Shrewsbury Township Poor District v. Penn Township Poor Dist. 33 Sup. Ct. 378.**

The rent need not be paid in money. Thus in **Overseers of Milton Borough v. Overseers of West Chillisquaque Township 20 Pa. C. C. 547** it was held, that rent might be paid in services providing the value of the leased premises exceeds 10 per annum.

Payment of the rent may be made by a surety in the lease (Butler v. Sugarloaf 6 Pa. 262.) Such a payment is "bona fide" as required by the Act of 1836 unless the surety makes payment for the special purpose of fixing the pauper upon the township. In this latter case, such payment seems to constitute a fraud, and would not be sufficient to give the tenant a settlement. **King v. Tillingham, 1 Barn. & Adol. 180.**

One year, computation of.

In Cascade v. Lewis 11 Pa. C. C. 282 Sarah Johsnon, the pauper, was the wife of Charles Johnson, and the settlement therefore, was the district where he was legally settled.

Charles Johnson had bona fide taken a house in Lewis Township of the yearly value of $10 and paid the rent, and he and his wife (the pauper) dwelt on the premises so leased from the afternoon of April 2, 1890 until the forenoon of April 1, 1891. Question arose, whether, under this state of facts, Charles Johnson, the husband dwelt upon the premises so leased for one whole year, within the meaning of the Act of 1836.

> "Leases beginning on April 1, expire on March 31 following; the old tenant giving up and the new tenant coming in on the first day of April without a gap in the possession." Duffy v. Ogden, 64 Pa. 240.
>
> In the case of Queen v. Inhabitants of St. Mary Warwick, Ellis & Blackburn, 815, it was held that when one entered at noon on the 30th day of September, 1850, and quit at four in the afternoon of September 29, 1851, it was an occupancy for the term of one whole year, within the statute. The law takes no account of the fractions of a day. Hence both days are considered as whole days, although as a matter of fact the actual occupancy was only for the fraction of a day.
>
> Where, as in the case at hand, certain rights are acquired by virtue of an act performed, and the continuance of a certain state of facts for a prescribed period, the computation of time must be made most favorable to the party whose rights are affected thereby. The dwelling on the premises must continue for one whole year. Whereas, in this case, it is an actual fact that he occupied the premises continually every day which composed the year, it is clear that he has complied with the requirements of the statute.
>
> We therefore find the place of the last legal settlement of Charles Johnson to be in Lewis township, and that this is the settlement of Sarah Johnson, the pauper."

(4) By being seized of a free hold estate. Clause 4 of the section providing as follows,

> "If any person shall become seised of any free hold estate within such district and who shall dwell upon the same for one whole year."

Under the Act of March 9, 1771, a settlement was not gained by a purchase of a free hold estate, and a residence thereon for a year, if the pauper, being uncertified, refused to give security to indemnify the township, etc., on a requisition to that effect, made within a reasonable time after his coming; and such pauper might lawfully be removed from his freehold, into the township whence he came. (Forks v. Eason, 2 Wharton 405.)

It has been held, that a pauper may gain a settlement by contracting for a township lot, under a yearly rental charge, and building thereon a residence, though he obtains no deed for it (Republica v. Caernarvon 2 Yeates 51) and it has been further ruled, that parol evidence of a freehold is admissible on a question of settlement (Com. v. Jennings 1 Bro. 197.)

Freehold estates devised on precedent conditions do not give the devisee a settlement, if the conditions be not met. In Lewisburg v. Augustas 2 W. & S. 65 the father of a pauper devided land to the son on condition, that after the devisee's death, the son should be a perfectly sober man and abstain from the use of "all intoxicating liquors" of which sobriety the executors of the will were to be charged. The will further provided, that if the son decided not to become a sober man and did not abstain from the use of liquors, the land should go to the wife and other heirs. The executors found that the son did not become sober and did not abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and upon his subsequently being a pauper, the court decided, that he did not get a settlement by reason of the devise.

Tenancy by courtesy initate is not such a freehold as gives a person a settlement under the poor laws. **(Overseers of Penn Township v. Overseers of Locust Township 14 Pa. C. C. 162)** it was contended that the pauper in that case originally gained a settlement in Locust Township by hiring. Subsequently he married a woman who owned in fee simple a tract of land in Middle Creek Township, Snyder County and it was contended, that therefore her husband was seised of an estate of freehold as a tenant by courtesy initiate and having dwelt thereon more than a year, acquired a settlement in the township of Middle Creek subsequently to his hiring in Locust township. This contention raised the question whether a tenancy by a courtesy initiate in Pennsylvania is now freehold estate within the meaning of Clause 4, Section 9 of the Act of 1836. The court decided, that tenancy by courtesy before consummation by the death of the wife can no longer be said to be a freehold estate within the meaning of the poor laws, for the purpose of gaining a settlement and mainly for the reason that the right to settlement is based upon the assumption that the freeholder has, by the payment of taxes, etc., been of some benefit to the district as well as for the reason that most of the common law incidents of this estate have been removed by legislation so that the interest of the regarded as "any estate" in the land.

Tenancy, by the courtesy, is a free hold estate within the meaning of the Act of 1836. Comrs. of the Rouse Estate v. Poor Directors of McKeehan County 169 Pa. 116.

A freehold estate of a wife in remained is not sufficient to give the husband a settlement in the district in which such real estate is located. **Cascade Township v. Plunkett's Creek Township 17 Pa. C. C. 450.** In this case, a pauper was born and reared in Plunkett Creek township and lived there within a few years prior to the institution of the litigation disposed of in this case. The question was, did he acquire a settlement in Cascade Township? It was conceded, if he did so acquire a settlement, it was by virtue of his marriage with Mary, his wife, who it was claimed owned and possessed a freehold estate in Cascade Township. It seems her father owned a small piece of land in said township and died in 1875 leaving a will by which he devised this property to his wife for life and then to his children and heirs at law in fee simple. The wife of the pauper was one of the children and heirs of the testator and was claimed to have purchased one of the interests of the other heirs. The court said, this interest of Mary's did constitute a freehold estate such as contemplated by the poor law, it was con-

ceded, she had a freehold in remainder, by the life estate being in the mother. The court held, the daughter could not be seised of a freehold estate while the life tenant was still alive. She had no right to the possession and neither could her husband have any right thereto and therefore, the said husband could not obtain a settlement to this interest of his wife's.

(5) By an unmarried person not having a child, etc., clause 5 of the section provided:

> "By an unmarried person not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year."

That, service must be for a full year, was decided affirmatively in **Lewistown v. Granville 5 Pa. 283.**

"Service" and not "hiring" is the essential requirement of the act and so long as the service is of a year's duration, it is immaterial whether the contract of hiring originally contemplated that its terms should continue in force for a full year. **(Hydelberg v. Lynn 5 Wharton 430.**

Only service for one year is required, not **residence. (Bellefonte v. Somerset County 168 Pa. 286.)**

There must be an agreement to pay wages, which can be enforced. As was said in **Penn's Creek v. South Bend, 1 Pennypacker 408.**

> "The hiring of a servant, by which a pauper may gain a settlement under this clause, must be under such an agreement to pay wages or bargain as could be enforced in a suit at law."

The employment need not be menial. **In Bradford v. Huston 15 Pa. C. C. R. 323 the court saying,**

> "We are also of the opinion the character of the employment and services rendered was such as the act contemplates, and that it was not necessary, as claimed by the defendants, that it be menial service or rendered in the performance of household duties."

The work which the pauper in this case did, was assisting his master in "logging."

Service with an assignee is service with the master. **Reading v. Cumru, 5 Binn. 81. The person must be employed as a servant** was held **in Tioga v. Lawrence, 2 Watts, 43,** that where the pauper lived with one McGrandy, **not as a servant, but as his wife,** she could not under this clause gain a settlement.

Proof of hiring must be made.

The law requiring proof of hiring in which is implied a contract and the question arose in **West Buffalo v. Walker, 7 W. .171 .whether** this could be shown by admissions of the parties to such contracts and it was therein decided, that such mere admissions or declarations made after the termination of the service would not be competent. Generally, however, declarations of the parties made during the time when one has been in the service of the other are admissible for the purpose of illustrating the character of the service whether gratuitous or otherwise: **Moreland v. Davidson, 71 Pa. 371.**

Service without hiring will not gain a settlement under the clause of the Act of 1836 under consideration. Thus it was held in **Lewistown v. Granville, 5 Pa. 283,** that the charitable taking of one will not, in itself, gain a settlement for such person.

To the same effect in **Huntington v. Fairmount, 2 Luz. Leg. Reg 445.**

The court in this latter case inter alia said:

"The distinction between the service at Henderson Monroe's and that at John Meixell's is apparent. In the former case there was no contract of hiring, express agreement that the pauper should receive his victuals and clothes for his labor. This constituted a contract, for the breach of which the servant might have had his remedy by action."

Serving for charity is not sufficient to gain a settlement. This was decided in Huntington v. Fairmount, 2 Luz.Leg. Reg. 445 supra where the pauper went to live with his uncle for an indeterminate period of service, and the latter took him into his family party from benevolent motives, expecting to take care of him, and in return receiving the benefit of his labor and it was held this was not sufficient to give the nephew a settlement.

Consideration in the contract of hiring need not be paid in money.

Any valuable compensation, as victuals and clothing is sufficient: **Briar Creek v. Mount Pleasant, 8 Watts 431.**

A share in profits, however, is not a hiring within the meaning of this clause of the act. **In Gregg v. Half-Moon, 2 Watts. 342** the evidence showed a contract that one shall provide a shop, loom and tackle, and the other part to the contract agreed to perform the labor of weaving, and it was further stipulated that each of the parties should receive one half of the profits. The court very properly held, that the contract constituted the parties partners, and that it was not a contract of hiring within the statute.

Occasional absence.

It is not necessary that there should appear a single contract for service for the entire year in order to gain a settlement; it is sufficient if there has been a service for a year under one or more contracts. Also an occasional leave of absence to visit relatives allowed a domestic servant, who is hired for an indefinite time, at weekly wages, does not necessarily break the continuity of service extending over a period of three or four years in the same family so as to prevent the servant from acquiring a settlement; **Shickshinny v. Montour, 6 Luz. Leg. Reg. 173.**

Continuity of contract.

A settlement is gained by an unmarried person by reason of hiring and service for one whole year, and which hiring and service may be under one or more contracts: **Fayette Township v. Fermanagh, 11 Pa. C. C. R. 70.**

The contract of hiring may be implied.

In Moreland v. Davidson, 71 Pa. 377 the court said:

"If one is no relative and not an object of charity, but able to earn wages, is proved to have been employed in the service of another for a year or any other period of time, the law implies a year or any other period of time, the law implies a promise to pay on the implication of a contract. Certainly this presumption of a contract will stand until rebutted by facts to the contrary. But we are not without authority on this point. In Heidelberg v. Lynn, 5 Wh. 430, Chief Justice Gibson says: 'Our law seems to consider service as the meritorious cause, and to require that there should have been a contract for it only as proof that it was valuable and distinguished in that respect from those feeble and trifling acts which are sometimes performed in requital of a gratutious maintenance."

Where a parent works for children a contract for hiring is not implied. In Jersey Shore v. Nippenose, 18 Pa. C. C. R. 473 the court said:

"The question to be determined is whether Nippenose township is the place of her legal settlement. The pauper and her husband at the time of his death resided in Nippenose township and had a legal settlement there, and the latter was a charge on said township. The pauper being the wife, must, therefore, continue to have a settlement in said township, unless she has acquired one in her own right elsewhere since then. It cannot be contended that she acquired such settlement, unless she did so in the borough of Jersey Shore. It is alleged on the part of Nippenose township that she gained a settlement for her sons, with whom she lived in said borough for over a year from the spring of 1888. One of these sons was at this time a minor, but it was claimed was emancipated and had been so emancipated for some years * * * No express contract for such hiring and service has been proven, and the relation of the parties is such as to raise no implied contract. It is true that they furnished her with victuals and clothing, and she did housework. It is evident, however, from all the testimony in the case that she was there in the capacity of a parent, for whom it was the duty of the children to provide, and not in the capacity of a servant. The idea was to give her a home with her children, and while they may have intended that she should do the housework for her keeping, there is no sufficient evidence of any express contract with her to warrant us in finding that she was hired as a servant. There is nothing to justify the conclusion hat the relation of the parties was changed from that of paren and child to that of master and servant. As between parent and child the pressumption is against such a change in the relation of the parties, yet is clear that unless she was hired a a servant, no length of service coul dgive her a settlement. Under the law as applicable to the facts in this case, we feel compelled to say that she acquired no settlement in the borough of Jersey Shore by hiring and service for the period of one year, as required by the act of assembly."

Hiring by a married women deserted by her husband.

The Act of 1836 expressly provides, that a settlement by hiring may be gained **by any unmarried person not having a child,** who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year. Norwithstanding this language, the court in **Loyalsock Township v. Johnsonburg Borough, 14 Pa. C. C. 323** indicated that a married women deserted by her husband while without the letter of this provision of the Act of 1836 was within its spirit, that if she rendered services for consideration for a year, the court would feel inclined to decide that she had acquired a settlement in her own right especially if she had no children, and **in Turbett Township v Port Royal Borough Overseers, 33 Sup. Ct. 520,** it was held that a widow, whose only daughter is married and who is living with her husband and which widow has for a number of years hired and worked in a district as a servant, gains a settlement thereby the same as "an unmarried person not having a child" within the meaning of Sec. 9, Para. 5 of the Act of 1836.

In Schuylkill County Poor Directors v. Northampton Poor Directors, 10 North 401, it was held that where a father deserted his child there is no further exercise of parental duty or interest and the minor having made a contract of hiring as a servant which continued for more than a year, such minor acquires a legal settlement in the district, which is not affected by the removal of such minor's father to another district during her minority.

Hiring by an unmarried women with an illegitimate child.

Catharine A. Snyder, a pauper, unmarried, had an illegitimate child born in 1881. She hired with one Emanuel Strouse, in Lewisburg borough, in November, 1883 and remained in his service more than a year. Strouse paid her wages, part of which she used in the maintenance of her illegitimate child. The child was not with the pauper while she was at service in Lewisburg, but was maintained by her at the house of John Young, who resided in another district. In November 1885, the pauper had another illegitimate child in Buffalo township, in Union County.

The pauper having become chargeable in Lewisburg, the overseers of the poor procured an order and removed her to Buffalo township from which order Buffalo township appealed. The question for adjudication was whether an unmarried woman, having an illegitimate child, could acquire a settlement by service and hiring under the Act of 1836 which provided "that a settlement might be obtained **by any unmarried person not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant** within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year." Does the expression "child" in the statute mean an illegitimate child or a legitimate child only? The question was settled in **Buffalo Township v. Lewisburg Borough 1 Pa. C. C. R. 121** where the court after a lengthy opinion concluded that the word "child" as used in the statute applied to a legitimate child only and that Catharine A. Snyder was not chargeable to Buffalo Township. The court inter alia said:

> "It seems reasonably clear to us that the word child in the statute means a legitimate one only, because an illegitimate child, although having a settlement of the mother at the time of its birth, can acquire no settlement obtained by the mother after it is born. A single woman may have a dozen bastard children, and then acquire a new settlement for herself by hiring and service, but she is powerless to communicate such settlement to her illegitimate children born previously. On the contrary, a woman having a legitimate child can communicate to such child any settlement she may acquire after its birth."

(6) **By being duly bound apprentice.** Clause VI of the Act of 1836 providing as follows:

> "By any person who shall be duly bound an apprentice by Indenture, and shall inhabit in the district with his master or mistress for one whole year."

This clause received construction **in Lock Haven v. Chapman Township, 22 W. N. C. 114** where it appeared a pauper in one district was bound by indenture of apprenticeship, wherein the master agreed to indemnify the overseers should the pauper in any way become chargeable in that district; subsequently the master removed to another district, and later he brought back the pauper to the first district. An order for her removal to the master's present domicile having been made, an appeal was taken and the court discharged the order of removal. Held, affirming the lower court, that the district where the pauper was apprenticed could take advantage of the clause of indemnity in the indenture, and therefore her residence with her master in another district did not constitute such an apprenticeship as, under the act of 1836, was sufficient to create a new settlement. And that a pauper who is a charge in one district cannot, while this relationship continues, acquire settlement in another district.

(7) **By any indented servant.** Clause VII of the act of 1836 providing as follows:

"By any indented servant, legally and directly imported from Europe into this Commonwealth, who shall serve for the space of sixty days in the district into which he shall first come: Provided, if such servant shall afterwards duly serve in any other district for the space of twelve months, either with his first employer in his assignee, he shall obtain a legal settlement in such other district."

The clause has reference to servants imported from Europe which were called redemptioners and which was a practice formerly indulged in to a considerable extent. An indented servant under this clause gained a settlement where he first served sixty days, either with the master to whom he was indented; and this, though the assignment was voidable or even void. It is hardly necessary to add that this cluase is now obsolete or at least obsolescent.

By a mariner.

Clause VIII of the Act of 1836 providing as follows:

"By any mariner coming into this Commonwealth and by any other healthy person coming directly from a foreign country into the same, if such mariner or other person shall reside for the space of twelve months in the district in which he shall settle and reside."

This clause appears to have received no judicial construction.

SETTLEMENTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

"Every married woman shall be deemed, during coverture, and after her husband's death, to be settled in the place where he was last settled; but if he shall have no known settlement, then she shall be deemed, whether he be living or dead, to be settled in the place where she was last settled before her marriage."

This section originally appeared in the Act of March 29, 1771 supra.

In Poor District of Homer v. Poor Dist. of Austin, 19 Pa. C. C. R. 546 it appeared John Ehrhart and Rose, his wife, were residents of and had a legal settlement in Homer, Potter County. In 1888, the wife became a lunatic and was committed to the lunatic asylum at Warren, Penna., by the court where she remained at the time the suit was brought. Subsequent to her commitment, but during the same year, the husband removed to Austin borough, and three years after the commitment obtained a legal settlement in Austin borough, where he resided at the time suit was instituted. The poor disrict of Homer paid the expenses of the maintenance of the wife at Warren from the time of her commitment until the husband obtained the settlement in Austin borough. It took no steps changing their liability until three years after the husband had obtained the new settlement when an order of removal was obtained removing said Rose to Austin borough; and at that time they demanded from Austin borough the amount of money they had previously expended, and that thereafter the expenses of the maintenance of Rose should be borne by said poor district. The court said when John Ehrhart acquired the legal settlement in Austin as well, and that the poor district of Austin was therefore chargeable with the cost of her maintenance while confined in the asylum.

Woman divorced a vinculo matrimonii.

Solomon Betts lived and died in that part of Buffalo township within county, which by a division was at the time of suit known as

East Buffalo and therein acquired a legal settlement. In 1806 his daughter, Magdalena, the pauper, married George Reminger, in White Deer township, who was possessed of real estate worth $7,000 and with whom she libed until 1827 or 1828 and had by him five children. In 1829, Magdalena secured a divorce from the bonds of matrimony. In 1833, Reminger, the husband, died in White Deer township and in 1836 Solomon Betts, the father died in East Buffalo. From the evidence, it appears Magdalena gained a new settlement elsewhere since her marriage. Reminger and Betts both had legal settlements in their respective townships at the time of their deaths. The question was which township must support the pauper. The court decided that White Deer township, the residence of her husband at the time of her marriage to him and at the time of his death, must support the pauper. The court inter alia said:

> "Notwithstanding the conceded error of Sir John Pratt, in the decision which gave him more notoriety than any other, it is certain that a feme sole, who has a settlement, exchanges it at her marriage for the settlement of her husband, if he has one. It is now conceded if he has not, her maiden settlement remains till she acquires another. Here the pauper's husband had a settlement which she acquired by entering into his person as a part of it. How could she lose it? Only by gaining a new settlement, not by regaining a former one, from which the statute makes no provision. Sir John Pratt's mistake, in his familiar walk of the law, was in entertaining the notion of revival. The widow of a man who had a settlement, has it also; and what difference does it make whether the coverture be dissolved by death or divorce? Our law is not so unjust as to leave the parties, as to their rights and responsibilities, in statu quo else they would be answerable for many acts, perfectly good during the coverture, and consequently, not to be questioned after it. A wronged wife loses no right whatever by being compelled to use the only means of redress open to her. If the pauper had no settlement in White Deer, she would have none anywhere."

The case decided by Sir John Pratt to which the court in the case of **Buffalo v. White Deer 15 Pa. 182** just discussed, is reported by Lord Campbel, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices of England" in that case it apepared the widow of a foreigner being left destitute on the death of her husband, who had no parochial settlement in England, was removed from a parish in London to the parish in the country in which she was born; but this parish appealed to the quarter sessions against the order or removal, on the ground that a maiden settlement is forever lost by marriage. The justices at sessions, being much puzzled, referred the case to the court of King's Bench, and the decision there it appeared the widow of a foreigner being left destitute on the death

> "A woman having a settlement,
> Married a man with none;
> The question was, he being dead,
> If what she had, was gone.
>
> "Quoth Sir John Pratt, the settlement
> Suspended did remain,
> Living the husband; but him dead,
> It doth revive again."
>
> Chorus of Puisne Judges.
>
> "Living the husband; but him dead.
> It doth revive again."

It seems the decision caused a great sensation and the glory conferred on Chief Justice Pratt soon passed away, for, as far as the suspension was concerned, "Living the husband," it was reversed by his successor, Chief Justice Ryder, who determined, that the maiden settlement continues after marriage until a new settlement is gained; and that although a wife cannot be separated from the husband by an order or removal, if he, having no settlement, has deserted her, she may be sent to her parish for relief, even in his lifetime. The decision of Chief Justice Ryder is thus reported:

"A woman having a settlement,
Married a man with none;
He flies and leaves her destitute;
What then is to be done?

"Quoth Ryder, the Chief Justice,
'In spite of Sir John Pratt,
You'll send her to the parish
In which she was a brat.

"'Suspension of a settlement,
Is not to be maintained;
That which she had by birth subsists
Until another's gained.'

Chorus of Puisne Judges.

"That which she had by birth subsists
Until another's gained."

Effect of divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

The case of **Buffalo v. White Deer 15 Pa. 182** supra as well as **Del. v. Zerbe, 3 Pa. C. C. R. 643** clearly establish the principal that when a wife is divorced A. V. M., she, notwithstanding such divorce is settled in the district in which her husband was settled when the divorce was granted.

Divorce a mensa et thoro.

In Williansport v. Eldred, 84 Pa. 429 the effect of a divorce a mensa et thoro was before the court and it was there decided that a wife who obtained such a divorce could gain a settlement for herself in a district different from that in which her divorced husband was settled. The court inter alia said:

"If she cannot, her lot is hard, indeed, when she becomes old and feeble, and unable to support herself. But we think the effect of the divorce, which separates her from the domicile of her husband, and of his cruel conduct and final desertion leads to a different conclusion. The place of her husband's settlement is no longer her home She is cast out to seek a residence and a home where best she can find it, and if this leads her into another township or city, why shall she be denied the privilege of seeking comfort and support where the best opening offers to her wandering steps? Humanity, and law, its handmaid, do not say nay. Coverture alone bound her to her husband's settlement, because it made her husband's house her home. But when the law separated her from it, she became a Houseless wanderer, unless she can find another by her own volition. Then when we add the legal consequence of her hus-

band's conduct, and emancipation from her condition as a feme covert, so far arises, that she is permitted to act as a feme sole in many respects which tend directly to the acquisition of a home."

See also **Lake District v. South Canaan, 37 Pa. 19,** wherein it was decided that where a pauper has been divorced from her husband her settlement is in the district in which her husband resided at the time of the divorce. These two cases seem to settle the law that a woman divorced a mensa et thoro takes for her settlement the district in which her divorced husband was settled at the time the decree was granted but that if occasion required that she leave such district and make her home as a feme sole in some other district, she may by her conduct obtain a new settlement in a district different from that in which her husband resided at the time the divorce occurred.

Desertion by a husband.

The case of **Central Poor District of Luzerne County v. Directors of Jenkins Township, Pittston Borough and Pittston Township 4 Sup. Ct. 16** seems to lay down a similar rule in a case where the woman is deserted by her husband, that is she naturally gains a settlement in the district in which her husband was settled at the time of his desertion, but if she departs from such district and by her actions indicates an intent to reside in some other district, she may by such action gain a new settlement. The wife, however, cannot refuse to follow her husband into a different district and the claiming desertion gain a residence in the district from which he departed even if she takes a lease on real estate and reside thereon for one whole year. **Kittanning Borough Poor District v. Armstrong County 34 Pa. C. C. 331.**

A wife separated from her husband may gain a settlement for her children.

As was said in **Parker City v. Dubois Borough, 20 W. N C. 81**

"A wife who has separated from her husband because of his intemperate habits and his failure to support her and her children, may gain a settlement under the poor laws of the state, in a district different from that in which the husband has, or had his legal settlement; and the benefit of the settlement children, may gain a settlement under the poor laws of the and the benefit of the settlement gained by her enures to her minor children.

"A child whose mother had gained such a settlement, after coming of age, left the state, declaring that he was going to New Mexico. After an absence of three years he returnd.

"Held, That in the absence of proof of his declarations of his purpose in going, or of his occupation while absent, or of proof that he had no present intention of returning, the loss of his domicile could not be fairly inferred."

SETTLEMENT OF ILLEGITIMATES

Section 11 of the Act of 1836 supra provides, that every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.

In Nippnose Township v. Overseers of Jersey Shore an illegitimate female child, born in a town where her mother had a legal settlement, was removed at six years of age by the mother, to a town of another county where the mother remained several years without acquiring a

legal settlement. The mother and her husband then separating, the child after living with an aunt, went to service in an adjoining borough where after a few days' service, she was badly burned and removed to the township where she was relieved until her death. In an action in assumpsit against the borough overseers to recover the sum expended, it was held, that the district liable for the maintenance of the illegitimate child was that wherein the mother had a legal settlement at the birth of the child.

In Limestone Township v. Licking Township, I Pennypacker 475, the pauper was born in 1846 and was the illegitimate child of one Sophia Whitmer. The mother was unmarried and lived with her father who was a farmer in Limestone Township. The pauper lived with her mother in Limestone Township until 1856. In that year, the mother married one Michael Whitmer and took the pauper with her to the home of her husband in Licking township. The pauper was from infancy delicate in health and of feeble mind. For about eighteen years, until the death of her mother in 1874, the pauper lived at the house of the said Whitmer. The question was which township, Limestone or Licking, was responsible for the support of the child on the mother's death and it was held, that Limestone township, the district in which the illegitimate child was born, was responsible for the support of the child when it became a pauper and this notwithstanding the fact that the mother, after the birth of such child, changed her district by marriage. The court said:

> "The act of June 13, 1836, expressly enacts that 'every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.' The Act of April 27, 1855, only confers upon illegitimate children the capacity to take or inherit real and personal estate from their mother. But none of the other rights of legitimate children are conferred upon them. It follows that their settlement does not follow the settlement of the mother when she changes her settlement. The sesttlement of them remains until they acquire a new settlement of their own."

When an illegitimate does not remove with his mother to another county, but remains in the district where he was born and becomes a charge thereon before his mother acquired another legal settlement does not change the settlement of the illegitimate. **Schuylkill County Directors v. Jackson Township Overseers, 28 Sup. Ct. 567.**

SETTLEMENTS IN CASE A TOWNSHIP IS DIVIDED.

If the last place of settlement of any person who shall become chargeable, shall be in any township which shall have been divided by the authority of the law, such person shall be supported by that township within the territory of which he resided at the time of gaining such a settlement.

Sec. 12, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539.

SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

A settlement may be gained in any poor district by any person married or single who bona fide comes to inhabit therein and continues to reside there for one year. Persons born in a place, whether legitimate or illegitimate, shall be deemed to be settled there, unless the parent having their custody be settled elsewhere and all children shall follow

the settlement of the parent or parents, stepfather or stepmother having their custody, until the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 1, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

I have of course called attention to some of the more important cases—there are many others. In fact there has been an unusual amount of litigation under the poor laws arising largely out of disputes between contending districts on the question of chargeability. The thought occurred to me while going over this mass of material, that on broad principle it was all unnecessary and unjustified. I venture the expression of the thought that after all, the restriction of the burden of maintaining the poor and indigent to the people of the locality where the poor happen to be, is based upon a misconception of duty in a commonwealth like ours and it results from following blindly an old system which originated in another country under entirely different conditions —in a country where there is no such community of interest as there should be in a great American Commonwealth.

After all, we are a Commonwealth. Our rights and obligations are reciprocal. We should all share all the burdens as well as all the benefits. Why on principle should the people of the particular community be more responsible for the maintenance of paupers who happen to be in their midst than the people of the rest of the state, the Common wealth. This may be regarded as somewhat revolutionary but it is my judgement that the poor of the state are the poor of the entire state and should be maintained by the people of the entire state. Consider the many townships in the state where the wealthiest of our citizens live—there are no paupers among them. Under our present system, they may pay no poor taxes at all. Isn't there something wrong about that? I repeat, the poor of the state are the poor of the entire state and should be supported by the entire state. The bearing of this on the question of legal residence is obvious. Under such a plan the many disputes and frequent litigation—sometimes unseemly—of the contending districts would be obviated. I do not know whether the thought is even worth considering. I leave it with you—many of whom have devoted years of study to the general subject—knowing well that if there is any merit in it at all, you will find it.

And now, being mindful of the fact that you have been extremely indulgent to a most uninteresting speaker, and that I have delayed too long the presentation by your worthy President of his annual address, I close with deep appreciation of your kind patience and consideration. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that we have all learned something about legal residence.

The hour is growing late, I promise you I will not keep you long. Now, if some of you go to sleep while I am talking, you might be wakened up with the call of fire, like in a colored church down South, where there so many of the members went to sleep, on a certain Sunday night, and the minister called out "Fire, fire, fire," and some of the brethren who were in the back of the congregation called out "Where, where, where," and the minister said, "In Hell for the sinners that are asleep."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF DR. H. J. SOMMER.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Forty-second Annual Convention of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Penna.

The privilege of addressing you as your Executive Officer I regard as a great honor especially as the organization is made up of representatives from all over our great State—men and women actively engaged in the care of the poor and needy, the insane and feeble-minded, the widow and the orphan, the degenerate and defective.

Forty-two years ago a number of men interested in Almsnouses and Hospitals met and founded an Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities. The first formal Convention of this Association met in Altoona on Jan. 19, 1876. A second Convention was held the same year and from that time the Association has had one yearly meeting in the month of October.

We can almost claim to have a real ancient history even though as time is measured the Association is in its infancy. In looking backward what great and momentuous changes have taken place in the care of the poor, the insane and other dependents. Since the birth of this Association the poor are better cared for; the insane are carefully looked after and treated; the feeble-minded, to some extent, are being taught to be of use; children are no longer, under the Law, allowed to grow up in Almshouses to learn the profession of "How to make a living without working therefore," and, in fact, the entire scheme of caring for these dependents has been revolutionized.

Today many problems confront us; we must study the needs, from modern standards, as to how to care for the delinquents in our charge. There is a great field for improvement in the management of Almshouses and the classification of its inmates. First and foremost, in my opinion, the sick, lame, blind and aged should, in all charity, be housed by themselves and given the tenderest care and, within reason, their table should be substantially and abundantly supplied. Drunks, "able bodied—professional—the world owes me a living" individuals, I would give a cold shoulder with just enough to keep body and soul together. In this connection I would offer the suggestion that every inmate of an Almshouse who is able to do something be required to work—and for his or her work tickets could be issued by the Steward and Matron, such tickets being of trade value in the Institution. For example—an able-bodied man applying to the Home for admission should be told at once "You will be required to perform eight hours of manual labor for which you will receive eight tickets. One ticket is good for a meal; two tickets for your nights lodgiing." one ticket for so much tobacco and the balance you can save for clothing." Every article of clothing should have its value in tickets. No matter what the work required of an inmate may be—if, for instance, a crippled woman be unable to do more than hem a handkerchief daily she should be entitled to her eight tickets for her work.

Some system of this kind would engender industry; it would encourage thrift and it would soon teach those that are bodily able that in the world they could do the same thing for cold dollars. Tomorrow and Wednesday mornings we will have interesting discussions relative to the care of the poor and we hope the question will be fully discussed.

In the realm of the insane there is a greater field for improvement. Every actutely insane man and woman should be given every possible chance for recovery. Every chronically insane man and woman should be given everything possible, within reason, to ameliorate their unfortunate condition. It is a crime against humanity to herd and crowd the insane into quarters intended for a half or a quarter as many individuals. It is a crime against civilization to deny any man or woman the right to a chance for a return to that God given

light—Sanity. It is an outrage against the tax payer to so build and equip a Hospital for the Insane if these primary objects are not aimed at— because—every acute case of insanity which does not run over the border line of chronic insanity and returns to his or her home means an average saving to the State and County of $3600—for the reason that the average life of the chronic insane will cost that amount to maintain until death mercifully intervenes.

Of all the unfortunates in the world the insane are the most unfortunate and therefore should command our greatest charitable efforts in their behalf. Friends! there is not a public Hospital for the Insane in Penna. (to my knowledge) which is not overcrowded—many so crowded that there is constant danger of homicide, especially in dormitories. Not every Hospital has an unlimited supply of water; not every Hospital has modern appliances for treatment of acute insanity such as Hydro and Electro—therapeutical plants or X-Ray plants.

The insane should be given work in accordance with their ability and as much as possible, along these lines, their desires should be met. To this end shops should be provided to turn out such articles as are required in the Institution.

Every Hospital should have its own farm and herd. The idea that public funds are concerved by having a Community Boiler House and farm is, in my opinion, a poor theory.

I have always believed and advocated the theory that a County Institution for the Insane properly equipped and given sufficient land can, with State aid, be self sustaining. It is being done in Wisconsin —Why not in Pennsylvania?

I have been accused—not only in this but in other States—of advocating the caring of the insane "as cheaply as possible." It has been stated that we have no right to save in the care of the insane—that no where is sufficient money spent upon the insaane. Right here I wish to say that—I stand for the expenditure of any amount of public funds to cure as many of the insane as possible. I stand for any and everything that is just, right and equitable for these people but I do not subscribe to the idea that a Five Dollar percapita weekly cost should be shouldered by the public when the same object may be obtained for three or four dollars. However, I wish to qualify to the extent that no where in this State does any Institution for the Insane have a sufficient land allowance—therefore the short sighted economy of saving on the initial expense of the plant properly and logically results in greater demands for weekly percapita cash allowances.

I wish to quote my friend, Dr. Owen Copp, Supt. of the Penna. Hospital for the Insane, West Phila., in an Address before the "Association of Trustees and Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane of Penna.,, where in a few words I believe he strikes the keynote of all the trouble in obtaining sufficient funds for the care of the insane—

> "It is a common fallacy of the public mind, and especially of the mind of the legislator, that mental disease and mental defect may be neglected without serious consequences; that the burden of such afflicted may be evaded by inaction, and, therefore, that deficient public expenditure and effort in their prevention and treatment may be tolerated in the interest of economy. This fallacy is grounded, not in parsimony nor want of humanity, but in deep unconsciousness of the magnitude and import of the matter, and yet it is of universal concern, to the individual as well as the State, in every station of life, in every family, high or low, wise or ignorant, rich or poor

This Association being especially bound up with the work of the Directors of the Poor must face proposed changes in the so called "County Care Act." There has been considerable agitation during the past several years to turn County Hospitals for the Insane into State Hospitals. At first sight it would seem an easy proposition to do this —**but**—if legislators understood that first of all the State would have to buy the existing plants owned by the Counties it would be compelled to advance $7,500,000 to $10,000,000—besides—add nearly $1,000,000 to its annual burden for the maintenance of insane by reason of an extra percapita allowance of 50c weekly to State Hospitals. I do not believe such a bill would pass, especially as constant additions to existing Hospitals would call for more millions each session of Legislature.

I would offer the suggestion that all County Hospitals be so well equipped and so well managed that none can find fault. Every County that has undertaken the County Care Act has saved thousands of dollars by so doing as against paying the flat rate of $1.75 per capita weekly to the State for all of its insane. We have good speakers upon this great problem and we are especially fortunate to have Mr. Torrance, President of the State Board of Public Charities and Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy, from whose papers I am sure we will learn much. I hope the members will freely discuss this matter.

Every member of this Convention should actively interest himself or herself in such Legislation as our Legislative Committee may indicate. Our Committee should work hand in hand with the State Board of Public Charities, which made up of liberal minded busy men—all of whom I know have the best interests of our charges at heart.

Get busy when the Legislature again meets—work for what we want and we cannot fail. I would suggest that tomorrow evening suggestions for the Legislative Committee be handed to the Secretary.

The public has a duty to perform in maintaining the poor and delinquents and that duty must be met. We have a right to demand that the cost—adequate in amount—be the first charge against the public funds of a County and the State.

Your Programme Committee tried to, and I believe succeeded, in outlining an eminently practical programme which will be of interest to all workers in any charitable lines and to the general public. All of the speakers are actively engaged in the work they discuss.

I wish to call your attention to the exhibits in the basement. They are worthy of close study and cannot fail to impress upon your minds the importance of the questions involved.

In conclusion, let us make the 42nd Convention one to be remembered. Let all of us take an active interest and part in the discussions. The local Committee has worked hard indeed to make the Convention a success and if anything has been overlooked you will please complain to your Chairman. I sincerely hope you will have a pleasant time and a profitable Convention.

I again wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and I assure you my most earnest wish is to see this Association successful in all that it undertakes, and I will do all in my power to further its interests.)Applause).

After the President's address the meeting was adjourned and the members assembled in the banquet hall of the Temple, where a reception was held by the ladies of Altoona.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and Rev. C. E. McCurdy, Pastor, Greenwood Brethren Church, offered the following prayer:

> Dear Father in heaven we thank Thee for this opportunity to come before Thy presence, before Thy throne, in behalf of this Convention. We thank Thee for the Association, for what it means and what it represents. We thank Thee for what these men and women are interested in; they are living out in their daily work what has been taught by Thee, and just as Jesus administered it and exemplified it in His life. We pray Thy blessing upon these people, whose opportunity in life is to take care of the widows, the unfortunates and the children. We ask Thee, dear Father, that Thou wilt grant unto this organization, these men and women, that rich blessing which only comes from on high, that Thou might guide them by Thy help and support, and what they see to do may be a benefit to the unfortunates entrusted in their care. Lead and direct them; grant that they might become more enthusiastic, that the report of this Convention may be of such importance as to stir up enthusiasm in the various counties of the State. We ask that Thy blessing go with them to their homes, with them in their work, and especially we ask that they might have the support of their constituency, and that they might find pleasure and real joy in their labors. To this and Thy service we commend ourselves, and we ask these blessings in the name of Jesus. Amen

The President: The Chair will announce the various Committees that have been appointed:

Auditing Committee: Levi S. Thomas, Chester; John C. Miller, Somerset; Jacob W. Lehman, Franklin.

Committee on Officers: Albert P Roderus, Allegheny; James L. Reilly, Luzerne; Charles S. Super, Philadelphia; T. J. Mumford, Columbia; George S. Kimberly, Mifflin; R. C. Buchanan, Washington; T. L. Coleman, Blair.

Committee on Resolutions: G. B Jeffries, Esq., Fayette; L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset; J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon; W. W. Hawkins, Washington; Hays Culp, Blair; R. W. Wolff, Westmoreland; Mrs. I. Roberts Comfort, Chester; Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia; John Barrett, Luzerne; J. M. Marshall, Indiana; Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

Committee on Time and Place: Charles F Loesel, Erie; J. B. Clark, Luzerne; W. H. Coupe, Germantown; Miss Georgia Dunn, Westmoreland; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia; George M. Strickler, Fayette; Simon Shoemaker, Blair.

Is there any unfinished business from the last Session?

Any Miscellaneous business?

Any Member wish to bring up any new business?

MR. RODERUS: I think these Committees that have been appointed might get together this afternoon on the way to the Huntingdon Reformatory, on the train, and save time that otherwise would have to be taken in the Convention.

The President: That is a very good suggestion. We will have plenty of time; about 50 minutes each way.

On Thursday morning we will have a Business Session, and then all matters of new business can be brought up.

We are going to limit the papers of members to ten minutes. The first Speaker this morning will be George B. Jeffries, Esq., Solicitor, Fayette County Directors of the Poor, on "Our Legal Obligations to the Poor "

OUR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE POOR.

Geo. B. Jeffries, Esq., Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have enjoyed many a ride over the mountains going east, but none was more pleasing and more beautiful than this one. All nature seemed to be garbed in its most glorious colors, the birds were singing and the brooklets running to the rivers down the mountain side seemed like threads of silver in the dusty plain.

It is most gratifying and a great privilege to have the opportunity to appear before an assemblage of people who have only, or should have, the deepest interest in the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate citizens of our Commonwealth. To my mind no greater joy could be obtained than the service, unselfishly rendered, to the indigent, homeless and poor of our State, and while your names may not be known, yet each heart beat of your wards will be attuned with a melody of love for you that will be a greater compensation than a gift of diamonds and rubies. Unselfish service rendered, always brings its own reward. While the Commonwealth is the primal guardian and has the first interest in all its Citizens, yet each one has, or should have, a deep feeling of humanity for every one who is in destitute condition. A deep and abiding humanity has always filled the hearts of our people and has aided to better the condition of our poor, and will continue, but, this giving and aiding by individuals is good so far as it goes, but homes cannot be built, manned and maintained without that responsibility specifically fixed in some persons, whose main business is to look after and keep in touch with the poor of their County or district.

All the laws governing the poor are statutory, and in all cases they must be construed strictly, is the general rule, but in the laws relative to the poor, no such construction could be wisely followed, for if so, many deserving persons would be cast out into the world and suffer Good sense and judgment must be used and exercised in all cases relating to the poor.

The laws relating to the poor are directory and are to be followed so that the responsibilities imposed upon those whose business it is to investigate, may be properly discharged; that the judgment rendered may be correct.

The laws demand of the Directors a full discharge of their duties, and when application is made to them for aid to the poor it is incumbent upon them to make proper investigation and give such aid and assistance and sustenance as the case demands or requires. The law does not leave it to the whim and caprice of the director as to what he shall do, but to his best judgment, no matter what the cost as human comfort and maybe life are at stake, for if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania cannot take proper care of its poor and does not, it should repent in sack cloth and ashes. Laws have been passed for the care and protection of the poor, and no man omits to do his duty by them without deserving the condemnation of all good citizens. Humanity calls for it; the laws demand it and your conscience will whip you if you do not heed.

With the material wealth of this state; the hills full of coal, oil and gas; the fertile fields with cattle upon a thousand hills; with a population of educated and Christian men and women, there is no reasonable excuse for a derelection of duty towards the poor, for to them it becomes a joy, happiness and comfort, and if we would only lay aside our parsimony and stinginess and give them the small pittance each would

take, the world would applaud. Thousands of dollars are wasted by the over-fed rich, who if they could think of others, would alleviate the sufferings of thousands. Many of the poor come from the best families—from the richest—and all—coming from rich and humble alike should receive sustenance from the open hand—not of charity—but of humanity, so in all civilized and Christian Countries, where the instincts of humanity and the charitable influence of the Christian religion prevail, the unfortunate and the helpless poor are to be supported at the public expense. Fixed laws for that purpose are established. They are not to be left to the cold and unremunerated charity of those who happen to be present and surround them, when calamity and want befall them. They are not to suffer, and languish, and want, and die, and perish without necessary raiment, and food and medicine, and Christian burial, except by the charity of the few who happen to witness their anguish and suffering, but there is a duty devolved upon the public to maintain them, and alleviate their misfortunes, or to compensate those who come forward in the hour of their need and perform these duties.

This obligation rests upon the State, and she by her legislation, may either perform it herself or limit the responsibility to counties

On fixing this liability, to prevent frauds and impositions, she has prescribed certain forms of proceeding. If otherwise, unworthy persons might, and doubtless would, be the recipients of public charity.

In ordinary cases, where the poor have become such, by slow and gradual means, and no sudden calamity has overtaken them, it is necessary to procure adjudication of two justices of the peace, that they are subjects of charity, and an order upon the Directors who have charge of the poor to maintain them.

But when the exigencies of the case are such as will not admit of delay, without manifest danger to the safety or life of the pauper, it is not only the duty, but every principle and instinct of humanity demands of those who happen to be present, to administer immediate relief, and for the expenses incurred the county becomes legally responsible. The laws are plain and simple—made so, so that the technicalities which so often come into the statutes may not arise, and delay actions in court until the patient is dead. Let us all remember that we are born, but not dead, and what has befallen others may come to us. Let us then do our duty, so that when our last days shall come, and our hands that helped others are laid across our stilled heart, and our eyes behold not the beauties of earth, are closed, we shall have a monument in the hearts of the poor of our great state that will be more lasting than a monument of marble or granite (Applause).

Mr. Torrance, Acting Chairman: It is most regretable that there is not more of the congregation here to hear that sermon. The next speaker on the program will be Mr. A. G. Seyfert, on "Value of Investigation and Records in Both Indoor and Outdoor Relief."

VALUE OF INVESTIGATION AND RECORD IN BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RELIEF.

By Hon. A. G. Seyfert of Lancaster, Pa.

"Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed." These were the words of a great English writer, and it seems to me as if they fit my case here today.

The late Senator White of Alabama, an old Confederate veteran and hard-shell Baptist, was a lawyer by profession. One of the Sentors fell asleep one day while the Senate was in session, and Senator White remarked that it reminded him of the time he had to penetrate the interior of Alabama in company with a client, this client being a pious man and the deacon of the church to which the Senator belonged.

"It was late at night when we reached the inn in the small town which was our destination, and when I registered I was informed that the place was crowded and that I could not have a room to myself. Nor could I expect to occupy a bed alone. I was told I would have to share it. With whom? I inquired, with some misgivings."

The Senator was informed that he might share his bed with the gentleman with whom he had arrived.

"Oh, well, that's all right," he said. "He and I are deacons of the same church, and we have been sleeping together through the eleven o'clock sermons in the Baptist church for more than twenty years."

So allow me to say that if any of us should go to sleep while I am addressing you, it may not be the first and only time that we have slept together.

The subject which the Secretary of the Convention has assigned me is an uninteresting one to me and as distateful as poverty and paupers itself. I might talk to you for a week on the life work and records of great men and women who have made life better for others and imperishable names for themselves.

Such lives have a charm for me, and the story of each is not only more interesting than a romance, but is an inspiration to tell to others.

The story of the institutional inmate or outside pauper is a tale of hard luck, to him at least. If you ask him the cause of his unfortunate condition, the majority will tell you, "The fates were against me" or "I am a victim of circumstances.' There is some truth in it perhaps, for heredity, early impressions, environments, vice and poverty may have helped him to become a pauper before he was born. If such were the conditions prior to his existence, he will be an unattractive, unappreciative and ungrateful subject for charity. His cunning criminal instinct will lead him to reason and say, "The world owes me a living and I am going to have it at the expense of those who can afford to pay for it." That class of paupers are parasites on society and a menace to any community. Poverty in itself is not a disgrace, for the poor we have always with us. Money never gives me any trouble unless I have none. To get property honestly is a virtue; to secure it by any other means is a crime.

Do you know that of the number of Americans who two years ago alleged they were stranded in Europe and who applied to the United States goverment for money to come home, and got it, one-third have not repaid the money advanced? These are not Americans to be proud of. I refer to this because it was relief granted to those who were in distress in foreign lands, surrounded by war, and before the government could investigate the merits of the claims. Their readiness to "do" the government puts them in the same class as those who apply for the relief and upon investigation are found to be unworthy of help.

But I am wandering in unknown regions which seem foreign to my subject, "Value of Investigation and Records in Both Indoor and Outdoor Relief."

The most comprehensive investigation of almshouse paupers ever made in the United States was that of the 1910 census and published in 1915 by the Department of Commerce under the title "Paupers in

Almshouses," and Bulletin 120 as a supplementary report. These official statistics of the government are no doubt in the hands of many of you who are interested and engaged in institutional work for the relief of poverty, but like myself, paid no attention to them until we look around for facts relating to a subject which we desire to discuss.

From this government report I learn that the total number of paupers enumerated in almshouses on the first day of January, 1910, was 57,049 males, 27,149 females, or 84,198 in all. Of this number 9,606 were in almshouses in Pennsylvania, or, in other words, we had in our State on that date one-ninth of all the institutional paupers in the United States.

The national census investigation of poverty developed many interesting and useful data so far as they relate to institutional paupers. For instance, the foreign born formed in 1910 16.3 per cent of the white population of the United States. The white paupers in our almshouses formed 42.6 per cent of the almshouse populatin. This shows that almost one-half of our institutional paupers are of foreign birth. This high ratio of foreigners is largely due to the low economic level occupied by the immigrant as compared with the American, and the lax immigration laws under which many of these undesirable ones were admitted.

The majority of almshouse inmates were never married. They assumed no family responsibilities, but lived a selfish, sordid single life. Many of them were intemperate, shiftless, destitute, homeless, and but little better than tramps or vagrants, with no children to support them in old age or misfortune. The almshouse recruits its inmates very largely from the lowest strata of social conditions, hence illiteracy among paupers is high.

Thirty-four per cent, or more than one-third, were unable to read or write. These are significant facts and show that illiteracy is one of the essentials in creating poverty and paupers.

I have already told you that the number of almshouse inmates on January 1, 1910, was 84,198. During the year 1910 59,110 were discharged and 17,484 died. This would indicate that at the end of the year there were 7,504 remaining. But during the same year 88,313 were admitted. That the admissions during the year exceeded the number at the beginning of the year, proves what an unstable floating population our paupers are.

Let us not forget this fact, that the information obtained by the excellent government investigation is not a basis for determining the extent of poverty in the United States, for only the public almshouses are covered by these statistics. The number of paupers in institutions depends on whether a community makes sufficient provision for those who are in need of help from the public.

An unprogressive, sparsely settled county may have no almshouse paupers because of inadequate almshouse accommodations. Again this is the fact where a policy of outdoor relief prevails, that is, where the poor receive aid in their homes instead of being placed in institutions. So far as the public relief of distress is concerned, the almshouse is the fundamental institution in American poor relief. It is the logical home for the homeless and destitute not otherwise provided for.

Public and private relief, organized or unorganized, institutional and personal, can only be successfully applied through a system of investigation, the same as any other problem in American communities. Whether it is indoor or outdoor relief, this is so self-evident that it seems a waste of time to discuss it.

An individual record of each case of relief is of great value, not only from an historical viewpoint, but it often develops the cause of the destitution.

In one of our quarantine bills for September I discovered that the family had an income of $200 a month, yet when that income ceased for a month, with but one person ill in the family, the Board of Health sent the bills of the grocer, baker and butcher to the Directors of the Poor. Under the quarantine laws of the State the county has to pay them. Morally there is no justification, if legally there is, in a case such as that.

The true value of the records and investigation of relief is to find a remedy to prevent poverty and create a sentiment in favor of Franklin's epigram that "God helps them who helps themselves."

The story of a human life is the most interesting thing in this world, not only from an historical point, but as an aid to devise ways and means to make the next generation better.

Seventy-five years ago Thomas Carlyle, in "Past and Present," told the story of a poor Irish widow in Edinburgh, who being without means of supporting herself and three children, appealed to the charitable institutions of the city for help. One and all refused her. According to the theory of that time, the poverty of the family had no claim upon the people, for she was an outsider, and the doors were closed against her. Exhausted and discouraged she fell ill with typhus fever and died. She infected the locality with the deadly fever, so that seventeen other persons died of the fever. Carlyle says, "By that means she proved her sisterhood to the people of Edinburg in the teeth of their denials."

Since Carlyle wrote "Past and Present" we have advanced beyond the state of mind that he denounced. In a hundred ways we are committed to measures to make better the conditions of the poor. Through steady, organized effort we are striving to improve the conditions under which the other half lives and to mitigate the hardness of its lot.

The problem of relief has become a vital social problem with us in America as it has long been in the old world countries. Society has become conscious of its responsibility for the relief of distress as it has never been before, and is awakening to its obligation to devise more effective means to help those who can not help themselves.

(Applause.)

Mr. Torrance: The next number on our program is "What Class of Families are Proper Subjects for Relief by the Directors of the Poor," and, in the absence of Mr. D. E. Minerd, we will hear the President of the Fayette County Board, Mr. George M. Stickler.

Mr. Stickler: You will notice on your programs that Mr. David E. Minerd was to give you a talk. Owing to sickness and the death of his wife he is unable to be here. Our Secretary has substituted me for a short paper on the Duties of a Director of the poor.

DUTIES OF A DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

George M. Strickler, Connellsville, Pa.

The relief of needy members of a community has long been a generally accepted responsibility among civilized people. From the earliest Christian times it has been counted one of the highest expressions of religion to give to the poor, to provide for the widow and orphan,

to assist the unfortunate. But in the years that have passed since the first institutional relief was inaugurated by the Quakers in 1713, since the first Alms House was authorized by Philadelphia in 1729, and since the system of County Poor Directors was established in 1798, a very great and significant change has come over the social spirit not only of Pennsylvania but of America and the world. Charitable activities are to-day faced in a forward direction. Their purposes have outgrown the mere help of the needy individual. We have lived to see housing and public health movements, settlements, municipal and social research, play grounds and recreation centers, religious and medical social service, industrial commissions, and public welfare departments. When we consider how our own work is bound up, in essential aim and purpose, with these diversified but allied activities, we are able to see that we are a very real and vital part of the social, educational, and preventative agencies of our time. For we know that the underlying purpose of relief is no longer solely to provide food and fuel and clothing to the worthy poor, but to improve their condition and to re-establish their earning capacity and independence. We no longer think of the Childrens' Home as a place merely to keep a few orphans alive, but as a child welfare station where we must give searching thought to the whole problem of organizing the educational, moral, recreational and economic life of the child.

Indeed nothing that tends to improve the conditions of life to-day can be foreign to our thoughts or purposes. We sympathize almost as a matter of course with wage earners in all lawful attempts to raise themselves a little above the levels of subsistence. We see the need of the protecting and, wherever possible, of raising the general standards of living. We oppose child labor and a seven day week from first hand knowledge. We see the economic necessity of minimum wage laws and we can bear eloquent and convincing testimony for compensation legislation. We are fast preparing ourselves to support sickness and old age insurance. Our very tasks impel us to a general sympathy with all who suffer from bad social conditions. The things which we do, our difficulties, our obstacles and discouragements, unite us with all modern social agencies in common purposes and ideals. That we are a part of the machinery of this social movement and can share in this significant and splendid work ought to inspire us alike with a vision of our opportunity and with a resolution to realize it.

These expressions, my friends, present a point of view which gives the work of a Director of the Poor the deepest compensations. Let us believe in the preventative as well as in the curative possibilities of social work, and let us be missionaries of a new social order in which poverty must be vastly diminished and will no longer exist as the result of social neglect, as the result of bad traditions which enlightenment can end, or of worn-out institutions which the laws can change.

(Applause.)

Mr. Torrance: "Outdoor Relief" will be treated by Mr. A. P. Roderus, of Allegheny County.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Albert P. Roderus, Rankin, Allegheny County.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

The subject assigned to me is one that is as old as the history of man. It has been threshed over and over again until it is difficult to say anything new on the subject. Hoping those present who are in-

terested in Out Door Relief work will receive some benefit, I will try to review a few phases of the Department of Out Door Relief Work. It may seem uninteresting to some, but it is one of the practical problems which every Director of the Poor must face daily.

Our experience leads us to feel that many, yes very many, calls come from the unworthy and undeserving, and we should be very careful not to help those who are unworthy, as it is not only a wrong to the family but a wrong to the County as well. It tends to pauperize these people and causes them to raise their families in ignorance, crime and worthlessness.

It is far better to withold the hand of charity in these cases and break up these families if possible, and receive them into the County Home and place their children in good christian homes, where, if they are normal children, they will in most cases, grow up into good citizens.

I might say at the outset, that in this work, we need the help of our good women especially, and particularly in the care of children, you need the intelligent and sympathetic help of all the good women in your community. It is a crime against God and Humanity to allow these little children to grow up without even a chance in life to make good. They are not able to speak for themselves and it is up to us to see they are protected and to see that they have a chance in the race of life.

It is a good thing for the Directors who have charge of any community to organize the good women of that District and let them have the children under their supervision, then aid and encourage them in their work. We find that many of the boys and girls who have been looked after by these ladies and who would have otherwise grown into paupers and perhaps criminals are leading good and useful lives as men and women.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as widows left with a family of small childdren, aged persons and those to whom misfortune has come.

Another class of the poor, is the industrious working man who met misfortune through sickness or otherwise. He needs the kind helping hand and should be given it. He deserves special effort in his behalf, not only in support of his family during his sickness, but in the way of getting those of his children into useful employment, who are old enough under the compulsory school law, to quit school and go to work.

Allegheny County has the largest Out Door Relief list and the largest population in the County Home of any County in the State (The City of Philadelphia includes the entire County of Philadelphia, and hence comes under City Management and Control).

The Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County, had under their charge, during the industrial depression of 1914-15, 10,559 men, women and children.

The cost of keeping these families for the year above mentioned, was $66,821.74, divided as follows:

Groceries, Shoes and Coal	$56,430.24
Out Door Doctoring	8,391.50
" Burials	2,000.00
	$66,821.74

The following is a tabulated statement of persons receiving relief as before stated:

On Account of	Men	Women	Childrden	Total	Nat.	Foreign
Age	271	303	374	948	501	447
Sickness *Death	325	598	1525	2448	1587	861
Want of Work	932	965	2782	4679	2424	2255
Desertion	...	307	1029	1336	1011	325
Intemperance	54	176	563	793	341	452
Insanity	19	84	252	255	245	110
Total	1601	2433	6525	10559	6109	4450

The cost for the highest Out Door Maintenance for our District for any one year previous to the year mentioned, was $44,386.36, which made a net increase of $22,435.38, or over 50 per cent, which increase in my judgment, was caused by a modified National Tariff Policy.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your kind and courteous attention. (Applause).

The President: After the reading of the next paper we will have a joint discussion of all the papers that have been read during the morning.

The next subject will be "Duties of the Directors of the Poor in the Care of the Insane," by Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Board of Public Charities, Piitttsburgh.

DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pittsburgh.

Let me first say that it is a great pleasure, as well as a recognized duty, to appear either in person or to be in evidence in some manner at these meetings, for I consider this Association one of the greatest for good in the dissemination of information for the class of institutions and their various inmates who are represented at these gatherings. As I have said before, few realize the importance of the work represented by those who are conferees at these meetings. Few care to know.

The study of the insane and the pauper and the dependents, for that matter, in all their various classes, is not an attractive one to the general public, although there is no argument whatever against it. No excuse could be found for side stepping this important subject. The proper study of mankind is man. The greatest responsibility of mankind is the care of his fellow creature. This is no fad. It is a solemn duty. I wish I were a minister. First, because I have a most profound respect for the cloth. Second, because I would like to preach a sermon. I think I would preach it from two texts: First—"For ye have the poor always with you," and next: "Inasmuchas ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

My! What a world of meaning is in these two brief sentences. It would look as though these prophetic words were uttered with a full contemplation of the hundreds of years due then to come and with

the knowledge that in those hundreds of years to follow, these conditions would come to pass and pass continuously.

I have strong views on the question of the care of the insane, and I refer to the indigent insane more particularly. With my advent into this work, some twenty (20) years ago, the care of the indigent insane which had been, as the older workers in this cause well know, an active one, reached an acute stage and resulted in the passage of the County Care Act. I have been so strong in my advocacy of the provisions of this Act that I have become obsessed possibly, and it has become a hobby with me. I know people's hobbies are not popular. I once listened to a sermon on the subject of hobbies and the good man wound up by saying, in substance:

The "hobbyist" is all right. A good, strong man will insist on your gettting up and riding his hobby with him and Oh! that I could make you get up and ride my hobby with me, because I believe it is the practical solution of the case and, to me, my hobby would be as forceful in the solution of the question and in the help given to those it is intended to help as was that wooden horse centuries ago. It is as full of destruction to the element inimical to the proper care of the insane as was that ancient horse full of destruction for the enemies of those who exploited it.

I have spoken so many times and written so many times on this subject that I feel in the shoes of an apologist. It is hard for one to appear almost continuously in this role and not become monotonous with his tiresome repetitions on the subject, but I am so full of this subject and want you to get just as full that I trust you will bear with me in my persistency. I want, as far as possible, to touch on the practical side. Far be it from me to appear in the role of an alienist. I am only a practical laborer in the ranks who, after two decades of work in the cause and among the people, have my own practical side of the question, avoiding, but not unmindful of the mental and theoretical elements involved.

At the meeting of the Association of Trustees, etc., I began my paper with a very vigorous attack on House Bill No. 1317. My language was vigorous because I resent anything that is untruthful or misleading. This Bill, thanks to the good Lord and the good Governor, was vetoed. There is only one truthful statement in it, from beginning to end, and that was culled from the records of the State Board of Charities, giving the number of insane in confinement as 18,000, approximately. The second Whereas says: "The municipal and county institutions, almost without exception, fail to provide the proper care and medical treatment for such persons, even the physical equipment of these institutions being generally inadequate, unsafe and unsanitary." That's a flat lie. It is quite true, and no one contends to the contrary, that there are some almshouses which do not provide to the absolute degree that we would like for the care of the indigent insane. There are, on the other hand, many, many city, county and district hospitals which take quite as good care of the wants of the insane, mentally and physically, as do the state hospitals. I am not going to indulge by naming institutions in either class, any more than I am going to indulge in personalities. I am talking on the subject in as broad and catholic a senes as I am able to, avoiding the above mentioned elements.

I referred, at the beginning of my remarks, to the inception of the County Care Act, as it is commonly known. The overcrowded condition of the hospitals of the state was the occasion of the institution

of that law. Conditions, so far as population is concerned, are just about the same, without going into detail. The state institutions are overcrowded—much overcrowded—as was the condition previous to 1897, when this Act was passed. Most of you are familiar with this Act. Its object is to relieve the state hospitals and, at the same time, provide a quality of treatment in the county and district hospitals and institutions equal to that accorded in the state hospitals. From my knowledge and full belief the intent of the law is ideal and a thorough compliance and enforcement of the law and its provisions equally ideal. If the indigent insane are given more satisfactory treatment and care in the one institution over the other, as I have repeatedly said before, it is immaterial to them by whom or by what authority it is dispensed. Having recognized at the outset that the care of the insane is a responsibility of man, the question at issue is what man? i. e.: Is it an obligation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or is it an obligation of the legal place of settlement of the said insane patient and which question has been previously determined.

I am possibly presuming on your good nature in exploiting the County Care Act, but the question is a vital one and this is my only excuse for the presumption, if it is such. You have delegated me to speak on the duties of the Directors of the Poor in the Care of the Insane and my assumption is that such care can be best had by the adoption, in the various counties and districts, of the provisions of the Act in question. I have always contended that the care of the insane pauper is as much the obligation of the country or district in which he lives as is the care of the pauper who is not insane, but now let us discuss the responsibility of the Commonwealth.

To those who contend that it is a state obligation, I can only answer by the fact that the state has already, under the various lunacy acts, acknowledged such a responsibility and to a very substantial degree. If state care means the state paying the bill, it has assumed this to the extent of several millions of dollars annually. All of you here who represent county or poor district hospitals and having in your charge indigent insane, know that you receive a weekly allowance from the state treasury for the maintenance of these patients. You know also, from your bookkeeping, what proportion of the total expense is contributed from the state treasury and you, therefore, realize to what extent the state has already acknowledged its responsibility and I think you will agree with me that the state's responsibility, from a financial view point, has been fully recognized and fully met.

Let me give you some concrete figures illustrating how much the state has done its part. In the session of 1885-6, following the inception of the Act of 1883, the sum of $1,055,000 was paid by the state for the maintenance of indigent insane. In the session of 1913-14, $4,720,000 was paid and in the current period, 1915-16, about $5,000,000. Please bear in mind that to these immense sums must be added the amount appropriated for buildings and maintenance of buildings to care for such of the indigent insane as are housed in state hospitals and in which some 7,000 indigent insane are cared for.

Surely the state shows conclusively, from a money point of view, its part well done. This question is a live one and is constantly before those of us who devote our attention to eleemosynary subjects. From the records of the books of my own Board (The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities) I see by the various annual reports that for over fifty (50) years this question has been actively before that Board and it is just as live a question today as it was fifty (50) years ago and the care of the indigent insane person is nearly as old as is

the inhabited world. Pauperism and insanity are co-related. This is regrettable but I think the statement which I am bold enough to make is a truthful one. From my observations, I think I am fully warranted in saying that the cares forced upon the pauper; at least, the aged pauper, cause mental sickness and so we have senility, in its chronic, mild form and often acute insanity. I contended against the provisions sought for in House Bill No. 1371 on account of their impracticability and from a financial view point. The state of Pennsylvania has a most enviable record from an eleemosynary standpoint. It has provided generously—munificently, I should say—for all the various wards in its charge in their many and various classes and causes.

The financial condition of the state we, its citizens, are justly proud of. At the same time, I do not favor burdening the state with obligations which, I submit, are not directly its own, but rather that of the various communities. There are many things that the state does to relieve these communities in the care of those naturally dependent upon such communities. It is needless, I would say, to recount all of them. Hospitals, in many cases, have been provided for either in whole or in part by the state. Their maintenance has been generously provided from the public treasury. Of course, you are well aware that the question of public contributions, or rather contributions of public funds to private and semi-private charities has been attacked. To my mind, good citizenship and a homogeneous and ideal Commonwealth will best be promoted or subserved by a paternal interest in its subjects and by reasonable support of their private charities, and pursuing such policy, it is my belief that it is the bounden duty of the several counties and poor districts above referred to, to assume their full share in the care of such charities as are directly and indisputably the natural charge of such districts, and the care of the indigent insane should certainly, without doubt, be one of such obligations. The enemies of the County Care Act--and I call them so advisedly—constantly raise the argument, and without just cause, that the quality of care accorded in the county and district hospitals is not such as is afforded in the state institutions. If such is the case and, to my knowledge, no positive proof has ever been had to that statement, then I say the County Care Act or the Lunacy Law, in its amended form, is not fully observed for we must go back to the fundamental fact provided for in the amended Act, which provides, flatly, "a quality of care equal to that afforded in the State hospitals."

A proper administration of the provisions of this Act is the well acknowledged duty of the Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy. There may be, for physical and other reasons, a laxity in the observance of the law. This, we can feel well assured, under the recent Acts empowering the Board to a greater extent than heretofore, will be promptly rectified in fact this is now being accomplished but where any laxity has been apparent in some of the institutions in the past, we can, on the contrary, point with much satisfaction to other institutions acting under the same conditions and the same law which have done an admirable work.

I have hinted at my desire to avoid the alienist side of this question, but I still reserve, from the practical side, the right to touch on this subject from the layman's view and I don't want to say a great deal on the subject or question of whether or not a big institution or little institution does the greatest good to the individual patient, but the best authorities on the subject—I believe our own good Secretary, Dr. Woodbury, included—strongly approve of the greatest possible individualization in the care and treatment of the insane. From the in-

this subject. The work there is done, and the greatest beneficial reformation I have, Belgium is credited with very commendable work on sults obtained, in the smaller communities, where individual attention is given to the patient. Particularly is this true at Ghent, where the celebrated Dr. Peeters, in his method, makes a particular study of the cases and farms them out. Here the institutional life is avoided as much as possible, and the home life is substituted. When I spoke on this subject, or wrote on it some time ago, I spoke on the humane side of it, as well as from the other viewpoint, stating that I believed the housing of the insane nearer their homes and nearer the environment that, under natural and normal conditions, would be theirs, should be the most beneficial to them. This is not heartily agreed to by others, and I do not assert my opinions against those of alienists properly versed on the subject, but I repeat that this is my belief, and I think it will not be questioned seriously that the more individual attention we can give the patients, the greater hope will be for beneficial results.

I know we are all of one accord, that we want to benefit these people. The question at issue is, How can we do better by them, and by the State or community of which they are a part or in whose charge they fall?

I need not take your time to recount the many institutions acting under the supplement of '97, known as the "County Care Act," which have rendered most admirable service, and why should they not? Why should the quality of care be any different where the bricks and mortar composing the structures are owned by the Commonwealth than when owned by a county, and wherein is there any other difference? Now let us look at a few of the physical questions involved. It takes, or has taken, from two to ten times as long to build a State institution as it does to build a county institution. It costs about twice as much to build a State institution as a county institution. It costs from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more per capita to operate it, and, after all, I have not yet been shown any benefit afforded to even the inmate himself for the additional expenditure in time or money.

I offer here a few figures taken from our own records, which I consider, therefore, indisputable, and these facts I give y u in support of my statement.

I desire, most emphatically, to say that these are statements of facts, made from tables we have, and made without the least reflection on any institution, its management or on the policy in force, and let me take this occasion to say publicly what I have many times said in commenting on the State's care of the insane that no State does better by this particular class of its wards than does Pennsylvania. I am certainly very proud of Pennsylvania's work in this line. It is indeed crdeitable to all engaged in it, and the small part I have played is gratifying to me. The whole burden of my argument is simply to provide a proper care and treatment in a way which I believe is best for the State and best for the class of people whose condition is under discussion.

And with this preamble, let me call your attention to the following figures:

The average weekly cost for maintenance, per capita, in the county care hospitals is $3.16 per week. It is detailed as follows:

Adams County Hospital	$ 2.77
Allegheny County Hospital	3.28
Pittsburgh North Side City Home	2,87
Pittsburgh City Home & Hospital	2.57

Blair County Hospital	3.02
Chester County Hospital	3.00
Cumberland County Hospital	2.70
Elk County Hospital	3.70
Erie County Home	2.76
Franklin County Home	2.82
Jefferson County Home	3.11
Blakely Home, Lackawanna County	3.25
Hillside Home, Lackawanna County	4.18
Lancaster County Hospital	3.41
Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Luzerne County	3.55
Mercer County Hospital	3.18
Philadelphia Hospital for Insane	3.35
Potter County Home	3.00
Schuylkill County Hospital	4.59
Somerset County Hospital	2,98
Westmoreland County Hospital	2.32
Total	$66.41
Total Average	3.16

The average weekly cost, per patient, in State hospitals, is $4.60. I have not the total number of patients, but assuming one patient at each institution, this number would give $4.60, practically one-third more in cost of maintenance in a State institution over a county care institution.

Now to support my assertion as to what it costs to build, I have the following figures from the same authoritative source:

State Institutions.

Name of Institution	Cost of Buildings and Equipment	Average Number of Patients	Cost Per Bed
Harrisburg (opened in 1851)	$1,517,790.16	1,336	$1,135.92
Danville (opened in 1872)	1,650,383.00	1,448	1,139.76
Norristown (opened in 1880)	2,214,630.79	2,951	750.46
Warren (opened in 1880)	1,757,400.00	1,440	1,220.41
Dixmont (opened in 1862)	422,100.00	975	432.92
Wernersville (opened in 1893)	901,660.39	870	1,036.39
Rittersville (opened in 1912)	2,543,615.00	896	2,838.85
Fairview (opened in 1912)	741,500.00	172	4,311.04

County Institutions.

Woodville, Allegheny County	640,000.00	850	752.94
Marshalsea, Allegheny County.....	990,000.00	750	1,320.00
This institution is being added to in bed capacity, which will very materially reduce the apparent excessive cost of construction per bed. I have used "bed" and "patient," which are the only units I know for making just such calculations as this.			
North Side, Allegheny County	136,500.00	300	455.00
Blair County Hospital	159,700.00	225	709.77
Chester County Hospital	198,000.00	280	707.14
Cumberland County Hospital	40,000.00	80	500.00
Elk County Hospital	5,000.00	36	138.88
Hillside Home, Lackawanna Co. ...	427,500.00	600	712.50
Blakely Home, Lackawanna Co. ...	50,000.00	54	925.92
Lancaster County Hospital	180,000.00	300	600.00
Retreat, Luzerne County	552,049.15	625	883.27
Mercer County Hospital	100,000.00	100	1,000.00
Philadelphia Hospital	300,000.00	2,100	142.85
Schuylkill County Hospital	550,000.00	500	1,100.00
Somerset County Hospital	150,000.00	229	655.02

No data obtainable for Adams, Jeffersron, Franklin, Erie, Butler or Westmoreland.

In summing the matter up, my preference would be, as intimated above, an amplification of the law governing county care. I would even go so far, if it could be properly done, to give State aid in some manner or other, to provide buildings for counties which are not financially able to put up suitable buildings. The Wisconsin idea of issuing bonds for a term of years, the result of which bonds builds these institutions and the profit or saving derived from the operation of the plan liquidates the debt, is a plan that always appealed to me. It fixes properly the responsibility. It adequately provides for the insane. It encourages local care and localizes the responsibility, and is altogether an admirable plan, and, I repeat, has always appealed to me as a sane, practical method. I think anything suggesting exclusive State care would be a retrograde movement. It would undo what has been accomplished in twenty years.

In closing, let me apologize for taking the amount of your valuable time I have. I talked to you, not for the sake of personal aggrandizement, but I speak for those who are unable to speak for themselves. I speak in the full hope that at least some of my arguments and my earnestness will find food for thought in your minds and prove a benefit for those whom I feel very sure we are attempting to benefit and so I leave the question and my views on it with you.

"Inasmuchas ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me" can better be met for the insane by the provisions of the County Care Act. Let me urge you to adopt it. Let me still further urge you to conscientiously and thoroughly meet its provisions. (Applause).

Mr. Levi S. Thomas: Mr. President, inasmuch as I have not been here during the reading of many of these papers this morning, I cannot

make any address. As the Auditing Committee is about to meet in the Committee Room, I want to ask the other members if they will meet me there within a half hour. Mr. Bohler will take my place in discussion.

The President: A short paper by Mr. Thomas is filed for printing. See appendix.

The President: We will have to call on Mr. Bohler.

Mr. Bohler: I do not think it is hardly fair for Mr. Thomas to leave this all for me. I can frankly say that I cannot see anything to discuss about the papers. They are most beautifully written. However, I have made a few notes, if you will permit me to read them.

Remarks by Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.

We, as Directors of the Poor and Officers connected with the different Boards as executives are bound by our election by the people and appointment to care for, assist in maintaining, and placing in an earning capacity, all poor who apply to us under stress of circumstances. It is our duty to try to make them self-sustaining, and to help those dissatisfied with their poverty stricken lot; to inspire them with the ambition to help themselves, if there is any ambition left in them.

Now looking to this end, the second question comes in very materially—Value of Investigations and Records in both indoor and out-door relief—I believe that every case should be investigated by a person particularly trained for this work; it does not necessarily mean long hours of study, but it does mean a direct connection with this work and a practical knowledge of the same. In making these investigations, it is necessary that we go about it with much care, winning the confidence of those under investigation, rather than pelting them with hard-hearted questions, that go to the heart of the poor, tearing it out as it were I have no sympathy with people who go at their work in this way. We must remember that though poor, all responsibility does not rest with the individual, for circumstances over which he or she had no control may cause poverty, as well as laziness and intemperance and shiftlessness—therefore the value of proper investigations properly made.

3rd question:—What class of families are proper subjects for relief by the Directors of the Poor? "Families whose income has been cut off by the loss of employment of the head of the house, or thru' illness, &c.

4th question:—Out-door relief. I know little of this, not having come in contact with its distribution, except in my dealings with other Poor Districts who were forced to supply same to residents of our district.

5th question:—Care of Insane. The Director should give this question deliberate attention. They are God's afflicted, and no matter how or from what cause, they should have the best care and attention. All mechanical restrait should be avoided wherever at all possible, and kindness substituted—They say "Oh, he is violent and will harm some one." Then I suggest "use opiates or baths, until the maniacal outbreak has passed.

The President: I am going to ask Mr. Lehman of Franklin County to read a paper which will take five minutes. We will continue the discussion after Mr. Lehman is through with his paper.

Mr. Lehman read paper, but copy is not available.

The President: I have a communication here from Mr. J. S. Aucker, which we will place on the minutes.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, President of the Association of the Poor, Etc., of Pa., Dear Sir: I had fully intended to be one of the many Overseers, gathering at Jaffa Temple, Altoona, today, to gather information in regards to the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon a person holding that position; but on account of the death and burial of a close friend, I am deprived of being present with you. I am serving on the Shamokin and Coal Township Poor Board for 9½ months; a district in which we have people of all nationalities to contend with; an anthracite coal mining district; a district in which we have apparently many imposters and false pretenders; a district in which I am convinced through my labors thus far, should be handled to strict compliance with the State law enacted at Harrisburg in A. D. 1771, and repealed in A. D. 1836; that all orders for relief (except emergency) be procured from two magistrates of the county, and the oath of two reputable citizens, or the Overseer be fined the same amount as the order given. Another Act of 1836, that relations of poor persons (of sufficient ability) shall relieve and maintain them, instead of throwing upon the Boards of the Poor or Charities; these two laws, I claim, should be rigidly enforced over the entire Keystone State. I consider them the two most important of the Pennsylvania Poor Laws, and hope to read of some action taken on these two items at this convention. Yours respectfully, J. S. AUCKER, Overseer, Shamokin.

The President: These papers have been on great subjects. All of you are actively interested in this work, and I am going to give you 15 minutes for discussion.

Mr. Jones, Washington County: The Counties, in assuming charge of the County Care Act, find it necessary to take out of the State care all insane of that county. Under whose jurisdiction are the insane of that County?

Mr. Torrance: There are some eight acts covering that.

Mr. Jones: I might say that our County has a special act, passed in 1830, but no mention is made in it of insane.

Mr. Torrance: Possibly the county hadn't gone insane at that time.

Dr. Murdoch: My understanding is that in a County where there are Directors of the Poor, the insane are in charge of the Directors of the Poor . In some Counties, where the County Commissioners act as Directors of the Poor the insane are in their charge.

The President: I think that is general.

Mr. Bohler: Philadelphia County supported their insane in the State Hospitals through the County Commissioners, up until one year ago. Since that time the appropriation is made to the Director of the Bureau of Charities and Corrections, and in that way we pay all sums charged against us for the insane in the State Hospitals. I think that will make it a little plainer.

The President: Any more suggestions?

Mr. Focht: There are some few who have been admitted under the old law.

Mr. Bayles: The County Commissioners pay for all those who are admitted.

Mr. Mackin: I was going to speak about the account of Outdoor Relief, of which a number of facts and different methods have been spoken of. Mr. Roderus said Allegheny County spent something like $66,000.00 during 1915. Other Districts boast of the fact that they have no outdoor relief. Evidently someone is wrong. In Luzerne County we

spend about $70,000.00 for outdoor relief. In the Pittston District we spend between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. Surely they say the poor we have always with us, but what about our methods. Are we in Luzerne County entirely wrong. Conditions are similar in the Philadelphia District, where nothing is spent in outdoor relief. In Luzerne County we have a mining population. A great number of foreigners. The head of the family goes to work at seven o'clock in the morning, strong and healthy. At nine o'clock he is brought home in the ambulance. Philadelphia does not have any outdoor relief, yet the papers report during the hard times about the city giving $50,00.00 at one time and then an additional $50,000.00 again to the woodyard.

Mr. Colborn: It seems to me that this new compensation employment act might do away with a great deal of relief in the industrial districts. I know it has in our County. I have a little interest in a coal operation in our county, and we took out accident insurance under the act with the Aetna Insurance Company. We were not compelled to do anything during the past year. We had several men killed and a number injured. It is a fairly good sized coal operation. It seems to me that the same thing would apply to all the institutions throughout the State. The Directors of the Poor should compel all men to be insured. It applies to Directors of Schools, who have to take out insurance on their teachers. Any person having employes must take out this insurance for them. That ought to relieve the counties in regard to relief for families of those injured, those dependent on the wage-earner, when he is deprived of the wages of his labor.

Mr. Mackin: Did you mean to say that where they do not take out this compensation, that the Directors should insist on it? Isn't it a fact that the employer must underwrite his employes? Is there any option?

Mr. Jones: What insurance have they against deserters? They won't allow the children to go to work before they are 16 years of age. They have got to have shoes and clothing, and flour at $10 a barrel. I don't see how they can get along. This compensation act isn't taking care of the deserters.

Mr. Colborn: That is one of the many cases that arise where relief is asked. Through desertion of the men of the families. I don't know what ought to be done with cases of that kind. I am highly in favor of outdoor relief. It helps many, many families that are deserted, and who desire to keep their families together, and the children grow up and take care of the mother in years to come. We ought to have a better law, more stringent, that would punish almost to death, the man who would wilfully desert his wife and family. No punishment, in my mind, is too severe.

Mr. Reilly: About this compensation law. They all go under an examination. We have had cases in our District where men with one arm, with one leg, who had some job in the mines or picking slate in the breakers, but after this compensation law they were examined and discharged. They won't take a man with one eye. If they find the eyes are bad they won't hire them. They won't hire men with large families. What is to become of these men? Instead of relieving us it is putting a burden upon us in our outdoor relief.

Mr. Jones: I don't think we will have any trouble in doing our outdoor relief if the Directors of the Poor will tell the Justice of the Peace to commit the children and the mother to the county home. I would hate to be guilty of separating a mother and child, and I am heartily in favor of outdoor relief and I believe there should be more

money spent for outdoor relief instead of taking the mother off to the county home and the children to a children's home. Try to keep the family together.

Mr. Mackin: In regard to the children in the Almshouse. We know that the law says that we may not keep the child in the almshouse for more than 60 days. I hope to see the law that no child shall enter the almshouse. I have had charge of an almshouse for 17 years and know what it means to have children brought there.

If I had my way I would not even allow them to visit the institution.

Mr. Bohler: Mr. Mackin seems to want me to reply to him in regard to the outdoor relief in the City of Philadelphia. We have in Philadelphia an organization called the Charity Organization. They have an organization in each Ward in the City. They take charge of all the outdoor relief. They supervise it and take charge of it. The City of Philadelphia appropriates one-thousand a year for the tramps. Outside of that, during the hard times, there was an emergency aid to assist these people. The City of Philadelphia first appropriated fifty-thousand dollars and later appropriated a second fifty-thousand dollars to carry on that work during this time.

As far as the children in the Almshouse is concerned, that is one of the fights I had for a number of years. The Charity organizations and the Social Workers are very apt to take up new cases, they don't understand them thoroughly, and will say "take them to the almshouse." They think the almshouse is the place.

Mr. Reilly, Luzerne: We have the Visiting Nurses Association from both the East Side and West Side, all of the Hospitals and the United Charities organization. All are doing good work there. And the work they are doing and getting credit for is backed by the Central Poor District. We paid out to each of the Hospitals $750.00 a year; they take care of our patients. We pay $500.00 a year to the United Charities; they get the clothing and shoes, and the bill is sent into the Central Poor District. We also pay toward the Shelter and Day Nursery. We paid them last year $500.00. We are now paying them $1.75 per week and that is what we intend paying them. Then we have the wood-yard. Old sills and raidroad ties are hauled in there and we supply the labor. Men come to the Directors and ask for relief. When we are in a little doubt as to whether they are worthy of relief we ask them to go to the wood-yard and work, and then we give them an order for groceries for their work. Any man who shows enough interest to go to work for a bite to eat for his family, gets it every time. We have our charities there too, and their work is not included in our outdoor relief for which we spent $101,000.00 last year.

The President: These are live subjects and should be discussed more fully, but it is now time to adjourn. There are still some in the audience who have not registered. Please register. Those who have not procured their railroad tickets for the trip to Huntingdon this afternoon, may secure them at the room to the right as they pass out. These tickets will pass you through the gate at the passenger station, and will be lifted by the Conductor on the train.

Upon motion the Convention adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Members of the Convention left Altoona at 1:20 P. M. on a special train to Huntingdon, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon arrival at Huntingdon part of the delegation was taken by automobiles to the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital for a short visit, while the remainder were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. After an inspection of the institution the members of the Convention gathered in the Reformatory Auditorium, where Superintendent T. B. Patton delivered the following address:

"I suppose that you would not expect me to say that I am glad that you are here today and that I extend you a hearty welcome on behalf of the board of Managers, Officers and Instructors of this Reformatory for I assure you my friends that is not possible for me to emphasize, or express in any way the appreciation which I feel because of the presence of this delegation at the Reformatory. A body of men and women engaged in the uplift of humanity; I think we may speak of it in that way. You are sharing your interest in the welfare of a class of humanity that needs the kindly care and attention and interest of those who will extend toward them kind and humane treatment.

When I think of the organization which you represent, of the character of the work in which you are engaged, I wish I might extend to you a deeper welcome. From the depths of my heart, and in all truth, I appreciated the fact that you are here with us today. You have come quite a little distance too. I can only hope that what you have seen here today, what you have seen of the institution will amply repay you for the time and attention which you have given to it. I have been asked to speak briefly to you, and give you some little information about the work that the State of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to do here in the interest of young men who have made some mistake in life. You have seen what the State is endeavoring to do for the violators of it slaws. The little leaflets handed you when you came into the institution will furnish you with this information.

I might say, however, that the institution was begun in the year 1887, and completed ready for occupancy of inmates in the year 1888. The institution was not opened by proclamation of the Governor until the 15th of Februarry, 1889. We have had, up until today, 10,112 young men here. That means that that number of young men have been committed here and have been put through a course of training that, in the judgment of the Board of Managers, Officers and Instructors of the Institution, might inculcate in them a sense of feeling that would make them better beings and give them higher and better purposes and desires in life. The educational training and the industrial part of the work will furnish them with something by which they can earn a livelihood for themselves when they get outside.

The sentences here are indeterminate. If a young man comes here and is given the shortest term, which is thirteen months, all we can do is exert our influence in his behalf during that thirteen months. But I would not have you think that we can teach him a trade in that time, for that is not possible anywhere. But we can implant the foundation for a trade, which can be continued when he gets on the outside, if he desires to follow it up. I am not prepared to say that all the young men follow these trades on the outside, but we do endeavor to put young men to work at such trades as in our judgment will be helpful to them when they leave here. Not all obtain their release in thirteen months. The law provides that the Clerk of the Court must send a transcript of the crime, and all the circumstances surrounding it, and

an expression from the Court as to its opinion of the case. This information is then gone over by the Board of Managers, and from it they decide the length of time each young man is to be held here.

The Board of Managers was in session yesterday, and acted as they do at such meetings, giving some from eighteen to twenty-two months time here, according to the gravity of the offense committed.

Many of our men obtain their release under the parole system. They are required to find employment in some firm. The employer signs an agreement, to the effect that they will assume charge of the young man and exercise care and supervision over him and encourage him to do right. If the employer finds that the young man is not inclined to work regularly, etc., he in turn notifies the reformatory and the young man is brought back. Before the young man leaves here he signs an agreement, setting forth certain conditions that are to be complied with, and certain requirements that are to be lived up to. We have up to this time 188 men out on parole, most of them in the State of Pennsylvania. I think the Board of Managers have paroled some men to other States adjacent, under certain circumstances. This was parole day, and twenty inmates left the Reformatory today. Their behavior was such that they were entitled to parole. Employment had been found for them and they left here in good spirits this morning.

You will think that there must be violations of parole. Some of these men have no homes, and one place is as good as another to them. If they go into a community and work a while and do not like it, they may decide to leave and violate their parole, but last year our percentage of violations of parole was only 14 per cent, just a little higher than the year before. We succeed in capturing most of these young men who violate parole. One of our statements, kept on file in the office, shows that during the last 23 years we are short 151 men, who have gone out on parole and violated their parole, and whom we have not succeeded in capturing. That is not very many when everything is taken into consideration. We are satisfied, however, and feel that we are doing pretty well.

You noticed as you went around today that the men were not all dressed alike. There are four grades. All the new men are placed in the second grade, and they wear a plain gray suit, cap, coat and pantaloons. If he makes a good record in conduct, school studies and laboring at the end of the first six months he is promoted to the first grade. He then lays off the gray suit and puts on the blue. If he succeeds in reaching the first grade he is designated as an honor man. You will see some with a keystone on their coat; they have reached that grade in six months, or the shortest possible time. If he does not keep up he will be reduced to the third class, or third grade, and that means that he will put on the gray suit with the red stripes. You may have noticed some of these men today. The fourth grade is the incorrigibles, who wear a plain red suit. You will say that you cannot understand how we place the different inmates in these various grades. Human nature is a queer thing. There is an opinion abroad that when a man violates the law he is sent to the reformatory to be reformed, and unless the reformatory succeeds in reforming him it is not successful. I assure you that this is not true, and we have no patent process of reforming boys. I am frank to say that if they had attempted to reform me when I was a boy, and I did not want to be reformed, they would not have been successful.

If you get the story of many of these young men's lives I am sure you would say as I have often said: "Where would you have been, Blair Patton, if you had been brought up under these conditions?"

Now about the number in the various grades: On the first of October, 1916, we had 597 inmates. Of the first class 338; second class 243; third class 12 and fourth class 4. Each month we make out a report. Every man has his conduct report, which is given back to him after his marks have been placed on it, as the law requires that we shall make proper entry on the inmates report each month and hand it back to him, so that he will know his standing in conduct, labor and school. Last month there were 457 who made a perfect record; 140 had sufficient report to cause them to lose something in conduct, labor or study.

Now we have to have rules to govern our institution. These rules to the outsider might seem to be hard and strict, but if the young men here are inclined to behave they can do so. There are certain things for which a young man can be reported, and he can prolong his time here if he wants to. We have a supreme court each month. I read these reports to the young man, setting forth what he has been reported for and what rules he has violated. I read the reports off to him and ask him what he has to say. He might say that the reports are correct, and in that case I have nothing to do but sentence him. He might say that the reports are right, and if given a chance he will promise to do better the next time. Some fellow may tell me a story, and I may think he is not telling the truth and not giving me the correct facts, in which case I will sustain the report of the officer or Instructor and sentence him accordingly. We have different kinds of reports. Possibly the inmate does not do the amount of work assigned him, or does that which he is not instructed to do. Perhaps he does not make his percentage in school studies. We have a thoroughly organized school system, headed by our Superintendent of Instruction. Monthly examinations are held in the different classes where it is possible to give examinations, and in these classes we require scholars to make a percentage average of 80. If they fail in that they fail in their schooling, and that operates against them.

I do not know whether there is anything else I can tell you about the institution or not. I wish to say again that I am glad from the very bottom of my heart that you ladies and gentlemen have honored us with your presence here today. I hope when you go back home you will be able to carry kindly thoughts of your visit to our institution, where you have seen what the State of Pennsylvania is doing to fit young men to take their place in society and be useful citizens of this great Commonwealth. (Applause).

Mr. Solenberger: Mr. Patton, in the absence of Dr. Sommer, I wish to voice the sentiment of every member present in thanking you most heartily for the courtesy your splendid institution has extended to us today. (Applause).

The delegation was then escorted to the Lunch Room where a delicious luncheon was served, after which the party was conveyed by automobiles to the Huntingdon Station and left for Altoona on a special trian at 5:20 P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

8:00 p. m.

BY THE PRESIDENT: The session will please come to order. The first on the programme is the prayer by the Reverend G. R. Bishop, of Altoona Pa.

BY REV. BISHOP: Let us pray. Almighty God our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast been graciously pleased to reveal Thyself in Thy Son Jesus Christ to show us the way to worship Thee and honor Thee is through the services we may give to Him and to our fellow man.

Thou hast been graciously pleased to create us after Thine own image and likeness and endowed us with a faculty of mind to lift us thus above all animal creation.

Do Thou have mercy upoon those Thy servants who have not had the privilege to develop, or having the privilege, through some thing have not had the joy of clear minded understanding.

Grant Thy blessing to us, that we may have the vision, the vision that is the love, the vision that counts, give us grace to understand how we may fit into Thy Divine plan and the service that Thou wilt have us render to Thee as Thy children, that we, doing the work that Thou wouldst have us to do, may give comfort and blessing, may give promise to the race that shall come after us, and thus to Thee be all glory.

These things and all else we ask in the name of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

BY THE PESIDENT: Now, next on the programme will be a solo by Miss Edna Little, accompanied by Miss Florence Douglass.

Following which a very pleasing soprano solo, with piano accompaniment was rendered, followed by an encore, both of which were greatly applauded.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Tomorrow morning at 8:35, there will be three special cars on the Logan valley trolley line, standing at Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, to take you over to Hollidaysburg. There will be automobiles to take you to the Blair County Hospital. We will have our session in the auditorium of the Hospital, after which we will show you what we have to show you and we will then have a bite to eat. Then we will get into automobiles and go up to see the State Sanitarium at Cresson. I do not know what we will do after that, but if you will all come, we will probably do something more. Now at 8:35, everybody be there, because we don't want to disturb the schedule of the trolley company. I will mention it again.

One of the most important questions before the public is that of the feeble minded, and our evening will be devoted to that question. We are more than fortunate in having the two speakers of the evening, and I am very glad indeed to have for the first, "The Segregation of the Feeble Minded in Pennsylvania," by Dr. J. M. Murdock, Superintendent of the State Institution at Polk, Pa.

BY DR. MURDOCH. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish that I could make my subject as pleasing as the songs we have just heard. But my subject is not a pleasing one. It is a sad subject, but it has this pleasing and this happy tone, that if we understand it and if we tackle it and if we get behind it, we can do a lot to alleviate it. The standing of a community depends very largely upon the mental and the physical vigor of its people. In addition to its mentl and physical vigor, the people to be successful must be efficient,—efficiency of the individual,—efficiency of the organization. We see so much of it today. Why we are today in Altoona along the main artery of that great system, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, probably the greatest example of corporate efficiency the world has ever known, and here



STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, POLK, VENANGO, COUNTY.

View of Institution from Round Top

in Altoona we have shops in which this matter of efficiency is carried to a most high degree. We have efficient experts,—now, I am not one of them, my specialty is rather in the other direction,—inefficiency, mental deficiency or feeble mindedness. Now to tackle this problem we should have a clear conception of what we mean by feebleminded-ness, and if you will bear with me, I will read from my manuscript, as I am no orator.

THE SEGREGATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Polk, Pa.

As the organization of society becomes more complex and competition more keen to succeed it becomes more and more necessary that the individual members of society be efficient.

One of the most important matters affecting the status of the community is that of the working capacity of its citizens. If a large proportion of the inhabitants by reason of inefficiency has to be maintained by others the economic value of the community is greatly impaired. A factor of prime importance in the reduction of the working capacity of a community is mental deficiency.

Mental deficiency or feeble mindedness is a state of arrested mental development in consequence of which the person afflicted is incapable at maturity of so adapting himself to the requirements of society as to maintain his existence independent of external support.

That is to say, the feeble-minded person must always be maintained at the expense of others and one of the worst blights that can come upon any community is to have an undue proportion of mental defectives in its midst.

We are having forced upon us many social, economic and educational problems which thoughtful people are recognizing are the result of our failure to adequately provide for the mentally defective.

Many official commissions have made extensive investigation of the problem of mental deficiency. The report of the investigation of The English Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble minded carried on from 1904 to 1908, consists of eight large volumes of from 500 to 1,000 pages each.

In our own country, a large number of States' Commissions have made studies of the problem within their borders. Legislation dealing with various aspects of care and provision has been prepared and not a little has been enacted into law. Pursuant of joint resolution of the House and Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Persons in the Commonwealth was created June 14, 1911. Governor Tener appointed the following Commission:

DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health.
DR. JOSEPH S. NEFF, Director of Health and Charities of Philadelphia.

JUDGE ISAAC JOHNSON.
HON. GEORGE W. RYON.

HON. PATRICK C. BOYLE,
DR. C. B. KING,
HON. E. K. ROWLAND,
DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Secretary.

The able report of this Commission was presented to the Legislature in 1913 and was instrumental in bringing about provision for increased accommodations, placing our Commonwealth in the first rank of States in respect to provision for the feeble-minded.

At present Pennsylvania has the following institutions specially devoted to the care of this class of defectives.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, a semi-private institution, established in 1852, caring for 1100.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, established in 1893, caring for 1850.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania, at Spring City, established in 1903, caring for 875.

The Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, at Glen Iron, Union County, established in 1913, with capacity for 40 feeble-minded women but not as yet open for the reception of inmates.

In addition to the 3,775 feeble-minded persons receiving care, in round numbers, 1,000 applications for admission are on the waiting lists of these institutions. More than 1,000 feeble-minded persons are in the State Hospitals for the Insane; as many more in the county institutions, and our jails, penitentiaries and reformatories contain a large number of feeble-minded persons.

The Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-minded and Epileptic Persons in Pennsylvania reported that there were in 1913,at the time of their investigation, 5,314 feeble-minded in various institutions within the State. It is quite impossible to enumerate the feeble-minded outside of the institutions—and this is of little practical importance at the present time, as we know we have 1,000 applications for admission to the existing institutions and that there are at least 2,000 feeble-minded in inappropriate institutions within the State.

At first institutions for the feeble-minded were established as training schools for feeble-minded children. We now recognize that the majority of the feeble-minded require life-long care and protection. The feeble-minded individual is a menace to society because he is incapable of social adjustment. He not only does not get on, he cannot. As pointed out by Doctor Goddard, society has always labored under the asumption that a man could do better and earn a living if he would.

Charitable and correctional agencies have labored with feeble-minded individuals for years, always with the idea and hope of reclaiming them only to see every effort prove fruitless. We have come to understand that although the feeble-minded person may be trained to improve his habits and accomplish many things, he can never be made into a normal citizen. He always lacks the judgment and will power necessary to adapt himself aright to his surroundings, and must be cared for as long as he lives.

In regard to their segregation the feeble-minded may be divided into three groups:

First A comparatively small group, the extremely helpless, with a mental age of not more than two years, untidy in

their habits, who must be cared for as babes as long as they live.

Second: The great majority of the feeble-minded—the harmless, good natured ones, with a mental age of above two years, who may be trained to be quite useful, aiding greatly by their industry to reduce the cost of their maintenance. They are easily entertained and lead happy and contented lives within an appropriate colony or institution.

Third: Another comparatively small group—the defective delinquents. In these the intellectual defect is relatively slight and is overshadowed by the moral deficiency.

The segregation and care of the first two groups is a comparatively simple problem the segregation and care of the latter is an extremely difficult problem.

The defective delinquents are wonderfully shrewd and crafty in carrying out their plans for mischief. They acquire a certain alertness and affability which is very deceiving on first acquaintance. Many of the children who come before the Juvenile Courts as well as the majority of the great army of adult derelicts who come repeatedly before the police courts are of this class. They are not criminal but are irresponsible by reason of a mental wrap and no method of training or discipline can fit them to become safe or desirable members of society. They do not class with the large group of the harmless feeble-minded and easily escape from under the supervision which is adequate for the care and protection of the larger group. The typical life history of the defective delinquent is a succession of contact with penal and social agencies. They are a menace to the community and require permanent institutional care. They do not get along well with ordinary, contended and happy feeble-minded persons, to whom they are a source of physical and moral danger. Although they are out of place in the ordinary institution for the feeble-minded they come under the supervision of those whose duty it is to care for the feeble-minded. For this reason institutions for the feeble-minded are provided with special custodial departments for this class of defectives until, as stated by Doctor Fernald, the actual number of this potentially dangerous class is fully realized when they will be given lifelong care and supervision in special institutions—combining the educational, developmental and industrial methods of a school for the feeble-minded with the security of a modern penal institution.

Although the vast majority of the feeble-minded are infinitely happier in an appropriate institution than they are in their own homes or with normal individuals, their segregation is being urged not only for their own good but chiefly because they constitute a grave menace to the public welfare.

The segregation of the feeble-minded is no mere charity work for the purpose of training feeble-minded children or making individual feeble-minded persons more comfortable and happy but is a vital factor in the betterment of the race.

The feeble-minded are unable to establish and maintain happy and well ordered homes. Unsanitary living conditions, neglect of children and low moral standards, with their resulting illegitimacy, prostitution, and venereal disease, vagrancy, and all sorts of vice and crime, abound where the feeble-minded are at large. Aside from the menace of the feeble-minded themselves the condition is, in the great majority of cases, hereditary. In fact, heredity is the chief factor in the causation of feeble-mindedness.

Institutions for the feeble-minded should be of the colony or village type, far removed from a populous center, but with railroad communication with a spur into the colony grounds to power house and stores. A good water supply is of primary importance. It is not necessary to locate where farm land commands a high price. A large acreage, at least a thousand acres, is essential. Schools are necessary that all of those capable of training may be so taught that they may become useful in carrying on the work of the institution in field or shop. Provision for recreation, play grounds, athletic field, assembly hall arranged for moving pictures, theatricals, dancing and other entertainments should not be overlooked.

Pennsylvania's institutions are well situated and equipped. There are none better. They are, however, inadequate for the numbers of mentally defective in our great State with its large and rapidly increasing population. The last legislature appropriated $350,000.00 for the construction of buildings at the Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded, which will greatly increase the capacity of that institution.

The coming Legislature should make provision for at least 300 or 400 at the Village for Feeble-Minded Women and for about the same number of men at the Western Institution at Polk.

With these additions our State Board of Charities, always alive to the importance of this problem, could well feel that they have placed our Commonwealth in an enviable position as to the manner in which it is meeting its responsibility in caring for its mental defectives. It is folly to say we cannot afford this, as a matter of fact, we cannot afford not to make these provisions. It is estimated that in one year the trials and commitments of feeble-minded persons in our courts alone cost over $1,000,000.00. The defectives for whom applications for admission are on the waiting lists are being cared for at large at far greater expense than if they were being cared for in appropriate institutions, where they would be happy, harmless, and in a measure contributing to their own support, without the danger of their becoming the parents of another generation of defectives.

When we realize that feeble-mindedness is not curable by any known means, that it is an hereditary condition in the vast majority of cases, that two feeble-minded persons in whom the defect is hereditary can have only feeble-minded children, and that where only one parent is of this type there is a probability of at least one-half the children being defective; when we realize that the feeble-minded have as a rule much larger families than the average, that from the defective progeny of this generation will be recruited in large measure the paupers, prostitutes and criminals of the next generation, when we come to a full realization of these facts we will understand that money spent in segregating the present generation of the feeble-minded is a most wise investment and that neglecting to so provide will saddle upon the next generation a burden for the extent of which we shall be justly reproached.

Preparedness is the slogan of today. Of what better preparedness can we conceive than the purification of the mental and physical vigor of our men and women by taking such measures as will tend to the elimination of the feeble-minded with the social, economic and educational problems to which they so largely contribute.

The adoption of a policy for dealing with mental deficiency in Pennsylvania is I know, receiving most careful consideration by our Board of Public Charities and our Legislators.

We can well congratulate our Board of Public Charities for what has already been accomplished in meeting this problem. The more we study the problem, however, the more we are convinced of its magnitude and importance.

I am well aware that care should be taken to avoid exaggeration in stating the social consequences of mental deficiency, as harm may be done by making statements which arouse public sentiment but which are not borne out by the facts in our possession.

However, this I know—that the feeble-minded are not only safer, more useful and less of a burden but also much happier in a suitable institution or colony affording the companionship of associates of like mentality. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will now have another song, and then hear the other speaker of the evening.—a solo by Miss Little, accompanied by Miss Douglass.

A very pleasing soprano solo, with piano accompaniment, was rendered, which was followed by an encore.

The next speaker is Mr. Joseph P. Byers, who will give an illustrated stereopticon lecture on "The Problem of the Feeble-Minded." Mr. Byers is Executive Sectrary of the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Byers is also Secretary of the National Prison Congress. We are exceptionally fortunate in having this speaker and having his slides to show. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Byers.

BY MR. BYERS: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here. I hope that you will be able to say the same thing when I have finished. I always feel rather at home when I am talking to Pennsylvania audiences. You adopted me in this State in 1902, you permitted me to come back to it again after I had left it, later, to come back in 1905, then you gave me the distinct honor of allowing my father to be born in your state in 1826, so that, all in all, I feel rather at home in talking to Pennsylvanians. I feel more at home in appearing before Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania than before almost any other audience, because I had the pleasure years ago, and for many years, of a rather intimate acquaintance with a man who was quite prominent in your councils, and he took as much interest in your work as it was possible for a man to take in any line of endeavor outside of his own particular business, I mean Robert D. McGonnigal, your former Secretary.

I want to say a word about the National Committee, or the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded. Sometimes that word "provision" is given in the plural, and sometimes I have letters addressed to the Committee on Provisions for the Feeble-Minded, and I have to remind them that we are not in the grocery business. It is a committee whose sole purpose is to stimulate the interest of the people in this country to show them the menace of the feeble-minded, to the end that adequate provision shall be made in every State, that suitable provision shall be made in every State for the feeble-minded, and with the final purpose that ultimately feeble-mindedness may be eradicated from the people. You will agree with me that this is quite some program. This committee took form about a year and a half ago. There had been for some years a small group of men and women in the East keeping in touch with the work that was being done in Templeton and Waverly, Ellwood and Polk, in the institutions of the nature that we represent in this work, and they were exceedingly interested in the ex-

tension of this work. At a meeting of a small group of these people less than two years ago, the subject was discussed as to whether or not it was the time to organize a National Committee, to put this work upon a national basis, and they discussed it at some length. Finally the question was asked? "Do we know enough, about the subject to justify such an organization," and the answer was, "We know too much, to delay any longer." And then the question was asked, "But will the States be able to finance the burden that proper care of these people will place upon them, and the answer that comes and must come is that "Proper care costs less than neglect." As you heard Dr. Murdock talking, I wish I could have shown my pictures because they fit into his address so well.

There are a great many things that we know about feeble-mindedness, and many we do not know. There was a thing that the Committee insisted on from the beginning, namely, that very great conservatism should be used, and the reason for that is that we can afford to be conservative, as Professor Johnstone said, "Take the known facts and cut them in two, and then cut them in two, and then again, and then still have enough left for the agitation of the work of he feeble-minded."

Now, without any more preliminary remarks, I am going to ask that the lights be put out and that we start with the pictures.

Mr. Byers proceeded with his illustrated lecture showing work for care of feeble-minded and giving facts and figures. A brief statement is inserted below.

What Is Feeble-Mindedness?

Feeble-Minded persons, because of a defect of the brain existing from birth or early age, do not "grow up" mentally. Though adults in years and stature, they remain children in mental habits and capacities.

Some of them known as idiots, are absolutely helpless. Mentally they are infants.

Others, known as imbeciles, have a mental capacity corresponding to that of a child of from three to seven years. These can be taught to care for their own personal needs, to avoid common dangers, and often they can be trained to do simple tasks.

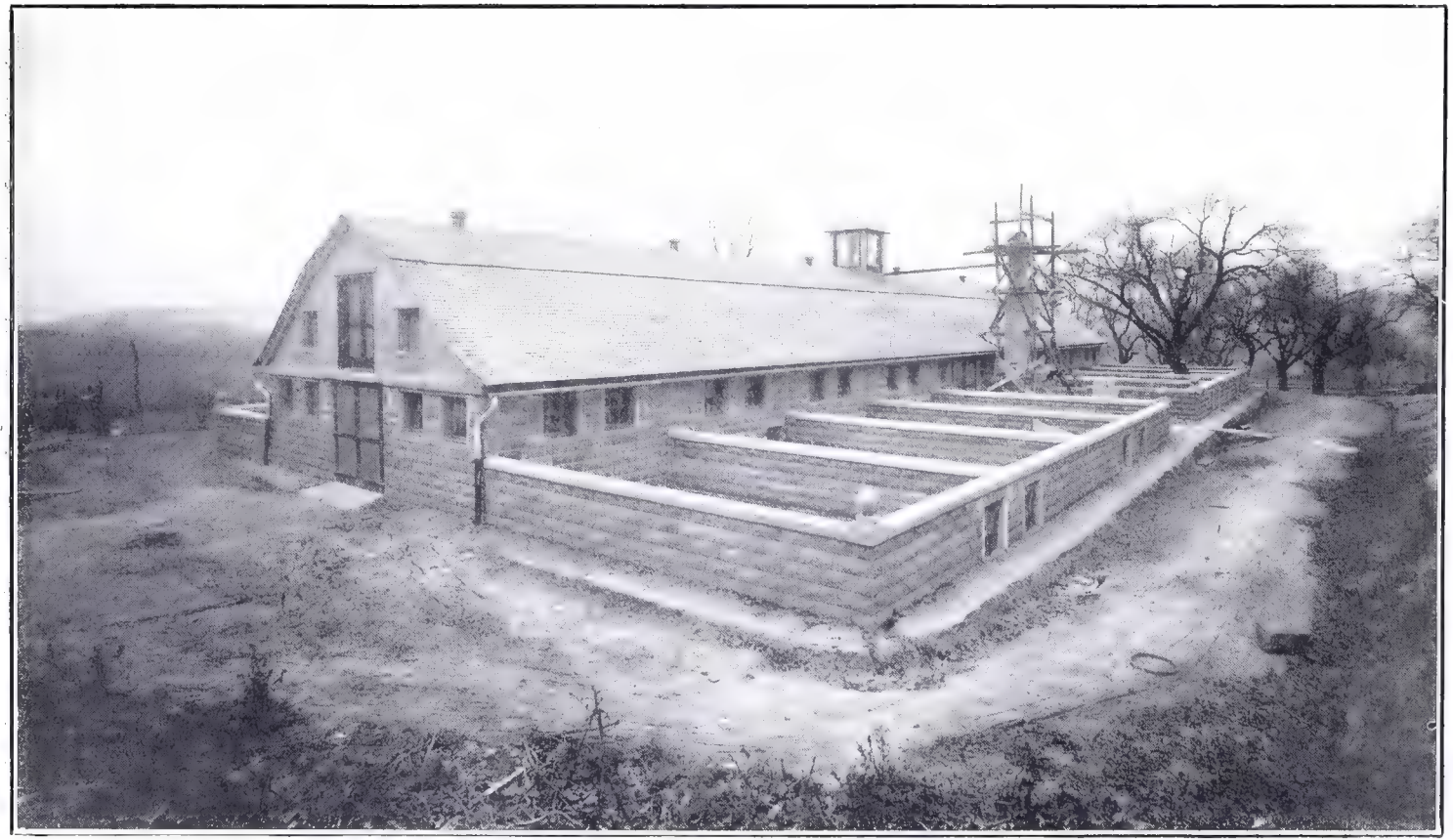
The highest grade of feeble-minded, sometimes called morons, have the mental capacity of children eight to twelve years of age. Many of them can be taught to do complex manual labor, under direction, so long as it involves no planning, reasoning, and independent judgement.

All the feeble-minded lack self-control. They yield easily to temptation. They usually fail to earn an independent living. They often drift into immorality and crime. Many of them are the objects of charity. Their immoral tendencies and lack of self-control make the birth-rate among them unsually high. Their defect is transmissible from parent to child.

Some of the Known Facts.

At least three persons in a thousand are feeble-minded.

On this basis there are 280,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States.



BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Blair County Hospital Piggery.

Rear view showing runways; stock nearing completion. About 85 per cent. of construction work by patients of Hospital under supervision and direction of officers and attendants. Grading, foundations, blocks and setting of same together with copings and finish by patients. Roof and carpenter work by paid mechanics. Cost $3,100.00. Caacity 120; per capita cost per head $26.00.

Proper public provision has been made for less than 30,000.

Sixteen States have made no provision.

Not a single State has made adequate provision.

At least 250,000 are without suitable care and protection, and 70,000 of these are women of child-bearing age.

The feeble-minded lack in judgment and resistence to evil influences.

They complicate every social problem.

Feeble-minded children never become normal. They require individual training which the public schools, as now organized, do not give.

Special classes should be provided in which hand, not head, work must be emphasized.

The special class should be a clearinghouse, not a receptacle. Its aim must be to train children for useful and happy lives adjusted to their mental capacity.

The special class requires the specially trained teacher.

The States must provide suitable institutions for all feeble-minded persons whose presence in the community constitutes a menace to themselves or to society.

Under proper care the feeble-minded lead happy, and, many of them, useful lives.

Proper care costs less than neglect. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that Mr. Byers didn't talk too long on this lecture. I am only sorry that it didn't last again as long.

All that I wish to say is to remind you of those three special cars at 8:35 at the corner of Elventh Avenue and Twelfth Street to morrow morning. You saw a few pictures here of buildings put up out of concrete blocks made by the feeble-minded, I will show you some blocks made by the feeble-minded and they put up the buildings, too. The meeting is adjourned for tonight.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Held in the Auditorium of the Blair County Hospital, Hollidaysburg, Penna.

The President: We will open our meeting this morning with prayer by the Rev. O. S. Frantz, Pastor Christ Reformed Church, Altoona.

Rev. Frantz: Gracious God and Loving Father, we do thank Thee for Thy great love; we do thank Thee for the beautiful sunlight by which we are surrounded this morning; and for all the beauties of nature.

Dear Lord we do thang Thee for the evidence of Thy love through the life and teaching and works of Jesus Christ, who went about doing good, helping the widows and orphans and healing those who were sick. And we thank Thee for the evidence of Thy great love as it is reflected in the lives of men and women who are following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master.

We do thank Thee for the evidence of Thy love as it is being shown by these various institutions here represented, who have taken in those who are sick and homeless. We do thank Thee for the love that is reflected in the lives of these men and women who have given of their life and talent to this cause of carrying on the work of the blessed Master. We pray thy bless-

ing upon all these people. We realize that Thou art in a position to bless, but we are not in a position to receive thy blessing. That our efforts may become a blessing in behalf of those with whom we labor. Give us faith, give us patience and love and give Thy blessing unto everyone who is here present this morning, to those who are in authority in the various institutions, that these men may be guided from on high to do this blessed Christian work. Father, we pray that Thy blessing may come into the lives of charitably disposed Christians in this iCty and in this great Commonwealth, that when men are obliged to go to them fom help that they may be ready to give. That the story of Thy life may more and more work into the heart of men, that sin may be beaten down, and that they may see that sin is the cause of poverty and disease. That men and women everywhere may proclaim the message of Jesus Christ.

Father, we pray thy blessing upon this meeting, that all the deliberations may be in accord with Thy will, that what is said and done here may be to the honor and glory of Thy name. We commend ourselves to Thy keeping. In the blessed Master's name we ask it. Amen.

The President: Ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Poor Directors of Blair Cuonty we welcome you here this morning. We will show you the place after we are through with the program. Instead of going ahead with the program Mr. Colborn will be called upon to present the report of the By-Laws Committe, as he desires to leave about eleven o'clock.

Mr. Colborn: Reads Report of By-Laws Committee.

The President: You have heard the report of the By-Laws Committee, what is your pleasure?

Mr Mackin: Undoubtedly this is a most excellent set of By-Laws, but there are some things that strike me as being unnecessary. Now you have stated that there will be a Committee on Legislation, consisting of seven members. A Committee of seven is too large, they don't accomplish anything. If I am in order I move to amend that to read "Three," or not more than five.

Mr. Colborn: Well then, five will be satisfactory to us.

The President: I suggest that this be laid on the table until our business meeting tomorrow morning.

Mr. Osterle: Do you think we will have all of the Delegates here?

The President: I presume quite a number will leave this evening.

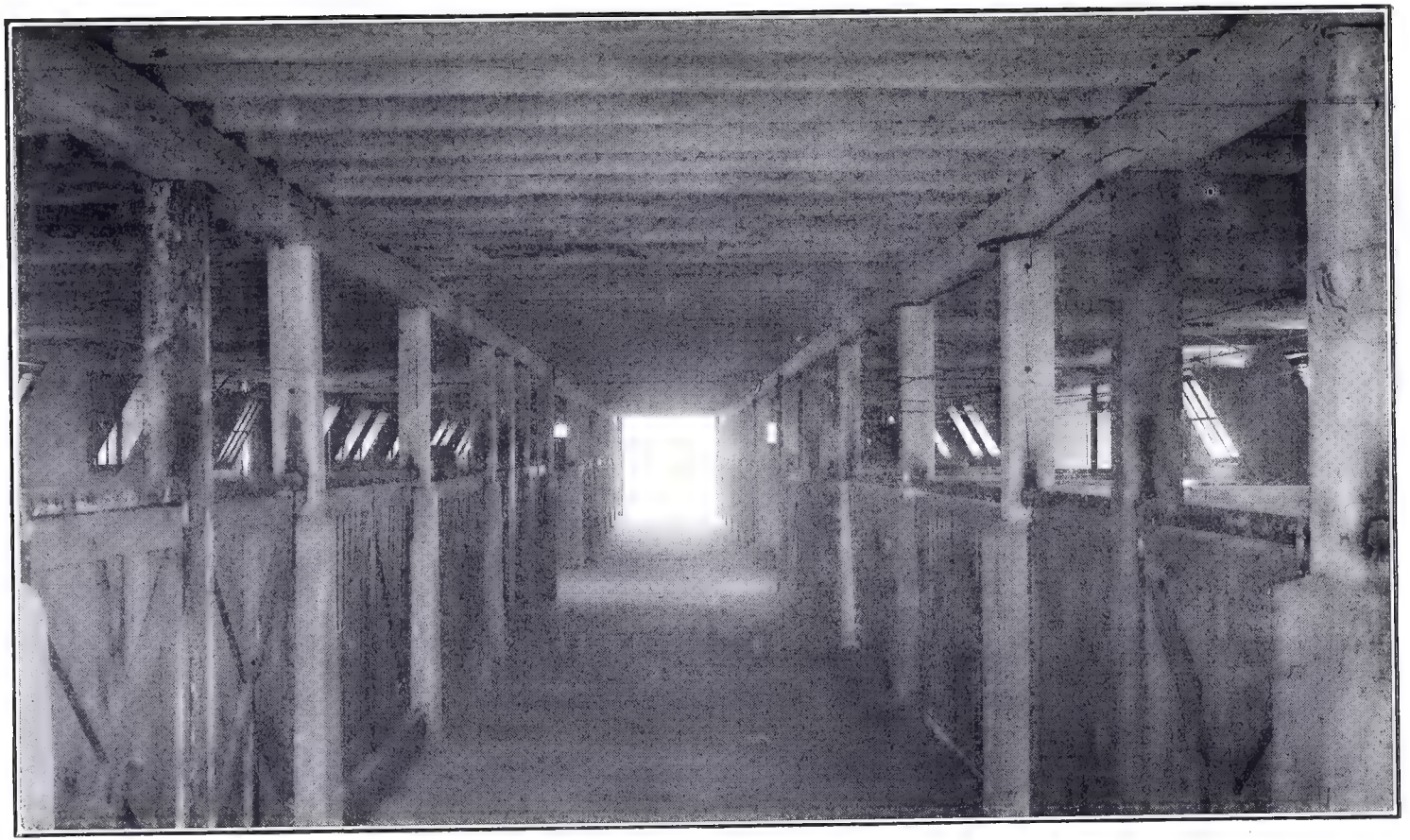
Mr. Mackin: I suggest that the Committee retire for ten minutes to take up these things.

The President: The Committee on By-Laws will retire to the reception room on the first floor, across from my officce.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there are some who desire to leave early. There is a good train going west at 12:50, and we can arrange to get you to the City in time for it, and there is a train east at 1:30. Please leave your names at the office, so we can make necessary arrangements.

The Committee on Officers will now report.

Mr. Roderus, Chairman, presented the following on behalf of the Committee on Officers:



BLAIR COUNYT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Blair County Hospital Piggery.

Interior view looking through corridor and driveway; illustrating swinging gates of pens; windows hinged at bottom and control of same from corridor by use of pulleys and rope; overhead ventilation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

President.

Oliver P. Bohler Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance Pittsburgh
Dr. H. J. Sommer Hollidaysburg
S. W. Davenport Wilkes-Barre
I. N. Dixon Latrobe
Pringle Borthwick Germantown
Andrew S. Miller Pittsburgh
Mrs. Susan Willard Indiana
Frank J. Dickert Scranton
Charles S. Snyder Philadelphia

Secretary.

Edwin D. Solenberger Philadelphia

Treasurer.

W. G. Theurer Pittsburgh

Assistant Secretaries.

Miss Belle Chalfant Pittsburgh
James L. Reilly Luzerne

Honorary Secretaries.

L. C. Colborn, Esq. Somerset
Hon. Fred Fuller, Esq. Scranton

We the undersigned Committee on Officers, respectfully recommend that the Secretary receive a salary of not less than $75.00 per annum and the Treasurer receive a salary of not less than $50.00 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. RODERUS,
R. C. BUCHANAN,
J. L. REILLY,
T. F. MUMFORD.

The President: Will Mr. Miller, Mr. Mackin and Mr. Thomas act as a Committee to escort the new President up before the Convention? (Mr. Bohler is brought forward).

The President: I will present you with this gavel for two minutes, Mr. Bohler.

Mr. Bohler: I appreciate very greatly the honor you have conferred upon me today. I do not propose to say very much, but I would ask the assistance of every member of this convention to help me in my duties. I thank you very much. (Applause).

Mr. President:—Your Committee on Time and Place have met and considered the matter of time and place of the meeting for the Forty-third Annual Convention to be held next year.

We recommend that the Convention meet in Johnstown, Pa., and that it shall open on Monday evening, October 15, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. LOESEL, Chairman, Erie.
J. B. CLARK, Luzerne.
W. H. COUPE, Germantown, Philadelphia.
GEORGIA DUNN, Greensburg.
OLIVER P. BOHLER, Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. STRICKLER, Connellsville, Fayette County.
SIMON SHOEMAKER, Blair County.

The President: What is the pleasure of the Association?

Mr. Colborn: The Secretary of our Board of Trade at Somerset has extended to this Convention a very cordial invitation to come to Somerset. Mayor Franke and a number of Citizens have also extended an earnest invitation for the Association to hold its next convention in Johnstown. We had the pleasure and honor of this Association in Somerset in 1902, and our people gave it their full, earnest support in every way. I believe Johnstown will do the same thing. Somerset hardly has the Hotel facilities that you might expect. In 1902 we had the Hyland Inn, at the edge of town, which was a very large summer hotel that had been thrown open about that time. It was commodious and fine. That burned down a few years ago, and we do not have a large hotel now. At Johnstown you have fine Hotel facilities, everything is easy of access and I believe it will be a fine place.

The President: What is the pleasure of the Association as to the report of the Committee on Time and Place.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report of the Committee on Time and Place in favor of Johnstown, Pa., October 15th-18th, 1917, was approved.

The President: Is there any further business?

Mr. Mackin: We might also have the report of the Auditing Committee.

The report o fthe Auditing Committee was read. See pages 107 to 111 for text of this report.

The President: That is the first time we have had a balance in the Treasury. I am glad to see it. I think we ought to adopt some definite method of doing our business, so that the Officers of the Association know what they can count on. We don't know where our money is coming from. Some pay and some do not pay. I urge that every Poor Director pay his assessment. I think I am correct in this, that there has been legal action or decision in the State of Pennsylvania, under the laws governing assessments, that an allowance is granted to attend the Association meeting. I don't see why any particular Poor Directors feel that their County is so poor they can't afford a $15.00 bill for the Association.

What is the pleasure of the meeting on the report of the Auditing Committee? I would suggest a motion to continue this Committee.

Mr. Mackin: I was about to make a motion that the recommendation in regard to the matter of dues be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The President: That is good.

A motion was made and duly seconded that the recommendation in regard to the matter of dues be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Motion carried.

Mr. Thomas: I would like to suggest that the Auditing Committee provide or establish a fiscal year. I make that a motion. The motion was seconded.

The President: Any discussion.

A Member: Question. The question was put and the motion was caried.

The President: Yesterday we had a trip to Huntingdon and saw some fine work done by the inmates, and you will see some in this institution. In this room there is some nice work; two of our patients painted it and did the frescoing work. You will see different buildings built of concrete by the patients, and as we go along I will tell you about them. I just want to call your attention to this, and that is the frescoing in this room, as you saw some fine work along that line at Huntingdon yesterday.

Mr. Miller: The Legislative Committee will report now.

The report was read as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

There were no matters referred to the Committee by the Association so far as it has been made aware and the Committee has not therefore formulated any definite bills for proposed enactment to submit to the Association. There have however been brought to the attention of the Committee certain subjects for proposed legislation which we herewith report to the Association for consideration.

The first of these suggestions is for an act authorizing Directors of the Poor and officers of the County or Poor District institutions to attend the annual meeting of this association as a part of their official duties and providing for payment of the expense of so doing; also authorizing Directors of the Poor to pay a proper assessment for the maintenance of the Association.

The benefits and advantages of this Association are too well known to those attending the meetings to need elaboration and it would seem desirable to remove from any possible question the right to use the public funds for the necessary expense of attendance by the Poor officials and maintenance of the Association. Your Committee would recommend that the Committee on Legislation be directed to draw a proposed bill embodying these provisions for submission to the Association at the next annual meeting.

It has been suggested that some legislation that would prevent undesirable cases such as chronic alcoholics, tramps etc., from using the Almshouse as a temporary shelter during the winter months and leaving in the spring would be desirable and also that hospitals receiving state aid should be required to provide for the care and treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases and thus avoid placing these cases among the old and infirm.

Your Committee has not been able to sufficiently consider these important but difficult subjects to warrant it in making any definite recommendation in regard thereto at this time. It however herewith

brings them to the attention of the Association for such consideration as it may see fit to devote to them.

Respectfully submitted

P. G. Cober
D. A. Mackin
Edward Lindsey, Chairman
Committee.

The President: You have heard the report of the Legislative Committee. What is your pleasure?

On motion of Dr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Henry, the report was received and approved.

Mr Theurer: I would like to add an ammendment: That the Legislative Committee be instructed to work, to the best of their ability, for the passage of the various articles of legislation contained in their report. The ammendment was adopted.

The President: Are there any more reports? We might just as well continue with the reports of committees while we are at it. Since I have you here I can hold you for seven days without commitment papers, under the law, but I think we can finish up our business today. After lunch you will see the place and then you can come in here again for a half hour or so and finish up any unfinished business. Then you will be free to go home.

Mr. Colborn: We have agreed on the report of the By-Laws Committee, as presented herewith.

Mr. Colborn then read his paper:

"The Work of the County as Distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association:

First, I want to congratulate the Association upon this splendid representation of men and women who are interested in the Charities of the State and Communities or Counties you represent.

Second, I want to congratulate the Association upon the efficiency of its officers and the splendid work they have accomplished, and splendid program they have prepared, as well as the very able and interesting addresses and papers thus far presented, filled with new theories, wise suggestions, and common sense for action, abundantly repaying all for the time and money spent in coming to hear them.

When I severed my relations, as Secretary; with this grand old Association, I was rejoicing over the fact that my attendance to the Conventions would be as a quiet observer, but through the President and Secretary, I found duties heaped upon me, almost as arduous as when I acted as your Secretary. I think there was a conspiracy between them, against me. I was reminded of an incident that happened in a country school, I was teaching many years ago, when I asked a boy "Who wrote Shakespeare?" he replied, "I didn't,', the boy on his road from school stopped in a shoemaker shop and complained of the teacher when he replied, "The dang bugger is guilty himself, and wants to get out of it."

Well, if they promise never to do it again, I will forgive them;

Bt I am digressing; The subject assigned to me for a few minutes talk this morning is, "The work of the County as distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor."

The care of the poor is the oldest divine command and that has been misconstrued more than many others, the poor we have with us always, and these have been the bone of contention, and the subject of discussion among all people from the earliest ages, and not solved yet, and one wag put it, "If the poor only knew how much they were being talked about and discussed, they would quit being poor." As I interpret the idea or thought of the Secretary when he assigned me this subject, was, not to discuss the care of the poor generally, but draw a distinction between the care of the poor by counties, and the State, the word distinguished means "to discern," "to perceive," "to discriminate," "to separate," "to divide," "to mark," "to make distinction," "eminent," "famous," "extraordinary."

A village is a collection of individuals, a county is composed of all the individuals residing within a certain described and defined section of the State. The State is the representation of all the individuals residing in the villages, cities and counties of the State, the distinguishing feature between the Counties and the State is the geographical lines, the imaginary lines.

The poor in the counties are cared for by Directors of the Poor and Poor Directors, the distinguishing feature is, the **poor,** there should be none, but there is.

The true meaning of charity is overlooked, both in the Counties and the State. Some through erroneous ideas of duty, others through economy, thereby defeating the very object and purpose of the law and command.

The prime object of charity is not to spend greater or less sums of money, but to uplift humanity, when this is done then those who have the care of the poor or afflicted have a proper idea of their duties. We have many of such Directors who care for the poor, not merely to sustain, but to help. The State has many Institutions, and men at the heads of them, that are a blessing to mankind.

May I mention a few? Mont Alto, Cresson, Polk, Elwyn, Pittsburg, Edgewood, Spring City and others.

With these I should name the following Correctional Institutions, Morganza, Huntingdon, Bellefonte. While the Department of Education and Health are a source of rich blessings to the citizens of the State, which was demonstrated the past year in the scourge of Infantile Paralysis, the last and perhaps the greatest source of charity from which humanity is blest, is our very efficient Board of Public Charities. Through this Board more human blessings have come to the poor and afflicted of the State than all others combined. The almshouses, State Institutions and Hospitals, as we find them at present in the State, are testimonial of their interest, zeal and watchful care over the poor and unfortunate of the Commonwealth, and are monuments, bearing the superscription, Work of the Board of Public Charities. Need I refer you to the awful condition of these not more than a score of years ago?

Charity means love, and these gentlemen have this virtue within them, which compelled a complete change, uplifting humanity and a blessing to all.

A promiscuous giving, that is not actuated by human interest and sympathy will more likely harm than help the recipient. Alms-giving, while it may be the expression, is never the essence of Charity.

The Poor House is the fundamental institution for the poor and poor relief in America. It cares for all the abjectly destitute not otherwise provided for. Its shelter, is the guarantee against starvation

which the County or Poor District offers to all, no matter how unfortunate or degraded, this being true, it is the greatest benevolent institution we have in the State. And you who have been honored by the people, and chosen as Directors of the Poor, occupy the most honored, as well as the most charitable position in the County.

The great multiplicity of laws on our statutes, all agree in one thing in regard to the duties of the Directors of the poor and is this, they shall provide all things necessary for the care and maintenance of the poor in the District. How generous the State has made the provisions for the maintenance of its poor, nothing small about this, yet it is wonderful how pinching and grudgingly some of the Poor Directors are when it becomes necessary to spend money for the poor or give relief. It is always prudent to investigate, but when found necessary, there should be no hesitancy, except the exercising of good judgment. Think of it, you are not only the dispensers of the funds in the Treasury, but you have the keys also. I heard of a woman complaining that she did not get more relief than her neighbor, because she paid more taxes, and upon being asked how much tax she paid, she replied, "Sixty Dollars," while her neighbor only paid Forty Dollars, upon investigation, it was found that each were drawing the rents from four houses, each owned. Another instance which came under my own personal observation was in my own County. A woman was drawing One Hundred Dollars relief, per year, and had drawn this for several years. I made an investigation of the case. She was a widow with nine children. She used the relief given her, together with her pension which she drew from the Government to purchase a small farm. Through the farm, she was able to keep the family together, and with the relief pay for it. I recommended the continuance of the relief another year, when the farm would be paid for, this was money or relief wisely administered, otherwise the county would have had the nine children to look after and support. To the present we owe a well-directed, concentrated effort to help the poor and weak and submerger out of their helplessness, and place them upon a solid footing.

We have over Fifteen Hundred laws on our Statute books, pertaining to the care of the poor, almost each county is a law unto itself, and outside of the one general principal they differ noticeably as to the management, the number of Directors, compensation, relief, etc.

How much better it would be for all had we but one general law under which all would be governed and upon which all would act.

At the Convention held in 1892, I think, a resolution was passed, requesting that the Legislature provide for a Committee to codify the Poor Laws of the State, this was brought about through the efforts of the founder of this Association, R. D. McGonnigle. The Committee worked most faithfully and earnestly, they worked out and presented a most complete and excellent law for enactment.

On account of its providing for a Department of Charities in the State and repealing of all special and general laws, pertaining to the care of the Poor, it never got out of the Committee, after being presented and refered to it, simply because it displaced some overseers of the poor, and changed a few Directors in a few Counties, made the Board of Public Charities, the Department of Charities, with full and complete supervision of all the Charities of the State. Thus was defeated the best and wisest legislation in regard to the Care of the Poor of the State, that was ever enacted or presented for enactment. One in which all regret.

Our good but deceased friend and fellow worker of this Association, the Honorable E. P. Gould of Erie, when a Representative had this law, with the first ten sections eliminated, enacted into a law, but on account of a certain county yet being in her sins, having no Poor House, and working under the Overseer System, the Governor refused to approve the Law.

The care of the poor in Counties of the State have so many distinguishing features, that it would be hard to draw a line discerning the difference. I am asked to show the work of the Counties as distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor.

The State has no care whatever over the Poor of the Counties. They have provided by Law for the Board of Public Charities, and given them certain rights, privileges and authority in an advisory way. Why have they not the power and authority that other Departments of the State exercise and enjoy, and are equiped with?

Our very efficient Board of Public Charities and Committee of Lunacy know more of the conditions in regard to the care of the poor, afflicted and insane of the State, their needs and requirements, than all others combined. Why do we not have a "Department of Charities?" Why does the Department of Education, the Department of Health and others have full power and authority, to say and do what care in their judgment they may deem for the best interest of the affairs of the State that come under their supervision.

Were our most excellent Board of Public Charities, created into a Department of the State, under fixed laws and requirements, with unrestricted rights, to act for the best interest of all under their supervision, a different state of affairs would exist. A general poor law would be enacted, each county would have the same requirements, and the Board of Public Charities would have a common interest in all, and no distinguished feature in the care if the Poor District, County, and State, a distinction without a difference.

I want it understood that I am not findnig fault or criticising any degree the management, control or authority of the Department of Education and Health, for I most sincerely endorse these Departments, and most heartily their work, the heads of these Departments are my friends and are most Honorable efficient and courteous officials. Charity in one form or other is as old as humanity, philanthropy never was an element in the world Jesus Christ made it such, His gospel was the law of love, and all forms of charity have been taken from his doctrine, in his hands philanthropy became no longer local, partial, narrow, but wide as the world and lofty as heaven, the world has not yet begun to realize that we should love our neighbors as ourselves, but through this spirit, and theory, eyes have been give to the blind, speech to the deaf: We have kindly and lovingly provided for the insane and idiotic, instead of leaving them to the accidental cruelty or neglect of ignorance, we have provided relief for the poor, the great pestilences which caused such loss of life and destruction of health, have been stamped out, the conditions of city life is as healthful as country. The State has been forced to become the protector of the poor as well as the agent of the powerful.

The Board of Public Charities has assumed these duties, and through them and their untiring efforts, we can rejoice together over what has been accomplished for the care, maintenance and treatment of the poor, insane and unfortunate and afflicted citizens of the State.

Through the Board of Public Charities the County care of the insane was brought about, which relieved the state to a great extent, and a help to the Counties who have made provisions for this class, a kind and human act toward this class.

They are therefore advisory and helpful, as well as watchful and critical, but with all through and for the best interest of the inmate, and the institution and its management. In this there is a distinguishing feature, and should be. (Applause.)

Mr. Mackin (Acting Chairman): I presur it is the intention of the President to continue with the program, and I will introduce next Mr. Frank B. Snavely, of Dauphin County, who will speak on the subject: "The Value and Use of the Farm in Relation to the Poor District."

THE VALUE AND USE OF THE FARM IN RELATION TO THE POOR DISTRICT.

Frank B. Snavely, Purchasing Agent, Dauphin County, Poor Board, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Farm is valuable to the Poor District, when it is sufficiently productive to yield crops which show a profit on the money invested, taking present day values of land and overhead charges as a basis in computing the earnings.

Where the Poor District Farm has become surrounded with City dwellings or manufacturing plants the land is too valuable from an investment standpoint for use as a farm, and it therefore becomes a partial liability upon the District as the money secured from its sale if invested would yield more than the land could be made to yield as farm land.

In this connection let me refer to two farms. The one adjoins the City limits in the heart of a prosperous Coal District covering acres of valuable coal land that would sell today for a sum sufficient to maintain the poor of that particular County from the interest alone if the money were invested at the usual six per cent rate. The other is situated within the City limits of a certain third class City adjoining many beautiful homes. If this farm were staked off into building lots and sold, it is my firm belief that sufficient revenue could be derived therefrom to purchase acreage enough and erect thereon modern buildings and still have a substantial balance.

Farms of this description can never show a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Our forefathers in most cases very wisely provided a certain amount of land in connection with "Houses of Employment" as a means of employing the inmates who are able to work to produce at least a part of the food necessary for their maintenance.

The poor farm is a valuable asset, especially so, when it is administered by competent men who understand the rudiments of scientific farming, coupled with good judgment and common sense, and who apply the same to build up the fertility of the soil and make it produce its maximum.

The more humus we plow down on our farms, whether it be of the Legume family such as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cow-peas, or vetch, or the refuse of our stables, the better results will we obtain in crop production and consequently will make the farm of more value and use to the District.

The foundation of any farm is the stock that provides this humus, the best stock being the dairy cow and that other most valuable farm animal, the hog. All farms should be stocked with the best grade of cows, such as will produce the maximum quantity of milk, and hogs of a good breed in numbers sufficient to supply all the lard and pork used in the Institution, the cows and hogs being essential in making the farm a paying proposition.

All farms should be able, with proper cultivation, to produce their own vegetables, and only such should be grown as can be used in the Institution. The Truck Patch should be equipped with an irrigation system so that under all conditions you are certain to obtain from one to three crops per season. Potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, turnips, sweet corn and peas, should be raised in sufficient quantity to supply all the demands. The Truck Patch should be highly fertilized with stable manure, and to avoid a failure of crops in dry season from lack of moisture the irrigation system should be used to force the vegetation.

On the farm proper our rotation should be such as the climate warrants. Corn being the most valuable grain on the farm, let us grow as much as we can. A silo or two should also be a part of the farm equipment. A part of the crops should be sown for ensilage to keep up the production of milk, for feeding of young stock and beef cattle. The ear corn should be used for the fattening of hogs and the feeding of horse stock.

By the use of the silo, we eliminate oats, using the Silo-corn ground for wheat rotation and builder of grass fields. Growing clovers should also be given particular attention, as they are gatherers of Nitrogen, which with the use of lime every fourth of fifth rotation will produce the best results in clover. In sowing our seed, red clover, alsike and alfalfa should be used to give the best results as the hay crop is one of the most valuable and a barn filled with this valuable roughage is a wonderful help in maintaining and wintering a larger percentage of cattle.

The farmer should be a competent man, schooled in all branches of modern farming, with executive ability to produce the best results with a minimum of cost. He should understand the raising of hogs, the dairy, building up of sterile soils and understand the proper rotation of crops suitable to his soil and climate. In fact he must be efficient in all lines, as efficiency today applies to all lines of business success, so that we as Directors must see that it is applied to the farm to make it of the most Value and Use to the Poor District.

We should have modern barns well lighted and ventilated, with plenty of windows to admit as much sunshine as possible. The ceiling should be high. The cool air should be taken at the ceiling and the foul air expelled through ducts the inlets of which should be about eighteen (18) inches from the floor, and the outlets should extend to the peak of the barn roof.

Plenty of sunshine and pure air will keep your stock healthy and help to kill disease breeding germs. Floors, feeding troughs and drains should be concrete, with the exception the stalls. These should have a covering of compressed cork.

All barns should have a pit or a well into which to drain all liquid excretions of the cattle, this being the most valuable fertilizer on the place. Metal fixtures should be used throughout. Lime should be used instead of paint for interior work. This in conection with plenty of running water for cleansing and drinking purposes will make a sanitary barn capable of producing a high grade of milk and healthy cows free from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Theoreticlly as well as practically, we should be able to demonstrate to our tax payers that the value of the Poor Farm is not intended solely for the purpose of giving work to and supplying food for the inmates, but that it has a far more reaching purpose, To wit; demonstrating new and modern ideas in the cultivation of crops, building up of soils, value of improved machinery, and modern housing conditions for the stock.

In conclusion I would say, that there is no business today that requires more thought, judgment and business tact than a farm, and that if we as Directors can start the right sentiment with good results on the Poor Farm, we will merit the approval of the tax payers of our community, by proving to them that the value of the farm to the Poor District, when properly handled, is inestimable. (Applause).

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen: I will present Dr. Woodbury, who will address us on "The Use of Mechanical Restraint in the Care of the Insane."

Dr. Woodbury: Ladies and Gentlemen: I will ask your permission to say a few words on Brother Colborn's paper, and say that he rather sprung a surprise upon us in giving us such a fine talk. I am sure some did not hear or properly acknowledge the compliment he paid. He referred to the change of name of the Board of Public Charities to a Department. As you refer to Shakespeare you call to mind what the young lady of Verona said: "what is in a name."

The Board of Public Charities is doing exactly the same work as the Department, and they could not do any more work in that line if it were a Department. An Act passed in 1913 giving more power to the Board of Public Charities to carry out its recommendations has given it authority to do this work that he desires to see carried out. I think there is no reason for us to be concerned about the name of the Board of Public Charities.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

By Frank Woodbury, M. D., Secretary to the Committee on Lunacy of Pennsylvania.

It is a great privilege to be permitted to speak to this earnest, intelligent and philanthropic audience, composed of men and women, who are actively engaged in caring for the dependent and defective classes of the community, the group which our efficiency experts are wont to call the "scrap heap of humanity." Occupying a prominent position among these dependents whom we regard as our brethren fallen by the way side and sadly in need of help, are the class of the indigent insane. It has always appeared to me that individuals belonging to this class have a double claim upon our sympathy: first becuse they

are poor and helpless and need custodial care; and second because they are insane and sick and therefore need proper medical treatment so that as many as possible may return to take their places in society.

One of the most encouraging developments of modern social life is the quickening of the public conscience upon the subject of our duty to the mentally afflicted, and the gratifying growth of public sentiment towards doing more than we have yet accomplished in the care and treatment of the indigent insane.

It is significant that with the increased knowledge of insanity and of the causes of mental defect and mental disease, which has come to us, of recent years, there has appeared a perfectly rational demand for the prevention of insanity. This is entirely in line with the development of modern medicine, which searches for the cause of a disease, in order that it may intelligently and scientifically conquer it and prevent its reappearance.

I shall not have time to discuss the prevention of insanity, my task this morning is to present a few points in connection with the treatment of the patient.

I will call your attention in the first place to the fact that mental disorders require special care and treatment which can rarely be provided at home and can only be obtained in an institution, therefore it is necessary that the patient shall be placed in a hospital as promptly as possible. As this may be contrary to the wishes of the patient, the law gives authority to those in charge, to detain the individual and prevent him from escaping. This is restraint, and, so far as these institutions fulfill their purpose of segregation of the insane and feeble-minded patients, they are custodial institutions, and do properly and legally restrain the inmates by physical means. However, this feature is minimized and kept in the back-ground as much as possible, by those charged with the duty of treating the patients, and every effort is made to contribute to their comfort and welfare, and, as they progress towards recovery, an increasing degree of freedom is given to them, until they are allowed to go home on parole or discharged finally from the institution.

What is understood, generally, by Mechanical Restraint, and what I wish to speak about this morning is different from the general custodial care. It is individual and personal in its application and consists in the use of certain apparatus designed to restrict the freedom of the movements of the body or the limbs. The old brutal appliances of this character have become obsolete, and the modern forms of restraint are classed as humane. Pinel has been depicted taking off the chains from the poor insane at LaSalpetriere, and has been regarded as the pioneer of non-restraint; but in reality he advocated the substitution of the camisole for the harsher methods that were then in use.

The special forms of apparatus which may be regarded as humane are the camisole, the restraint-sheet, the belt and wristlets, and the muff. In the same list some would include the wet and dry pack, the continuous bath and confinement in bed, but these are more properly regarded as therapeutic resources rather than as restraining methods.

What I would like to emphasize in this discussion, is the underlying principle, which should govern their use and that is that they shall only be applied for the welfare of the patient. As it is assumed that if he were in his normal condition he would not desire to injure others, it may still be regarded as promoting his welfare when the

apparatus is applied to prevent him from doing what he would not wish to do if he were well, that is to do violence to others around him. It must be remembered that mechanical apparatus is humiliating to the patient and often annoys and angers him, and therefore should be avoided as a routine treatment.

The rules then that would govern the application of restraint are these:

1. That it must be humane.

2. That it should be resorted to only in emergencies and for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the patient.

3. That it should be used only after examination and by direction of the physician in charge. It must also be made part of the records of the case.

4. That the restraint should never be continuous. Special attention should be paid to preventing abrasions and circulation disorders.

5. That special study should be made of the condition and personal inclinations of the patient, who appears to require restraint, in order that his attention may be diverted and his interest excited in suitable employment, which would give him an outlet for his physical energy, and occupation and training for his disordered mind.

6. Where the attendants are properly trained and are carefully supervised the necessity for mechanical restraint is reduced to the minimum.

It appears, therefore, that occupation, industrial, vocational, or diversional is the great remedy for insanity, and indeed, it takes the place of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane in our best institutions. In fact it appears from the statistics that as employment increases restraint decreases. Recently, I visited an institution for the insane in a neighboring State. Of the nearly 600 patients on the list 88 per cent. were usefully employed, and there was no patient restrained, or in seclusion. We have among our State Hospitals, one which with a thousand patients, has not one in restraint. Out of nearly 11,000 patients now receiving care and treatment in the State Hospitals of Pennsylvania, only 59 or one-half of one per cent. of the population were in restraint last month. If the Legislature at the coming session will provide more accommodations for patients, so as to relieve the over-crowding, the proportion of those restrained may be still further reduced.

It was my intention in appearing before you to speak particularly upon the use of restraint in the County Hospitals and Almshouses; but as my time has expired, I will sum up my remarks in a concluding sentence. The patient who requires frequent or constant mechanical restraint in a County Hospital should be transferred to a State Hospital where his case can be more closely studied and employment supplied suitable to his needs, so that mechanical restraint will no longer be needed.

Modern psychiarty supports humane sentiment in declaring that mechanical restraint has no place in the treatment of the insane except in cases of emergency where it may temporarily be used for medical or surgical reasons, to prevent self injury and to protect the patient. (Applause).

The President: I see there is a gentleman who just came into the room, and I am sure we would all like to have a word from him. Senator Plymouth W. Snyder.

Senator Snyder: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been called upon to make a speech, but I assure you I am not prepared. However, I want to say to you that I am very much interested in this work, and am glad you came to Blair County this year with the Convention. I am sorry I could not attend all the sessions of the convention, and I consider it a privilege to be here with you today. You have one of the greatest works, to my mind, of any organization in the country in the care of the indigent insane and in the care of the poor. I remember well the evolution which has been going on in Blair County, in regard to the care of the poor.

Blair County was organized out of Huntingdon County in 1846. The first thing we did was to provide for public buildings, the Court House and jail, of course. We also provided for the Almshouse, or Poor House, as it is sometimes called. It was built here on the right of this building. I remember the old building well, it was considered an up-to-date structure at that time. I remember when I was a boy, a neighbor of ours was over-seer, or Superintendent of the place, and I came out here with his son and we would go all through the building. When I think of some of the sights and scenes in that building, I am horror stricken. It was built on the side of a hill, a sort of a bank-barn effect. It was considered a good building in that day. There was a basement to the building, and the first thing that met my gaze was the barred windows, then two flights of steps leading up onto the porch. I recall an instance, and I cannot get it out of my mind, and that was at the left hand window, as you enter the building, a poor woman, crazy, stark mad, and she stood at that barred window and swore constantly. Also in that same basement was kept an idiot who had descended almost to the form of a beast. That was the best they had at that time, which was in the late fifties. Another thing, ladies and gentlemen, people would go there and they would show them these people in the cells. They would show them to visitors, and thought it funny. They called one "straight edge," and another "Old Mary." Mary was one of the brightest women in the surrounding country before she became afflicted. I remember when the fire alarm sounded, and we soon learned that the fire was out of the City. We started for the fire and when we got here we saw great flames pouring out of the Almshouse. It was a great blessing. The place was destroyed.

The authorities then came to the conclusion that it would not do to have the moderately insane in the county poor house. So the County Commissioners built this Hospital for the Insane. Every county in the state should have a similar place to keep their insane who do not require close confinement. I am sure this institution has been a great blessing to our County.

I know that Dr. Sommer does not want me to speak of it, but I want to tell you that he is one of the most humane and up-to-date physicians who is at the head of an institution of this kind anywhere. I rememmber a little instance that occurred some time ago: The Doctor came to me and said: 'Where can I get a loom?' I said: "What are you going to do with a loom?" He said: 'We have an old lady out there who can't do anything else, but she can run a loom, and I believe in keeping everybody as busy as possible.' It wasn't long until we found a loom, and the ladies got to weaving and forgot that they were crazy.

I am glad that you give these things to the press. Publicity is a wonderful agency. It reminds me of the story of the little boy who had a very rich Aunt, and his father and mother were poor. His mother told him he must pray for the things he wanted for Christmas. The lad began to pray and name over the various things that he wanted Santa to bring him. His mother said: 'You don't want to pray so loud, the Lord can hear you even if you only whisper, and the young lad said: 'Yes, but I want Aunty to hear me." You will never get legislation until you get public sentiment back of what you want. I have sat in three Legislatures; two terms in the House and one in the Senate. I have tried to get things through that interested you, and I remember of Dr. Sommer coming to Harrisburg with a satchel full of data and pamphlets, showing the horrible increase in feeble-mindedness. We got some of this literature to the members of the Legislature. We had an audience with the Governor, and pointed out what the institution was doing; how important it was, etc. And with all the thought and preparation we put into it we couldn't get what we wanted. We have to keep at it. These meetings will accomplish what you want after you get the public interested in and back of you. The proposition that a county can keep its insane has been demonstrated and proven and we cannot understand why the State will not give us a little more money. Publish these things. Tell it to the members of the Legislature. Talk about it. Write letters to the Legislators. Send them post cards, telegrams, and delegations to interview them. Keep after it.

I have exhausted my time, and thank you for the kind attention and hope you will succeed in whatever legislation you are after. (Applause).

The President: Of course, we all have to do something. We can't afford to throw money around indiscriminately, even to help along anything we may be interested in. I have done some little of it, and am willing to do more. There is no reason why we can't get legislation if we get busy. We will have to get together.

I will introduce the next speaker on the program. Dr. McKinniss will present "The Function of a City Home and Hospital.

THE FUNCTION OF THE CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. R. McKinniss, Superintendent, Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Bridgeville, Pa.

It gives me much pleasure and inspiration to meet with this Association today—to hear you discuss the many phases of caring for society's dependents and see the progress you are making in solving these problems. They are the same the world over, though in the congested centers in and about our large cities the need is more acute and often assumes larger proportions.

Along the shore of the stream where the current is rapid and rough we find the wreckage and driftwood. So it is with our present day civilization; where the struggle is more intense and competition for the necessities of life is keenest, where the influences of dissipation and wrong living are ever present, there we find the wreckage and

drift as men, women, and those dependent on them, dropping to the side and requiring the help of their fellowmen and women to finish the course they are unable to travel alone.

It is but right that this help should come from all walks of life in proportion to their ability to assist and should be ample to provide more than mere existence and medical service of the first quality, though not necessarily of great expense. No member of society can shun his responsibility in this matter any more than he can the educational system of our public schools or the great question of national preparedness. These questions and responsibilities are the strong ties that bind the individual to the great humane organization we call society. It was Carlyle who wrote, "Men cannot live isolated. We are all bound together for mutual good or mutual misery, as living nerves in the same body. No highest man can disunite himself from the lowest.

Under our present methods this assistance is extended in many ways. Thus the unorganized and unannounced assistance of the thousands of men and women can only be estimated. The organized efforts of our charitable societies such as The Asosciated Charities, Society for the Improvement of the Poor, The Hebrew Relief Society, The Salvation Army and many others cover a wider field and in a more thorough way, but all these in time reach their limit of help and then the burden is laid on the broad, though at times unwilling, shoulders of the tax-payer, who must do his share in helping the weaker brother by providing a home for the homeless and a place for care and treatment of the sick. In doing this the tax should be ample to give the comforts of a home and the treatment in a hospital well equipped for scientific work, but should not be permitted to become a heavy burden on the tax-payer, who is rarely a grumbler when it comes to voting a tax or bond issue for charitable purposes. To emphasize this point I have only to cite the recent results in Philadelphia, where by a vote of the people the City's indebtedness was increased by several millions of dollars for the betterment of the City Almshouse and Hospital. No stronger appeal can be made than for this purpose.

We should discourage the gloomy spectre of the Almshouse and Poor-house. It should be a Home and a Hospital, not with the object of making it more inviting to the unworthy, but many of our charges feel their position keenly enough without any additional notice that they are receiving charity.

Will Carleton may have described the conditions the time he wrote, "Over the Hills to the Poor-house" with his graphic word picture of the neglect and poverty in old age, but it would certainly only apply to the exceptional case today, and because the Home furnishes food and lodging without cost to the individual it is no less as worthy a charity as the most scientific treatment in a modern chairty hospital or sanitarium.

The chief function of the City Home and Hospital is the dispensing of the appropriation of the City Council for charitable purposes. In the general manner of conducting this Department strict economy must be exercised. To have economy the organization of the Department must have ever in mind efficiency of the individual and the magnitude of the work to be done. The City of Pittsburgh is ready to assume the responsibility of assisting those who are legal residents and require help, but it is no less a duty to investigate every admission to learn if this responsibility belongs to us or to our neighbors. We all

know how prone the ne'er-do-well and the dependent person is to find his way to the cities. The tramp, the prostitute, the drug addict, the criminal, the insane and those defective mentally seem drawn by some magnetic force toward the city and many, sooner or later, come into the hands of the Department of Charities and thus to the Home and Hospital. During the year 1915 there were 3,728 persons cared for and treated at the Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital and about half that number at the North Side City Home, which has since been consolidated with the former institution; 689 night lodgers were sheltered and 1,928 meals were served to transient persons. The number of days maintained for the year was 553,673. Thirteen insane persons and sane were returned to their residence outside the City.

The class of patients and inmates received is an interesting one. Many have gone the rounds of the various hospitals and charitable societies; many have tried and tried again to live without assistance but only to fail; many have refused to try again after they have once learned that someone will help them if they do not help themselves; and some need only temporary tiding over their difficulties. Most who come are grateful for what they receive and do what they can to show appreciation, while others demand more than they can receive because at one time their ancestors were tax-payers. We have another class of inmates who also come to the Home—that is the able-bodied out of a job. It is our duty to find this type employment at once and as there is plenty of work about the farm they are soon given something to do in return for the accommodation they receive. Some of them will work readily while others require more than ordinary persuasion, and this latter class has been a problem to all who have to deal with them.

This is not done to cause any hardship for the inmate but is only to follow out the course that they have come asking for help and are asked to give something in return. To show how this works out, let me cite our experience during the winter of 1914-1915, at a time when industrial conditions in the Pittsburgh district were at a low ebb and the population of our Home Department was at the highest point ever known. At the meal hour the able-bodied men were directed to go with one of the employees to do some work assigned, with the understanding that if they did not go they must leave the farm. Anyone claiming to be sick was at once examined by a physician. As a result we had a group of fairly good workers during the winter, ranging from 100 to 200. It was necessary to keep them under the direction of a man whom they good-naturedly designated as the "Bum Boss," but they accomplished some work and had less time for fault-finding. We have never felt that the Home in providing the physical comforts also gave the privilege of disgruntled fault-finding and idleness.

I would like to tell you same of the methods used to keep the inmates employed, trusting that you will do likewise and we may both be benefited.

First:—Rewards. As an inducement to work, rewards in the shape of tobacco and pipes are given. Those who work are placed at a table for their meals where the dietary is better, or their sleeping quarters are made more congenial. With us this favored group is self designated "the 400 and its charmed circle is as jealously guarded by its members as that from which it received the name.

Second:—The last and most effective is the alternative of working or being discharged from the Home. I do not want you to understand by anything I have said that a homeless and destitute inmate who is

so infirm that he cannot work is coerced into working, but one who is able to do something to assist about the institution is required to do so.

In our Hospital Department, if our results are based on our death rate or the percentage of cures, it would not compare well with those institutions who are able to select or reject the patients who apply for admission. We wish to protest strongly against a condition which is common in some of the large cities, where hospitals and physicians who find their patients rapidly approaching the end arrange their transfer to the City Hospital. A condition of this kind is controlled in some cities in which one making a transfer of a patient so seriously ill that death results in 24 hours is subject to fine. We all know the primary purpose of a hospital is for the cure or alleviation of the suffering of the sick, but we have long since learned that this does not always occur and some of our patients must die. When they are received, the possibility of their death should be considered and their treatment be along the lines for the best interest of the patient rather than to manipulate the mortality rate. The tendency is to accumulate a large number of patients, suffering with chronic ailments, who must be cared for. They should be made comfortable with warm, clean bedding and a dietary which may be simple and plain but should be of sufficient caloric value for the individual. Their medical and surgical needs must be attended to and clinical records made at intervals. It is in this group that some of the most interesting clinical material is found.

In the Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, which is part of the Department of Charities of the City of Pittsburgh, directed by Mr. John J. McKelvey, a member of the Mayor's Cabinet, we have in the Home Department 346 inmates, in the Hospitals 275 (General Hospitals 217, Tuberculosis Hospital 58), Insane 1,236, Nursery 6, Employees 140. To care for this large family the City of Pittsburgh has invested $1,000,000 in a plant consisting of a farm of 1,000 acres, buildings and equipment, located in a beautiful country district 15 miles from the city, away from the noise and smoke, accessible by railroad and macadamized road. The reception and treatment of patients is conducted by a medical staff of five physicians, who meet daily from 10 to 12 A. M. to examine the patients, discuss the diagnosis and outline the treatment. One evening each week is devoted to review of the current medical literature. There is a well equipped laboratory where a Wasserman reaction on blood and urine analysis of each new admission is made, beside post-mortem examination and tissue work, also the examination of milk and water. There are available for consultation specialists in the various departments of medical science. There is a room fitted for Roentgen Ray work, rooms for hydrotherapeutic treatments, also rooms for surgery. There is a Training School for Nurses, which we hope to have recognized by the State Board of Registration of Nurses during the present school year. Records and treatment sheets of each patient are kept and notes made of the final disposition of the case.

The supplies of the institution are obtained throught the Department of Supplies of the City on competitive bids and all bills are paid after being sanctioned by the Director of the Department and the City Controller. An account is kept of the daily per capita food cost of each group of (Home, Hospital and Asylum) patients, as well as employees, also the food waste from the dining-rooms is checked at intervals of one week during the year. There is also kept an account of the cost of all new work and repairs, as well as the farm, dairy, piggery and chickery.

There is also another feature that should not be omitted in the discussion of the function of an institution of this kind and that is the educational opportunities which it presents. This is not only to the medical staff and nurses of the institution but to the whole community of which it is a part. Thus the visits of the Mayor and members of the City Council give them a better knowledge of our needs than would our requests presented in the yearly budget. The meeting of medical societies at the institution stimulates the work and also gives an opoprtunity to study disease conditions that are not common. The work in conjunction with the various charitable organizations and with the Juvenile Court helps to correlate the efforts to accomplish the same end. The great educational opportunity, however, is with the public at large, who are encouraged to visit the institution which they support, and every opportunity is taken to let them know what is being done and what they are getting for their money.

In these few minutes I have tried to tell you something of the functions of the City Home and Hospital and you will pardon me if much I have said has been about the institution in which I am most interested and about which I know the most. We feel that the Pittsburg City Home and Hospital is filling part of its function, but the field is large and there is much yet that can be done. (Applause).

The President: We will now have the pleasure of a paper by Mr. James L. Reilly of Wilkes-Barre.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CASES FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RELIEF.

James L. Reilly, Secretary Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The subject assigned to me, the "Distinction Between Cases for Indoor and Outdoor Relief," is one on which volumes might be written and on which in an ensuing discussion we are certain to find wide divergence of opinion. It is a question requiring the utmost care and discriminating judgment on the part of the Director in order to decide the better method for the handling of each individual case. Therefore to lay down specific rules to guide us in the administration of Indoor and Outdoor relief is indeed futile.

In the general consideration of the question, I have taken it for granted that it is understood that by Outdoor Relief is meant temporary relief granted a family in their own home as distinguished from institutional care. I do not know that I can handle the subject better than by viewing it from the standpoint of the method in vogue in our own District.

The Central Poor District of Luzerne County probably heads the list of Distrcits in the State of Pennsylvania for the amount of Outdoor relief granted during the year 1915. The actual money expended being abount one hundred thousand dollars, this amount does not include eleven thousand dollars for the transportation and care of Tuberculosis patients maintained at White Haven Sanitorium or sent to Mont Alto, Hamburg and Cresson. Neither does it cover about three thousand dollars spent for Medical examinations, affidavits and appropriations to the "United Charities."

From the above figures it is evident that the Directors have a firm and abiding faith in the efficacy and humanity of Outdoor relief. We, in our District, believe that when the poor laws were first formulated, it was the intent of our law makers, who, presumably represent the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of our Commonwealth to, in so far as possible avoid breaking up the family ties; it is impossible to find an institution so efficient that it can take the place of a good mother in rearing her children.

An almshouse environment, no matter how splendidly organized, is not a place for children during the years when the lessons so often leave a favorable or fatal impress on their futures.

By all the laws of nature, the home is the unit of civilization; The mother as its logical head draws the members into closer union by ties of religion and love, making it a distinct but necessary atom in the great scheme of civilizaiton. So our aim is to give, if at all possible, a family the right to remain such, and having this in mind, unless there are very grave reasons for doing otherwise we believe the poor widow or the deserted wife should have all the assistance possible in order that she may keep her little ones together: of course this involves the expenidture of a considerable amount of money, for in the history of our District some families have been supported in this way for many years.

We believe, however, that it is justified by the results obtained. It is certainly a source of the greatest satisfaction when the widow is able, finally, to come to the Director and say that, at last, her family through the assistance given in the way of Outdoor Relief have reached a point where they are self-sustaining.

On the other hand, if there are no children involved, we believe just as firmly that for temporary relief the person or persons should be sent to the Almshouse.

We have taken it for granted that Outdoor Relief means just what the name implies, temporary relief or assistance as opposed to complete supoprt or maintenance.

I think the maximum amount expended on any one family in our District would probably be about twenty five dollars per month. This amount however, would not cover the expenditure in the case of a family quarantined for contagious disease: such cases vary from forty dollars per month to thirteen hundred per year, the amount expended in 1915 for the care of the "Norman Leper case."

I can find no better occasion than this to mention the fact that this Leper case has been quarantined in the City of Wilkes-Barre for more than two years, notwithstanding that every effort was made to find some place for the man.

It does seem that the care and treatment of Leprosy should be a National or at least a State duty, and that it is manifestly unfair to saddle such a cost upon a single district.

Now as to the class of Indoor Relief cases. We believe that all persons Male or Female who are single, or at least have no dependents should be sent to the "Home": there can be no question of our ability to care for such cases in a well regulated institution, where the best medical attention, careful nursing, good diet, clean bed and sanitary conditions prevail, in a far better manner than to attempt to aid them on the outside, either by boarding in private families or possibly frunishing food while they attempt to exist in a small room or shack under the most indifferent conditions.

Viewing Outdoor relief entirely from a financial standpoint it is very often more economical to care for a family by that means than to resort to the institution, for the reason that in our District the cost of maintenance in the "Home" is about two dollars and fifty cents per week: so, if you were to admit a family say, of six persons the expense would be about fifteen dollars per week.

As I stated in the beginning, this subject is one on which the members of the Convention may hold different opinions and I would be very pleased to hear the matter fully discussed in order that we may profit by the experience of others. (Applause.)

The President: The next paper will be presented by Mr. C. F. Loesel of Erie.

BURIAL OF THE POOR.

Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.

I have been selected to write a short paper on the burial of paupers. We have an Act of Assembly governing the burial or disposition of paupers of which I am sure the most of you are familiar with. The act itself is a drastic measure. It allows no freedom. Paupers bodies must be turned over for anatomical purposes. When science is to reap any advantage there should be no exceptions. The man who spends day after day among unfortunates cannot but enter into their feelings. They invariably have a horror of the dissecting room, indeed it is Characteristic of men to crave burial. It seems to have been planted in the human breast and one cannot but sympathize with the indigent when they protest against this disposition of their bodies. In many cases they have not been a charge to the public. We have several at the home in Erie that are of great assistance. It is true they have some infirmity and that such weakness has made them in name a ward of the State. They nevertheless give the best they have to improvements about the Home. They labor just as earnestly and with as much interest as though they were to benefit by what is accomplished. When such as these make an appeal against using their bodies for dissecting purposes it comes with some force. They have a right to ask for burial. They have not made the world poorer but have really done a service that if it could be properly compiled would place the County in debt to them. This applies not only to males but also to females found within our County Homes. I make a plea for such in this Convention. Let us exercise fair play in this matter. The fact that a man has been so unfortunate to land in a County home on account of reasons over which he had no control does not disbar him from consideration. Indeed it would be more to the credit of men to show consideration where it is deserved. It seems to me that legislative committee should take this matter and have it presented in a proper form to the next legislature and ask them, to modify the present measure so that it would apply to such cases as I have cited. I think some legislation along this line would in no way interfere with the work of science and at the same time relieve County Stewards of tasks which their better natures rebel against.

The President: We will stand adjournment after the Report of the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. George B. Jeffries.

RESOLUTIONS.

To The President, Officers and Members of the Convention:

We, the undersigned Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions submit the following as a Report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved—

That the thanks of the Convention are due to the untiring efforts of the various efficient Officers for making this, the 42nd Annual Convention so interesting and profitable as well as pleasant to all.

The thanks are hereby tendered to the Hon. Judge, Thomas J. Baldridge for his very able and cordial address; to the Chamber of Commerce for their interest, financial assistance and substantial aid offered; the courtesies and hospitality extended the members in making our stay so pleasant. We hereby extend our sincere thanks to the members of Jaffa Temple for their most delightful and convenient place of meeting and particularly to Mr. Wilson Turner, Secretary, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Convention.

To the Board of Public Charities for their presence, able address and encouragement of its members and officers.

Special thanks of the Association are given to Mr. Emory Shute, President of the Auto Club of Altoona, and all the members of the Club who have furnished cars, also to Mr. John Drass of Hollidaysburg Auto Club and the members of that Association who have furnished cars for the use of the Association.

To Mr. Frank Stehle of the Bijou Theatre; the Silvermann Brothers of the Pastime Theatre and Mr. Wm. H. Orr for the Moving Pictures they furnished of the State Board of Health Exhibit.

We also wish to return our appreciation and thanks to Mr. E. E. C. Gibbs, President of the Huntingdon Motor Club and his associates for automobiles used in visiting the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital and the Huntingdon Reformatory and the Local Officials of the Penna. Railroad Company for courtesies extended in connection with the special train to Huntingdon.

Our very special appreciation is due to Mr. T. B. Patton, General Superintendent of the Penna. Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and his associates for the courtesies shown the members during their visit to the Institution and for the very pleasant luncheon given the members and for his address about the work of the Institution.

We recommend to the Committee on Legislation the careful consideration of such laws as may be for the best interest of the poor and insane of the State and we particularly call attention to the matter of further provision for the care of the feeble-minded women and children and the matter of adequate appropriations by the State for the proper care of the various public dependents.

Finally, but by no means of last importance we give our special and most hearty thanks to Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sommer and their associates and the Directors of the Poor of Blair County for the courtesies and unbounded hospitality extended the Association.

The Convention has been greatly helped by the splendid publicity and good reports of the Convention of the Altoona papers—The Times, Mirror, Tribune and the Deutscher Volksfuehrer and the Tyrone Herald.

Committee on Resolutions:

George B. Jeffries, Esq., Chairman,Fayette.
L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset.
J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon.
W. W. Hawkins, Washington.
Hays Culp, Blair.
R. W. Wolff, Westmoreland.
Mrs. I. R. Comfort, Chester.
Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia.
John Barrett, Luzerne.
J. M. Marshall, Indiana.
Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

The President:—Before adjournment we all want to hear a few words from Hon. J. D. Hicks of Altoona.

In response Mr. Hicks addressed the Convention briefly in regard to the importance of their work. It is a matter of regret that the absence of the stenographer prevented us from securing a record of the address for the proceedings. The remarks by Mr. Hicks were received with much approval by the Convention.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

BY THE PRESIDENT: The Convention will please come to order. In the absence of Rev. F. D. Miller, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona, who was to have made the opening prayer this evening, we will proceed with the programme.

I will first call for any unfinished business.

BY MR. D. A. MACKIN, of Retreat, Pa.: I think we have under the head of unfinished business, the unfinished business of the Committee on By-Laws. I do not think that they can be taken care of at this time, and I would like to make a motion on this occasion that the By-Laws, as revised and as suggested at the convention, be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association for further consideration, to be reported on by them at the Convention at Johnstown next year, prepared for final action. I believe that would be much more satisfactory and give all the members a chance to think of the subject and come there prepared for final action on the subject.

BY MR. W. G. THEURER, of Pittsburg, Pa.: I will second that motion.

BY THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee on By-Laws hand the By-Laws to the Executive Committee, and they to report at the next meeting, is that your motion, Mr. Mackin? That it be referred to the Executive Committee?

BY MR. MACKIN: That it be referred to the Executive Committee and they report at the next meeting for final action. I feel, in putting this motion, that it ought to be presented for final action. I don't think it ought to go on indefinitely, and I feel that there is no better place to place it than with the Executive Committee.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. ANDREW S. MILLER, of Pittsburg, Pa.:

I have a matter to bring up under unfinished business. This morning, a friend who resides in Uniontown brought in the Resolutions and

they were about the best I have ever heard, but we want to emphasize it again. Now, I am going to make a motion to give a special vote of thanks to the automobilists of Hollidaysburg, Altoona, and of Huntingdon, for the splendid entertainment they have given us this afternoon. I have been at many an entertainment, but I do not think that we have ever been any better entertained than we were this afternoon with these gentlemen. They took us to one of the finest sanitariums in the country at Cresson and then through the beautiful mountains. I spent a Summer in the Berkshire's, but I never saw such gorgeous colorings, and I am sure that everyone here will say they never had a more pleasant and enjoyable afternoon.

And then I want to add to that also the Chamber of Commerce of Altoona for the splendid entertainment they have given us here, and especially I want to thank Doctor Sommer and his wife for the splendid luncheon we had out at their place this afternoon. I make all this as a motion and a vote of thanks to these people for the trouble and expense and time they have given in this splendid entertainment. The motion was duly seconded, and upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. MACKIN: There is just one other matter that appeals to me,in the fact that the By-Laws are unfinished. I do not think there is anything that provides for our representation at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and I wish to offer a motion that the incoming President, Mr. Bohler, be authorized to attend the National Convention of the Charities at Pittsburg, in 1917 and that the expenses incurred at such convention be borne by the association.

BY MR. MILLER: I second the motion.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. GEORGE B. JEFFRIES, of Uniontown, Pa.:

Mr. President: If you will read the resolutions as they were presented at Hollidaysburg you will find that the resolutions covered the very matters to which the gentleman from Allegheny calls attention at this time. I do not object to his repeating them, because repetition will never hurt a good thing. I think that we gave good attention to the matter of resolutions. I am very glad and I thank the gentleman from Allegheny County for calling attention to these matters again, which were in the resolutions when they were presented at the close of the morning session.

BY MR. MACKIN: I think Mr. Jeffries is right, Mr. Chairman. I am sure they covered everything that might happen for the next two or three weeks.

BY THE PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Jeffries covered everything that is to be covered and quite a little more. I appreciate the fact, Mr. Jeffries, in behalf of the local automobile owners. I know that the local people couldn't have handled the party at all if it hadn't been for them. I wouldn't object to a hundred resolutions for the gas and wear and tear on their machines. I will entertain a hundred motions on that.

Is there any other unfinished business?

If not, we will go on with the programme.

The first subject is "The Provision for Various Classes of Children Made by the Institutions and Agencies Under the Supervision of the

Board of Public Charities," by Mrs. Elsie V. S. Middleton, Special Representative of the Board, Harrisburg, Pa. We are very fortunate in having this lady with us, and I will now call on Mrs. Middleton.

Work for Children by Institutions and Agencies under the Supervision of the Board of Public Charities.

Mrs. Elsie V. S. Middleton, Special Representative, Harrisburg, Pa.

Although many of the charitable institutions and agencies are progressing in the care and provision of their children, there is still ample room for more active work and improvement. When we look back in the past ten years we find everywhere more interest being taken—more provisions being made for children—realizing that the salvation of children means a better citizenship. Twenty years ago child placing agencies were comparatively unknown, most of the placing out being done by the institutions. This was crude and faulty, and where the finding of a home and placing of a child by the institution was meant as a kindness, it frequently turned out most disastrously.

At that time the indenture system was largely used in the placing of children. To the average person who takes little or no interest in the ways and means of the disposal of children, indenture meant very little, but when analyzed it becomes vital. The method was as follows: An application was made to the home, or institution where the child had been placed. In most cases the applicant must present a number of references as to his character, financial status, etc. It was sometimes accepted without even an inspection of the home. Children were indentured to people who applied for them to remain with them until the age of eighteen, and then receive a small sum of money, usually a suit of clothes were included in the contract, and some other small articles. The boy or girl, which ever they might be, could leave the home they were placed in at that age and provide for themselves. The placing of children was usually in the hands of a committee of women belonging to the institution, and their duties were to visit these children after they were placed and see if they were properly and kindly treated. These women meant well, but visiting was done irregularly and in many cases years would elapse before a child had been visited. When it was done, only to find that a boy had ran away or a girl had been transferred to some one else, some were lost trace of entirely, or the caretaker had neglected to notify the institution of the transfer, or run away, hence the result—nor were these children looked up. This is one of the evils of indiscriminate placing.

An institution's duty to a child does not end in placing it in a home and then allowing it to shift for itself. The object primarily is to secure the home and work for the child's advancement, but in the old days it failed. I remember some years ago, when I was connected with the Children's Aid Society, receiving an anonymous letter from a certain county stating a young girl was being cruelly treated. We investigated and found horrible conditions. The girl had been taken from this home to the Almshouse after being beaten and neglected in a most inhuman way. She had been allowed to run bare footed until her feet had become calloused, sore, and cracked—she had been beaten so terribly that there were long, blue welts all over her body. Her mind had become affected and owing to the indignities and privations she had had to suffer her condition was so weakened that they had remov-

ed her from their home and placed her in the Almshouse. We removed her from the Almshouse and found an aunt who cared for her a short time—she died in a few weeks. As we had been in the habit of supervising children for some years in that county for our own Society, I was amazed one day when one of the members of the institution, who had placed this child in that home, came to me and asked if we would not say it was a ward of the Children's Aid Society, as they were afraid publicity would ruin the work of their most worthy institution which had been established so many years. Needless to say we refused, but to go a little bit further, after paying all of the burial expenses of the child, they did not prosecute the family who had ill treated her. This girl had been in this home ten years and until that time had never been visited. I do not mean to be severe in my arraignment of the institutions, but I want to bring forth what we used to have and what we are doing now,—now much has been changed all over the State. New agencies for the care of children are springing up—independent child agencies, and branches of the larger ones, so that in most counties there is some provision for the various classes of children which may come under their jurisdiction.

I am glad to say no agency has done more for the care of children than the Children's Aid Societies, and the Directors of the Poor of the different counties. In some counties where there are no institutions or child placing agencies, the Directors of the Poor have taken things into their own hands and either place them through the nearest agency, or through the State Society. In some cases have provided a social worker, to place and supervise children in family homes—and some Poor Boards have built Industrial Homes to care for their own county charges.

The Children's Aid Societies of the State are doing the most vital work in the care of children. These societies are co-operating actively with the county Poor Boards and the Juvenile Courts. They are giving the children an individual life—a family home—education—and trades. Some are sent to college—many are being placed for adoption in childless families. It is a far reaching work—a vital work—and a problem which keeps them constantly thinking of the advantages of the child and for the betterment of their conditions. They supervise them carefully and look out for their very best interests.

The Directors of the Poor are progressing rapidly in the care of their children. They realize the importance of keeping them out of the Almshouses unless absolutely necessary, paying for the education, care and training of their charges in different schools, and institutions where it is necessary to have them placed. It is to be deplored that some of our oldest established institutions who originated the foundation of some of our present charities, cannot see the value of active co-operation with the new child placing agencies, or employ a visitor to place and supervise their own children. It is an utter impossibility for members of a board to properly place and supervise their children. They cannot do it regularly or systematically, and I regard it almost criminal to place a child in a home you know absolutely nothing about, except through references, and leave it there alone and unprotected—visiting it only once a year, and yet many institutions are at the present time doing it, and some still retain the old indenture system. Whenever I inspect an institution which retains this system I immediately try to impress upon them how wrong it is. In this age no child should be, to use the old phrase, "bound out."

Many child placing agencies know that very often it takes several homes for a child before he will become adjusted to the right influence and environment. However, I am glad to see that many of our old conservative institutions and agencies are beginning to realize the value of an individual family life for children, and are changing their ideas and customs to temporary care instead of permanent care, giving the child a chance to become an individual and not institutionalized.

The State Board of Charities have advanced many ideas regarding the care of children, and will recommend this coming session to the legislature measures for the improvement of these various classes. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will reserve any discussion on these papers until after the last one has been read.

The next on the programme, "Protective Work for Young Women and Girls," by Miss Anne C. Langan, Field Secretary, Catholic Women's League, Pittsburg, Pa. I am sorry to announce that Miss Langan could not be here.

Miss Helen Glenn, State Supervisor, Harrisburg, Pa., who was to have presented a paper on "The Mothers' Assistance Fund," telegraphed this afternoon that it was impossible for her to come.

The next on the programme is, "Some Special Problems of a County Children's Aid Society," by Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, President of the Chester County Society, West Chester, Pa. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Comfort was called home on account of the sudden serious illness of one of her grandchildren. Three of her grandchildren were sick when she came and she didn't want to come. She concluded to come, but a telegram came to her while she was at Cresson this afternoon calling her home immediately.

The next paper will be "The Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania," by Miss Belle Chalfant, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania."

Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the sake of those who are not familiar with the nature of the work carried on by the Children's Aid Society, it seems best to begin this paper with a short statement of its aims and methods.

Nearly thirty years ago, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania received its charter and began the work which is now being carried on in twenty-three counties.

The object of this society, as set forth in its charter is "To provide for the welfare of any destitute children that may come under its control." The method of accomplishing this as stated in its by-laws is:-

First: By placing such children in carefully selected private families, paying a moderate rate of board where necessary, and following up each case with such supervision as may secure for the child the condition of physical and moral well being. Just here I would like to say, that at the close of the year we had 148 children placed in such boarding homes, the society paying a certain sum weekly for the support of each child. Often one of the parents is able to help us with these payments, and in some cases assumes them all. In this way parents who through stress of circumstances, cannot care for their



PITTSBURGH CITY HOME AND HOSPITALS.

Located on the Pan-Handle Branch of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway, at Mayview. Post Office, Bridgeville, Pa., R. D. No. 3. Receives patients and inmates from the City of Pittsburgh only. Supported by annual appropriations of the City Council. Under direction of Department of Charities, City of Pittsburgh, Mr. John J. McKelvey, Director, Department of Charities, 439 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. R. McKinniss, M. D. Superintendent, R. F. D. No. 3, Bridgeville, Pa.

Population—Home Department 339 men, 110 women; Hospital Department 255 men, 73 women; Asylum Department 701 men, 524 women; Employees 107 men, 49 women.

children in a home of their own, need not send them to a public institution; that, by placing them in one of our boarding homes, can still have control of their children and are welcome to visit them at any time.

Second: By putting as far as possible, the support of the child upon its relatives or parents, legitimate or otherwise, and by preventing the needless seperation of mother and children.

Third: The law forbidding the detention of children in almshouses can best be carried out by the co-operation of the Directors of the Poor with voluntary associations of discreet and benevolent women, who willing to find homes for the children, look out for their welfare and report to the Directors. It is to the interest of the tax payers that these children be taken out of the pauper class as soon as possible and absorbed by the community.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is carried on by both volunteer and paid workers; By so combining the work of the paid with that of the volunteer workers better results have been obtained, and often when a decision must be made at once in a difficult case, communication can be established in a few hours time between the Western Pennsylvania State office and the several counties.

The volunteer work of our twenty-three counties is made most efficient by its being thoroughly organized by officers who are responsible for the children and for the work of their own county; and with us it has been found, through an experience of nearly thirty years, that there are many advantages in volunteer work.

Women of prominence and standing in the community, who would not engage in the work if they were to receive a compensation for their services, will gladly do so for the love of the children.

Then too, through their interest, the sympathy of husbands and friends is often secured. In this way, without money and without price, the service of able lawyers, skilled physicians and men high in political affairs are often obtained. And this being a labor of love, they do not give grudgingly but with "good measure, pressed down, and running over."

Never have the needs of children been considered and provided for as at the present time, and especially is this true of the needs of the dependent and homeless children. Their lonliness and their desire for a home and a real mother who will love them, make a strong and irresistable appeal to many people who have not been blessed with children of their own. The many applications that came to us for children are all considered, and each home is carefully investigated before recommendation is made that a child be placed in it. Effort is made to find the right child for the home, one who will fit, and at the end of the year, if the child is hpapy, contented and properly cared for, physically, mentally and morally, foster parents are permitted and are urged to adopt the child.

During the year ending May 31, 1916 we had 1245 children in care, of which number, 42 were legally adopted and 8 died. Considering the neglected and weakened condition in which so many of these children came to us, the mortality was very small.

Some of our children have been placed in very wealthy homs, where every possible advantage has been given them. At one of our adoptions recently, the judge interrupted the proceedings long enough to say to

the officers of this society, that he congratulated them on securing such a home for a child. He said the man and woman who were adopting the child were his own personal friends and he felt sure the home they were providing would be most desirable in all respects. By a strange turn of fortune, a poor little friendless girl has recently been adopted into one of the best homes in Western Pennsylvania. She is the idol of her new parents, is being given every advantage and some day will, in all probability, be one of the richest women of our city. How-ever, whether the home be a wealthy one or not, we require that the child be sent to school, church and Sunday School, and be cared for in every way, and most important of all, be treated with love and consideration as an own child would be. The change of environment and love and watchful care given the child work wonderful transformations. I have in mind three children whose father and mother deserted them and who spent nearly three years in an almshouse. They were taken into a home where there were two other children, were sent to school and were allowed to help with little duties in the home, to play with other children and to have many other pleasures. Two months afterwards their photographs were sent to the woman who had taken them from the almshouse to their new home in a distant county. At first she would not believe that the photographs could be those same little children, the faces were so happy and smiling, with the lines of care and unhappiness all gone.

Frequently we receive children who are pnysically unfit to place in homes, and when such children come to us, we are more than fortunate in being able to have these poor little crippled ones cared for in one of our splendid hospitals. Many a leg and arm have been straightened, and many deformities corrected. One little boy of ten years came to Pittsburg with crutch and brace. When after five months in the hospital, he went home and his mother came to the carriage to help him into the house he exclaimed most joyously "Why mother I can walk."

Another little fellow now receiving treatment through the instrumentality of our society felt badly because he wore out so many clothes with the rubbing of his crutches and said "he wasted so many clothes because he was a cripple." He will soon be ready to go home and we hope without a crutch.

These are but two cases where children have been made happy and able to take their place in life's struggle. But there is one more case I want to speak of, to show what a wonderful work can be done for these children. It is that of a boy of 18 yrs. of whom I spoke at last years meeting, who had never walked until after a very skillful operation at the Allegheny General Hospital two years ago. He has since been enabled to complete the course of study at the public school, and is now taking a course at a business college. The boy feels he owes both health and education to the Children's Aid Society and often writes grateful letters to us, in his last he says" I am getting along fine at school. I am in the advanced class now. I am getting stronger every day and can walk better. I have to walk up three flights of steps to get to the school room, with just a little aid I can get up eassily, and the principal always helps me up and down.

So the work goes on, for we are beginning to realize that "The race marches forward on the feet of little children." Who will deny that children are the best life investment, paying rich returns, in love's coinage, to the inventor? And we know no home need lack this treas-

ure for there are many, many little homeless children that wait to fill the void.

The most dreary spectacle under the sun would be a childless planet. There might be great minds, noble philanthropy, abundant art, everything to enjoy, yet, if children were absent, that planet would be bankrupt of love and hope. (Applause.)

BY MR. MACKIN, Acting chairman:—We are progressing. I make this statement advisedly. Probably the best evidence is that this evening we will have an address on an agricultural subject by a lady. Usually addresses along those lines come from the men. We had several today. Now, we have with us tonight, Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, who will speak on the subject "Improvement in Living Conditions in the Rural Communities." I have very great pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Foulke, who is Farm Adviser of Homes, Department of Agriculture, West Chester, Pa.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING CONDITIONS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, Farm Adviser of Homes, Department of Agriculture, West Chester, Pa.

I am glad to have the opportunity to speak to your Association because in my work as Farm Adviser of Homes, I have found certain living conditions over the State that seem to be so serious that your honorable body should be interested, and under the head of "Prevention" be able to take action. I shall not speak of any one part of the State, or of any one county. In some parts of the State and in some parts of the counties conditions may be different, but such conditions as I shall draw to your attention do exist very generally over the State, and in parts of each county.

Living conditions and housing conditions largely depend upon each other. In this connection I want to say that when matters of housing are to be legislated upon, and I understand that they are to be, and certainly they should be, at the next Legislature, special laws or acts should be passed to cover housing conditions in rural districts, small villages and boroughs, different from those enacted to cover municipalities, for in rural districts the difficulties of meeting housing problems and having sanitary surroundings must be met by the individual with his own money and his own knowledge, and often by his own labor, while all this is met and managed in municipalities by the local government—see water supply, sewage, lighting, garbage, and ash collection, grading, paving, and in some instances even heating. The very fact that the topographical surroundings of each rural home are different, makes it impossible to pass a hard and fast rule as to how these problems are to be met.

Our rural houses are usually good as far as roof, walls and foundations are concerned, but sanitary conditions are equally likely to be bad. Even in houses where modern conveniences have been placed the case of the sewage is still a vexed question.

Mental, moral and physical health depend largely on each other. When you find houses, no matter how well built, where one must pass through one bed room to reach another, or to reach the hall or entry,

and this is a common state of affairs in many of our rural homes, and even in country hotels, you will find a sort of familiarity that marks a danger line. Especially is this so in houses where there are young people and where the "help" may be women or men, or even boys and girls from the city streets, placed in such families for the purifying effect and rehabllitation which we look for in a "good country home." I often wonder if people engaged in this sort of "good work" realize what they are doing when they attempt to turn the rural homes into a moral filtration plant for the city's unfortunates. We may have our sins in the country—we have our degenerates and our feebled minded,—our immoral and impure. We have even the "incipient slum," but they are of the **rural** kind, and we of the country should be allowed to "work out of our own salvation," without the handicap of having our homes invaded, and our rural schools tainted with the sins of the towns.

The doctrine of "Thou Shalt Not" is all very well to preach, but to practice we must have a little more of "Thou Shalt," and a great deal more of "Thou Canst." What we need is more education—more information as to what we **can** do, and what we **may** do, and I know of no way more far reaching in doing this than the force of suggestion that may be gained by a concrete example placed in any community. These examples of housing and sanitation, comfort, etc. should be shown in our public buildings, in our rural schools especially, where their influence will be felt in every community. The Department of Health has done, and is doing, great work along these lines, but there is more needed, for in spite of state laws "local authorities" seem to control conditions in our rural schools. I am not speaking of rural schools from the scholastic point of view. That is another question which I am not here to discuss, but it is of the housing conditions in our rural schools that I must speak of. I know about this for I am in them constantly, and I tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Association, there is no question that needs investigation for the sake of our children's morals and health more than the sanitary conditions of our rural schools. I will not touch on the lack of ventilation, the incorrect methods of heating and lighting, or the general condition of the school building, but will take up what to me is the most crying need of all,—the usual condition of the out-houses.

These buildings are seldom even built according to law. They are placed too near together without proper shelter or screens, and are frequently so out of repair that they are full of cracks, boards ripped off and loosened, often without doors, and the interior or seats broken and destroyed. The custom is to scrape or clean them (as they seldom have draw boxes) in the autumn, just before school begins, and then they are left without any further care, save that which the school teacher and the scholars may give them, until the following autumn. This is not fit work for any woman or child. The cleaning is generally done with a broom and cold water, there being no other equipment, and the water in many cases must be pumped and frequently carried a long distance. Anyone who has ever looked inside one of these places will realize the impossibility of keeping them in proper condition under these circumstances, and a moment's inspection will suggest the harm done physicially and morally to the children, and to the community by such conditions. The drawings, carvings, and written words on the walls and surroundings, will tell the tale. I have photographs of some of these places, and I intended to have slides made from them for an illustrated lecture, but they are too shocking to show.

I have never seen a rural school house where the outhouses have a lock and key, so that these buildings are open to any trespasser, and can thus readily be infected with disease and kept in a disgusting condition in spite of any effort of the teacher and scholars. If the school buildings in this connection alone were models of what they should be, the boys and girls would not be satisfied to have less good conditions at home, and parents would be ashamed to offer it to them. When the boys and girls grow old enough to start new homes for themselves, no matter how simple, the housing conditions will be better, because the little folks have been educated to the better way and know how easily it can be attained.

To my mind the first step to over-come this special evil would be to put a good motherly woman on every school board. Then such matters can be reported by the young teacher without embarrassment and quite frequently. There is no age when boys and girls outgrow their mother's influence, and it is needed in the housekeeping of the school, as it is in the home, that this influence may be continued through life. More than this, I think that the School Directors should be required to visit the schools at least once a month, and be responsible for the buildings being "kept up" and in a sanitary condition, at least as is required by law.

I do not know whether these matters are within the province of this organization, but I say to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a matter of vital importance to the moral health of our children and the physical health of our children, and if you have no authority to act officially, then I urge you to do all in your power as individuals to rouse public sentiment regarding it. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: The next on the programme is "What the Children's Aid Societies in the State are Doing to Find Good Homes in Good Communities for Dependent and Neglected Children," by our—I was going to say "old" friend, but I won't say that, our young old friend, Mrs. Edward Lindsay, President of the Warren County Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.

WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES IN THE STATE ARE DOING TO FIND GOOD HOMES IN GOOD COMMUNITIES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Mrs. Edward Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

Through a misunderstanding, the splendid address which Mrs. Lindsey made was not taken down by the Convention stenographer and the text is not available. Because of the importance of the subject, we give below a very brief outline of some of the points made by Mrs. Lindsey in her excellent statement of this subject:

The real spirit of the work of the Children's Aid Societies is the same in all of them in whatever part of the State they may be found. These Societies receive dependent, homeless, and neglected children from the Directors of the Poor, from the Juvenile Courts, from children's institutions and hospitals, and direct from parents, relatives, or friends, with a view to giving them as nearly as possible the care and education that all children should receive from their own parents.

To accomplish this, the Societies secure in various ways applications from good families in good communities who desire to give a home to a child. In some cases a a nominal rate is paid for board, and clothing is furnished and medical care provided when necessary. This is largely for the younger children for whom such care is provided in boarding homes until a child is returned to parents or relatives who have become able to properly care for them. Others, especially the younger children and babies, may be placed at once in permanent free homes and later legally adopted. There is also an important work in providing carefully selected working homes for older boys and girls who are just beginning to be self-supporting.

In all this work, careful investigatioon is made as to the fitness of the families desiring to take a child and an effort is made to fit the child and the home together so that they will be suited one to the other. After placement of the children, they are visited from time to time to see that all is going well with them. In addition, their attendance at school and church is looked after so that the children will receive an education and proper religious instruction. In selecting families, it is general rule to place children with those holding the same religious faith as their parents.

We must emphasize the fact that the Children's Aid Society uses good homes in good communities and that they are above the average. Mr. Charles L. Brace, of the New York Childrens Aid Society, on one occasion objected to a circular put out by a Children's Aid Society which modestly claimed that the poor children in its care were at least looked after as well as the average child in the average community. Mr. Brace objected to that and pointed out that the Children's Aid Society does not place its children in the slums or in crowded, congested quarters in the cities, and that in the country communities it tries to pick out the most desirable neighborhoods, and Mr. Brace also emphasized the fact that the Children's Aid wards are not put in homes where the people are shiftless or immoral, or otherwise undesirable. From this, Mr. Brace drew the conclusion that Children's Aid Society youngsters really have something better than "average care" because in placing out children we avoid poor neighborhoods and the homes of shiftless, careless, and bad people. From this, Mr. Brace concluded that the Children's Aid Society children had the advantage of good homes in good communities. In other words, we try to give these children of misfortune the best possible chance. The homes used are really above the average because there it always a selective process and a certain number of reductions of unsuitable homes.

To the Directors of the Poor, we would say that the services of these societies are at your disposal to use in whatever way or ways you can in connection with your official duties to the end that all these poor children may have a chance "to grow in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and with man." Whatever system or method of work will produce that result is surely a great benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whether the work is done in the city or the country, whether it is done by volunteers or by paid workers, whether it is done by the so-called trained workers or by those who simply take it up because they wish to help and to give as they are able of their time, we emphasize that the great and important consideration is the spirit in which the work is done.

May we all work together with united energies to give the unfortunate children of our State the best possible opportunities to become good and useful citiens. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: We have listened with a great deal of pleasure to these papers this evening. We will ask for some discussion on these papers this evening. Is there anyone here who would like to discuss anything that was said?

I see among us Miss Mary Davis of the Juvenile Courts of Blair County. As this is a children's evening, we would be glad to have Miss Davis say a few words. Miss Davis?

BY MISS DAVIS: I thank you very much, but really I haven't anything to say. I think, however, that we need a Children's Aid Society in Blair County. Of course that is not up to this convention to bring it, but I am certainly very anxious to have one.

BY MR. HAWKINS: Well, I can't sit still here. I am a new member of the Board of Washington-County, and have heard a great deal of criticism in regard to children's homes. I am heartily in favor of the movement of the ladies in favor of the children, and I want to say for Washington County that we have a good children's home, conducted by Christian people. We have the best people that I ever knew, both as an instructor and as a Christian woman, and as long as Washigton County stands where it is today, I would recommend it to anyone. Our children are helped there, and we give them good moral training, and these people are careful in giving them out. The Directors visit them twice a year, and I think it is a good thing, a very good thing.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Willard, do you have anything to offer this evening?

BY MRS. SUSAN WILLARD: I think it is too late. I can say this, however, that I have been to these meetings for thirty-five years, and I only know of two organizations that grow better by age, and that is our Indiana County Fair, and this Convention of Poor Directors, and I think this is the best one that I ever attended.

BY MRS. CLOUD, of Chester County: As a school director of the rural districts, I must speak one word in defense, of the outbuildings in our part of the County. They almost all have an outhouse, and I think that we Directors visit our schools more than once a year, too.

BY MRS. FOULKE: Mrs. Cloud and I come from the same County, and so I am very glad if she can give such a good account of some of the schools of our County, and it only bears out what I said, that we need women on that board.

BY THE PRESIDENT ELECT: Mr. Chairman: Nothing for the good of the order tonight. I think everybody wants to go home. I just want to join in saying that this is one of the best conventions I have ever attended.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Mackin?

BY MR. MACKIN: I don't know that I have anything to say at this time, except to agree with Mrs. Willard in all except the number of years. I can't say that it is the best convention that I have attended in all of the thirty-five years, but I have attended a number of conventions, and I believe it is one of the most profitable conventions that I have ever attended. It has been successful, and I hope that we will all meet again over at Johnstown next year. I am particularly pleased

to have this rural community address tonight, and I hope that it will not be the last, but just an opening and that the subject will be taken up regularly in the course of our conventions.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Bohler, will you please come to the stage? (Applause.)

Our next President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I simply wish to bring him before you at this closing meeting. (Applause.)

We are now ready for a motion to adjourn.

BY MRS. WILLARD: I move we adjourn.

BY THE SECRETARY: I second the motion.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY THE PRESIDENT: We adjourn to meet October 15, 1917, at Johnstown.

SPECIAL PAPERS FOR PROCEEDINGS.

SHALL WE ADOPT A BABY?

Dr. Jane Teagarden, Waynesburg, Pa.

This question with some variations is asked in almost every childless home, from different motives perhaps, but back of the thought is the mental picture of a child in the home, as the thought recurs again and again the picture grows more appealing and in many cases the question would be answered at once in the affirmative if the would be foster parents could decide for themselves. But relatives and neighbors are consulted, and all the possibilities of hereditary taint are hurled at the uncertain questioner.

Having been associated for nearly thirty years with an organization, the object of which is, to find homes, for homeless or helpless children, and to place such, in suitable homes, I have had much and varied experience, and made many observations. And there comes to me now, the vision of a little girl, four years old, whose father and mother had recently died, a little stranger to all with whom she was to be associated. Diffident, frightened and tearfully she looked into the face of the good people who were to be her foster parents, each read the face of the other and understood. The home was ideal, the girlhood a happy one. Two years ago, little Ruth was married to a worthy young man with the approval of her parents. Today I met these proud and loving grandparents of the first baby in the land, and "all is well."

A minister and his wife, a childless couple near middle age, adopted a little waif, whose family had come from Europe and been swept away in an epidemic of typhoid fever, in a town in western Pennsylvania. Two years later a child was born to them, but little Michael was safely entrenched in the love of the foster parents. Later a second child was born but Michael was growing into a "braue laddie" and held his place in the hearts of his people. Now nearly twenty years have passed and in that home also, "all is well."

Forty years and more since a little waif from "nowhere," was warmed and fed, and clothed and loved, by one of God's chosen mothers. The forbears of the waif were disreputable people, warnings from the

neighbors came freely, but unheeded, and the love of the brave mother whose own children were grown to man and womanhood, never faltered for this waif who idolized her, until the "Suffer Little Children to come unto Me," was changed into, "The alabaster has been poured at the feet of the Master," come home. The girl completed the public school course and was a good musician at the age of twenty-three she was married to a good citizen. Today her daughters are each graduates from a four years High School Course,—one is teaching her second term in a public school, the other studying music. Both are ornaments to society, and able to do good cooking. So in this family too "all is well."

In a town in my native State, an illegitimate baby was adopted into a childless home, where he has grown to manhood, the idol of his now widowed foster mother, a scholar, an expert electrician and a gentleman.

In each of three other homes, that I recall with satisfaction a little girl of less than four years was adopted, these are all happily married, and in each case still devoted to the parents, and these parents are now the proudest and happiest of grandparents.

These are only a few of the many cases, coming under my care and observation. Many times I have been asked for my opinion of the adoption of a baby with its possibilities of success or failure and this has been my invariable advice—Do the best you can for the little child, with love and physical comfort and education, and leave the result to Providence, for after all, "In the court of last resort, all work will be adjudged worthy or worthless, only as it bears on the welfare of the race."

Memorandum of Remarks by Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.

This is a commercial age. Everything is commercialized, even children. The Great War now being waged in Europe is largely a struggle between two great nations for commercial supremacy. Men scrupulous in most things pertaining to the general welfare are often blind to the heart aches, broken bodies and dwarfed lives they are producing about them.

The recently enacted Federal Child Labor Law, liberating thousands of children from the mills and sweat-shops, is a commendable measure. Our National Government sees the great danger that threatens our National life by depriving the future generation of the schooling so necessary for every citizen of a republic.

Our own Assembly and the Governor of the Commonwealth also took the proper position on this question when at the last meeting of the Legislature, they placed on the statute books a law protectnig the children of our state from the exploiting and capitalizing of child labor. The only question is whether this Act is as far reaching in its scope as it should be.

In a country such as ours every child should have a chance. No matter how poor its birth, however humble its parentage, whatever may have befallen its life's support, it is entitled to all the mental training the public schools afford.

Being a school director in our county, I am more or less thrown into a position where I can see how indifferent some people are respecting this important matter of looking after the education of their children. I am not a resident of a manufacturing community, but a citizen of a rural district; and here as everywhere else, children are commercialized, even by their own parents.

These wards of the state have neither mastery of language nor control of the press to call attention to their wrongs. They must wait for the law-makers to right them. But in a land given over to commercialism, the almighty dollar gets first thought and the welfare of dependants has to await a tardy consideration.

But as this matter affects directly our work. In our official capacity as directors of the poor, we have children as well as adult dependants; and while the latter demand our attention most, the former should not be without the best possible care and supervision. I want to speak here against a few of our practices, which, while sanctioned by law, are to my mind pernicious. Sometimes children between 6 and 16 are permitted to be retained in our adult homes for a period of 60 days. At this impressionable age, can we imagine anything more detrimental to these children than to be mixed up for any period of time with the inmates of the average county home. Few of these unfortunates, because of a realization of their condition in life, have sufficient moral courage at any rate; and such environment tends only to weaken and not to strengthen them. It is morally wrong for any child to be admitted to any home except one specially suited to its training and welfare.

Then there is another feature of this work that should receive our careful attention. That is, the placing of children in private homes. Too frequently these children do not receive the care and training due them. No doubt we all have knowledge of instances where children were not given fair treatment and a fair chance in private homes. We cannot be too careful in selecting the homes for these unfortunates. All too frequently the only object in taking a child is personal gain. Not gain for the child, but gain for the caretaker of the child, because the child will produce more than it consumes. It is not with a philanthropic view, but with a view of having some one who can produce several times over his board and keep. Our overseer should visit these homes frequently—at all seasons of the year. Once in six months is not enough. Much mischief can be done and many hardships born by a child in six months.

Let us give these poor, indigent children every possible attention. It is worth while and a solemn duty besides.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The account of W. G. Theurer, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the Year Ending October 1st., 1916.

In order to facilitate matters in the handling of accounts the Treasurer has established a fiscal year ending October 1st. of each year, and this report is compiled in accordance therewith.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in the hands of the former Treasurer, Mr. L. C. Colborn, in accordance with the report of the Auditing Committee approved by the Association at Reading, Pa., October 15th., 1915.

The Treasurer further charges himself with the following moneys received from various Almshouses, Institutions and Societies:

1915.		Received From	Amount
October	15th.	L. C. Colborn, former Treasurer. Balance on hand as per findings of Auditing Com....	$.19
"	18th.	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.....	15.00
"	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County (Dues 1914-1915)	15.00
"	19th.	Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County...	15.00
"	20th.	Board of Commissioners of Warren County..	15.00
"	20th.	State Board of Public Charities	15.00
"	21st.	Directors of the Poor of Washington County.	15.00
"	24th.	Central Poor District of Luzerne County.....	15.00
"	25th.	Board of Commissioners of Indiana County..	15.00
"	28th.	State Hospital for Feeble-minded, Polk.....	15.00
"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Lancaster County...	15.00
"	28th.	Directors of Poor, Germantown Twp., Phila..	15.00
"	30th.	Directors of the Poor for Pittston Borough and Jenkins Township, Pittston, Pa.....	10.00
November	1st.	Directors of the Poor of Franklin County....	15.00
"	2nd.	Directors of the Roxborough Poorhouse.....	15.00
"	2nd.	Board of Directors of the Centralia-Conyngham Poor District, Centralia.....	10.00
"	3rd.	Directors of the Poor of Somerset County....	15.00
"	4th.	Children's Aid Society of Somerset Co.	5.00
"	4th.	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa...	15.00
"	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County. Dues 1914-1915	10.00
"	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County. Dues 1915-1916	10.00
"	5th.	Western Penn'a. Inst'n. for Deaf & Dumb....	10.00
"	5th.	Directors of the Poor, Delaware County.....	15.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County. Dues 1914-1915	10.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County. Dues 1915-1916	10.00
"	6th.	Penn'a. Training School, Feeble-minded Children, Elwyn	15.00
"	9th.	Directors of Poor, Scranton Poor District....	15.00
"	9th.	Children's Aid Society of West'n Penn'a.....	15.00
"	10th.	Directors of the Poor of Chester County.....	15.00
"	10th.	Directors of the Poor of York County.....	15.00
"	12th.	Children's Aid Society of Warren County....	5.00
"	15th.	Penn'a. Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon.	15.00

"	15th.	Children's Aid Society of Delaware County. Dues 1915-1916	5.00
"	16th.	Directors of the Poor, Blakely Poor District..	10.00
"	18th.	Pittsburgh Ass'n for Improvement of Poor..	10.00
"	23rd.	Eastern State Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Spring City	5.00
"	23rd.	West'n Penn'a Institution for the Blind.....	10.00
"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County. Dues 1914-1915	15.00
"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County. Dues 1915-1916	15.00
December	1st.	Board of Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pbgh..	5.00
"	1st.	Children's Aid Society of Crawford County..	5.00
"	1st.	Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland Co...	5.00
"	8th.	Boys' Industrial Home of West'n Penn'a....	10.00
"	9th.	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza...	15.00
"	21st.	Penna. State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg...	15.00
1916.			
January	8th.	Directors of Poor of Westmoreland County..	15.00
"	25th.	Dir's Poor, Shamokin & Coal Twp. Poor Dist.	15.00
"	29th.	Directors of the Poor of Fayette County....	15.00
February	3rd.	Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon County.	15.00
"	5th.	Directors of the Poor of Bedford County.....	15.00
"	7th.	Directors of the Poor of Cumberland Co.....	15.00
"	12th.	Overseers of the Poor, Lock Haven Poor Dist.	5.00
"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Perry County.....	10.00
April	4th.	Directors of the Poor of Berks County	15.00
"	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Dauphin County....	15.00
May	1st.	Directors of the Poor, City of Carbondale....	10.00
"	2nd.	Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Hazleton	10.00
"	4th.	Directors of the Poor of Greene County.....	15.00
June	14th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County. Dues 1915-1916	15.00
"	26th.	Department of Charities & Corrections, City of Williamsport	10.00
July	20th.	Directors of the Poor of Erie County.....	15.00
August	21st.	Children's Aid Society of Delaware County. Dues 1916-1917	5.00
"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Mifflin County.....	10.00
September	8th.	Directors of the Poor of Cambria County...	15.00
"	19th.	Department of Public Health & Charities, (Bureau of Charities), City of Phila.....	15.00
"	25th.	Directors of the Poor, Oxford & Lower Dublin Townships, Philadelphia	15.00
October	1st.	TOTAL RECEIPTS	$805.19

The Treasurer has paid out and claims credit for the following disbursements, as per receipts on file, duly attested by the President and Secretary:

DISBURSEMENTS.

1915.		Paid To	Amount.
November	8th.	Miss Harriet R. Purvis, for stenographic services—reporting proceedings of the Reading Convention Oct. 12th to 15th.....	$ 95.03

December	15th.	Miss Katherine Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.—Traveling and incidental expenses incident to Conference at Reading. Check No. 2....	56.60
"	15th.	W. G. Theurer, Pittsburgh. Traveling and incidental expenses in connection with Program Committee. Check No. 3.....	18.19
"	18th.	Dr. R. W. Hill, Sup't State & Alien Poor, Albany, N. Y. Expenses to Reading Conv.	13.05
"	20th.	D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Pa. For expenses representing this Association at the 1915 Nat'l Conference of Charities at Baltimore.....	28.00
1916.			
February	7th.	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh. Printing and furnishing 500 statements....	2.40
"	11th.	Edw. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia. Postal Supplies, expressage, etc.	8.30
"	19th.	Liberty Engraving Co., Pittsburgh. One half tone cut—Rouse Hospital	2.50
April	27th.	W. G. Theurer, Pittsburgh. For postal supplies	4.00
June	9th.	A. W. McCloy Co., Pittsburgh. 1 G. W. Stationery rack No. 2—Cash 2 per cent.....	2.45
July	13th.	Leader Printing & Publishing Co., Johnstown, Pa. For printing and mailing proceedings and various incidentals	260.86
September	15th.	Wm. F. Fell Co., Printers, Philadelphia. For printing circulars and envelopes as per bills Nos. 42057—42056—42094	24.50
"	Edw. D	Solenberger, Philadelphia, Postal Supplies, expressage and telegraph as per bill No. 18065	13.35
October	1st.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS$529.23	
October	1st.	TOTAL RECEIPTS$805.19	
"	1st.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS$529.23	
"	1st.	BALANCE ON HAND$275.96	

BANK STATEMENT.

October	1st.	TOTAL CREDITS OR DEPOSITS.....$805.19	
"	1st.	TOTAL VOUCHERS RETURNED$529.23	
"	1st.	TOTAL CASH BALANCE ON HAND.....$275.96	

Of the list of Delinquent County Institutions, Almshouses or Societies submitted by the former Treasurer at the last Convention, the present Treasurer wishes to submit the names of the following Counties, Intsitutions, Organizations, etc., which have joined with us and have submitted their dues, all of which are included in the above receipts.

1915.		Received From	Amount.
October	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County. Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916.	30.00
November	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County. Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916.	30.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County. Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916.	30.00
"	18th.	Pittsburgh Ass'n for Improvement of Poor..	10.00
"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County. Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916.	30.00
December	8th.	Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	10.00
"	9th.	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza....	15.00
1916-			
February	12th.	Overseers of Poor, Lock Haven Poor Dist.	5.00
August	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Mifflin County.....	10.00
October	1st.	Total Delinquent Accounts Collected	$170.00

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and true as stated; that the sums were expended for the benefit of the Association. As you will see, quite a great deal of the moneys expended were for expenses, etc., incident to the last (Forty-first) Convention. I beg leave to be permitted to make a few suggestions herewith.

There seems, at the present time, to be no uniformity in dues or assessments charged to the various organizations comprising this Association.

There also seems to be no rule as to what constitutes a membership in the Association, nor any clause defining their powers. Further, no fiscal year has been established which tends to make the work of handling the accounts very complex.

I would suggest that the Auditing Committee be given power to study these matters and formulate such necessary rules for the guidance of the Secretary and Treasurer of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. THEURER,
Treasurer.

The above account has been examined and is herewith duly approved by us. All the expenditures itemized therein bear the approval of the President and Secretary.

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER,
Secretary.

H. J. SOMMER,
President.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of nineteen ($.19) cents, with outstanding bills aggregating $28.00, and that he has received during the year from Poor District Institutions and Societies the sum of $805.00, making in all the sum of $805.19. The Treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, the sum of $529.23, leaving a balance on hand amounting to $275.96, in charge of the Treasurer as of OCTOBER 1st, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI S. THOMAS,
JNO. C. MILLER,
JACOB W. LEHMAN,
Auditing Committee.

Report presented, read and approved by the Association and ordered by the Association to be duly printed in the annual proceedings. Auditing Committee discharged.

Oct. 17, 1916.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

October 16-19, 1916.

Allegheny County.

W. G. Theurer, Assistant General Agent, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. R. L. Hill, Superintendent, County Home & Hospital, Woodville, Pa.

Mrs. R. L. Hill, Woodville, Pa.

Dr. G. A. McCracken, Physician-in-Chief, Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Woodvale, Pa.

Andrew S. Miller, Director, Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Bellevue, Pa.

Albert P. Roderus, Director Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Rankin, Pa.

William N. Burt, Superintendent, Institution for Deaf & Dumb, Edgewood, Pa.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Samuel E. Gill, Assistant General Agent, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. T. Bradberry, President, State Institution for Feeble-minded, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter W. Stamm, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. Cleland, Superintendent, Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.

W. Henry Thompson, Superintendent, Cihldren's Home Society of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. R. McKinniss, M. D., Superintendent Pittsburgh City Home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bedford County.

S. S. Baker, Everett, Pa., Director of the Poor.

Mrs. S. S. Baker, Everett, Pa.

Joseph Stayer, Director of the Poor, Bedford, Pa.

Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, Bedford County Almshouse, Bedford, Pa.

Mrs. Josiah R. Ritchey, Matron, Bedford County Almshouse, Bedford, Pa.

George A. Hillegass, Director of the Poor, Buffalo Mills, Pa.

Berks County.

George Focht, Director, Reading, Pa.

Mrs. George Focht, Reading, Pa.

C. P. Shirk, Director, Sinking Spring, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.

Harvey M. Grill, Steward, Berks County Almshouse, Shillington, Pa.

Blair County.

Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent, Blair County Hospital, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Ira F. Baird, Steward, Blair County Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Mrs. Ira F. Baird, Hollidaysburg.
Thomas L. Coleman, Director Blair County Home & Hospital for the Insane, Tyrone, Pa.
A. L. Fultwell, Altoona, Pa.
Matilda Delo, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Robert McCune, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. M. L. Wenrich, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. S. L. Goldstein, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. H. H. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.
Janet K. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.
H. H. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.
Harriet E. Hunt, Altoona, Pa.
Sarepta R. Barclay, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. F. J. Shollar, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. D. G. Hurley, Altoona, Pa.
Miss E. Blanche Bender, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. R. A. Henderson, Altoona, Pa.
Mr. M. W. Brinkley, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. M. W. Brinkley, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. M. A. Rupert, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. W. F. Ketler, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. G. A. Howell, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. H. M. Klepsen, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. J. D. Bloomhardt, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. F. Stehle, Altoona, Pa.
Lelia A. Jellison, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. William Kelloman Reid, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. C. E. Kington, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. F. E. McElvoy, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. J. W. Reddick, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Edith C. Brower, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Frances A. Otto, Altoona, Pa.
Miss Mary G. Davis, Probation Officer, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. F. T. Hickey, S. V. Nurse, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. L. W. Borland, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. L. J. Trout, Altoona, Pa.
Mr. A. L. Anderson, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. C. P. Wood, Altoona, Pa.
Earl P. Wood, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. R. C. Myers, Altoona, Pa.
R. C. Myers, Altoona, Pa.
McClellan Wilson, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. W. F. Isenberg, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Harry R. Stover, Altoona, Pa.
Hon. Thos. J. Baldridge, Judge, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Mrs. S. R. Chase, Altoona, Pa.
Miss Clara Sollenberger, Superintendent, Altoona City Hospital, Altoona, Pa.

Mrs. George Weaver, Altoona, Pa.
Rev. W. C. Benshoff, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes K. Peters, Juniata, Pa.
E. A. Wise, Juniata, Pa.
Genevieve Wise, Juniata, Pa.
A. A. Lawrence, Altoona, Pa.
J. A. Yon, Convention Reporter, Altoona, Pa.
S. S. Reighurd, Altoona, Pa.
L. Abramson.

Butler County.

J. T. Bricker, Superintendent, Butler County Home, Butler, Pa.
Mrs. J. T. Bricker, Matron, Butler County Home, Butler, Pa.

Cambria County.

John L. Evans, Director, Ebensburg, Pa.
D. L. Owens, Steward, Cambria County Almshouse, Ebensburg, Pa.
Mrs. D. L. Owens, Matron, Cambria County Almshouse, Ebensburg, Pa.
Robert Barclay, Director, Johnstown, Pa.
Lillian Barclay, Johnstown, Pa.
Bernice Stutzman, Johnstown, Pa.
William T. Evans, Director, Johnstown, Pa.
B. H. Luttringer, Johnstown, Pa.

Carbon County.

George W. Ibaugh, Steward.

Chester County.

Adelaide B. Comfort, President, Children's Aid Society of Chester County, West Chester, Pa.
Florence B. Cloud, Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Chester County, Kennett Square, Pa.
Olive B. Trimble, Northbrook, Pa.
Swithen Shortlidge, Director, Landenberg, Pa.
Mrs. Swithen Shortlidge, Landenberg, Pa.
Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.
Davis Garrett, Superintendent, Chester County Home, Embreeville, Pa.
Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron, Chester County Home, Embreeville, Pa.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester, Pa.

Clarion County.

O. L. Altman, Superintendent, Clarion County Home, Sligo, Pa.
Mrs. O. L. Altman, Matron, Clarion County Home, Sligo, Pa.

Columbia County.

Thomas F. Mumford, Director, Centralia, Pa.
Peter J. McHale, Director, Centralia, Pa.

Dauphin County.

F. B. Snavely, Hummelstown, Pa.
J. W. Bayles, Harrisburg, Pa.
Susan Bayles, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. E. V. S. Middleton, Harrisburg, Pa.

Erie County.

Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.
Dr. J. H. Lloyd, Erie, Pa.
J. W. Lloyd, Director, Erie, Pa.
J. A. Henry, Superintendent, Erie County Home, Erie, Pa.
W. S. Kimball, Director, Pa.

Fayette County.

George M. Strickler, Director, Uniontown, Pa.
Elmer E. Davison, Uniontown, Pa.
George B. Jeffries, Uniontown, Pa.

Franklin County.

Jacob H. Lehman, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jacob H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.
P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.
Mrs. P. H. Hollar, Chambersburg, Pa.
John L. Black, Chambersburg, Pa.
Thomas K. Scheller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Huntingdon County.

James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.
Mrs. James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.
J. Harry Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Indiana County.

A. P. Lowry, Indiana, Pa.
W. B. Wagner, Indiana, Pa.
Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana, Pa.
J. M. Marshall, Indiana, Pa.

Lackawanna County.

Dr. W. A. Peirce, Director, Scranton, Pa.
John M. Harris, Director, Scranton, Pa.
J. J. Emmett, Carbondale, Pa.
Mrs. J. J. Emmett, Carbondale, Pa.
Frank Jones, Carbondale, Pa.
Mrs. Frank Jones, Carbondale, Pa.
Richard F. Halone, Carbondale, Pa.
Martin H. Morrison, Director, Carbondale, Pa.
Fred Shuman, Carbondale, Pa.
Owen McDonough, Carbondale, Pa.
H. L. MacAskie, Superintendent, Blakely Poor House, Olyphant, Pa.
James W. Smith, Director, Peckville, Pa.
John R. O'Brien, Director, Olyphant, Pa.
Thomas Grier, Director, Dickson City, Pa.

Lancaster County.

F. B. Bausman, Director, Bausmans, Pa.
M. P. Whitaker, Director, Narvon, Pa.
M. K. Christ, Director, Millersville, Pa.
D. H. Denlinger, Director, Gap, Pa.
S. H. Boyd, Director, Columbia, Pa.
A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. F. B. Bausman, Bausmans, Pa.
Mrs. M. P. Whitaker, Narvon, Pa.
Miss Esther E. Christ, Millersville, Pa.
C. F. Homsher, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Cora A. Robinson, Lancaster, Pa.

Luzerne County.

Maurice Gaertner, President, Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Central Poor District, Plymouth, Pa.
James L. Reilly, Secretary, Central Poor District, Ashley, Pa.
John B. Clark, Director, Central Poor District, Luzerne, Pa.
John Barrett, Director, Central Poor District, Glen Lyon, Pa.
George K. Brown, Director, Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
W. A. Maguire, Director, Central Poor District, Plains, Pa.
C. W. Laycock, Director, Central Poor District, Kingston, Pa.
Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.
D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Home Department Central Poor District, Retreat, Pa.
John J. Kenney, Parsons, Pa.
C. W. Smiles, Director, Pittston Poor District, Pittston, Pa.
W. F. Maguire, Director, Plains, Pa.
Mrs. W. F. Maguire, Plains, Pa.
Mrs. M. Maguire, Plains, Pa.
Miss May Egan, Plains, Pa.
Mrs. J. L. Reilly, Ashley, Pa.
Joseph Maguire, Plains, Pa.
Stella Clark, Luzerne, Pa.
Ruth Clark, Luzerne, Pa.
J. L. Reilly, Jr., Ashley, Pa.
Alice M. Reilly, Ashley, Pa.

Lycoming County.

T. P. S. Wilson, Manager, Boys' Industrial Home, Williamsport, Pa.
W. H. Clarkson, Williamsport, Pa.
Mrs. T. P. S. Wilson, Williamsport, Pa.

Mercer County.

T. C. White, Supt., Home & Hospital for Insane, Mercer, Pa.

Mifflin County.

George S. Kimberly, McVeytown, Pa.
George W. Carson, Belville, Pa.



THE LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Lancaster County Asylum for the Insane was erected in 1900 and is one of the most up to date of the county institutions in the State. What is known as the new asylum, of which the above cut gives a good illustration, and the old asylum building, erected in 1866, though fairly modern, have a capacity of 400 inmates. The average for the year 1916 was 312.

T. J. Haglett, Lewistown, Pa.
W. I. Russler, Lewistown, Pa.
A. S. McKee, McVeytown, Pa.

Northumberland County.

John A. Muir, Shamokin, Pa.

Perry County.

W. Harry Smith, Director, Newport, Pa.
Samuel Ebert, Loysville, Pa.
Robert J. Eaton. Loysville, Pa.

Philadelphia County.

Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
William G. McAllister, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles S. Snyder, Director, Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Frances, Philadelphia, Pa.
May Boileau, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pringle Borthwick, President, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Rausenberger, Supt. Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Super, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia. Pa.
Dennis V. Kennedy, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick S. Day, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lemuel Z. Shermer, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
William H. Coupe, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick H. Mills, Supt., Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bromley Wharton, General Agent & Secretary, Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph P. Byers, Executive Secretary, National Committee on Provision for Feebleminded, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. A. Markley, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. W. Hagy, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. W. Umstead, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary, Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
K. L. M. Pray, Assistant Secretary, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur Lyman, Attendant, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Somerset County.

L. C. Colborn, Somerset, Pa.

Venango County.

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, State Institution for the Feebleminded, Polk, Pa.

Warren County.

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

Washington County.

W. W. Hawkins, Director, Fredericktown, Pa.
John McNary, Superintendent, Washington County Home, Arden, Pa.
George E. Adams, Director, Washington, Pa.
R. C. Buchanan, President, Washington, Pa.
Harry A. Jones, Solicitor, Washington, Pa.
T .C. Luellen, Supt., Children's Home, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. T. C. Luellen, Matron, Children's Home, Washington, Pa.

Westmoreland County.

I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.
Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Latrobe, Pa.
Georgia Dunn, Supt. Children's Aid Society, Greensburg, Pa.
Charles E. Seanor, Supt. Westmoreland County Home, Greensburg, Pa.
Mrs. Charles E. Seanor, Greensburg, Pa.
J. D. Martin, Director, Greensburg, Pa.
R. D. Wolff, Director, Greensburg, Pa.
Mary J. Trout, Greensburg, Pa.

York County.

John J. Landes, Director, York, Pa.
M. Luther Hess, Director, York, Pa.
George E. Ness, Director, York, Pa.
C. E. Kessler, Steward, York, Pa.
Herb B. Kain, General Secretary, York Society to Protect Children & Aged Persons, York, Pa.

Chicago, Illinois.

W. T. Cross, General Secretary, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Chicago, Illinois.

Buffalo, New York.

John E. Rath, Buffalo, New York.
W. H. Barclay, Buffalo, New York.

Copy of Charter Granted October 19, 1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, B. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, acording to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquents and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically, and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending o the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties ,the making and adopting of bylaws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the state as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Andrew S. Miller	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Browneller	W. Brownsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster
Willard Mathews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. G. Buchanan	Washington	Washington
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie, Pa.	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
M. P Whitaker	Narvon, Pa.	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamsport	Lycoming
J. M. Mc. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Phliadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
L. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Mildred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lyon	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Butler	Butler
Belle C. Chalfant	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Allegheny
T. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Keney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Williard	Indiana	Indiana
E. M. Ansley	Indiana	Indiana

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Oliver P. Bohler	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Albert P. Rogers	Rankin, Pa.	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron	Lincoln University	Chester
John L. Smith	Chester Springs	Chester
L. C. Colborn	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel	Somerset	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-presidents—Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co., Mrs. Reed Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackwanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the Officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y & Treas., Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistant Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHT:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conven-

tions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almhouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the state, or by appropriation made by the state, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 8th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	Geo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ansley,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	Marry Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
F. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	F. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
Willard Mathews,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Williard,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	L. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whitaker,	(SEAL)
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COUNTY OF SOMERSET,

ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)
Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs, say that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset, as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somersret Standard on the 22nd and 29th of October and the 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here preented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No. December Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by—

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, D. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder and E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq,. E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theuerer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," The Charatcter and object of which is for the purpose

of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted childrern, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship morally, physically and intellectuallly, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of No. December Term, 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the term herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL.)
Recorder of Deeds.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in almshouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, S. J. Wainwright and Dr. Luther Bakewell, then secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be hed in Altoona, on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburgh	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883
10	Greensburg	1884
11	Philadelphia	1885
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900

No.	Place	Date
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915
42	Altoona	1916

REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

WOODVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Report of Almshouse for year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year	616
No. admitted during year	921
Total number in Home and received during year	1,537
No. died, discharged and eloped	944
No. remaining at close of year	593
Average number in Almshouse during year	570

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$184,448.33
Cost of buildings and improvements	153,604.30
Cost of out-door relief	55,626.86
Cost of other outside expenses	14,384.47
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	184,448.33
Average weekly cost per capita	3.68
Total receipts other than County	6,674.05
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	184,448.33
Net cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	177,674.28

Improvements—New Tuberculosis Hospital.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—James FcB. Robb, Allegheny Co. Jail building; Andrew S. Miller, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Albert P. Roderus, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Dr. R. L. Hill, Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville.

Number of acres, 660. Value of acres, $121,930.70.

We care for our Insane under the County Care Act.

WOODVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Report of Hospital for the Insane for year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	875
No. admitted during year	383
Total number in Hospital and received during year	1,258
No. died, discharged and eloped	287
No. remaining at close of year	971
Average number in Hospital during year	832

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$163,832.21
Cost of buildings and improvements	2,796.20
Total cost of maintaining Hospital	163,832.21
Average weekly cost per capita	3.56
Total receipts other than County	102,019.28
Total cost of county for maintenance of Hospital	163,832.21
Net cost of county for manitenance of Hospital	61,812.93

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—J. McB. Robb, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; A. S. Miller, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; A. P. Roderus, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Dr. R. L. Hill, Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa.

We care for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 2; Females, 1.

Average number of patients in Hospital—832.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—$84,035.71.

BERKS COUNTY.

Report of Berks County Almshouse, for year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	408
No. admitted during year	358
Total number in Home and received during year	766
No. died, discharged and eloped	372
No. remaining at close of year	394
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	317

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$71,778.59
Cost of buildings and improvements	831.16
Cost of out-door relief	7,574.28
Cost of other outside expenses	16,829.40
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	46,543.75
Average weekly cost per capita	2.55
Total receipts other than County	5,337.61
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	66,440.98

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—Chas. P. Shirk, Sinking Spring, R. D. No. 1; Edwin B. Stoudt, Fleetwood, R. D. No. 1; Geo. Focht, Reading, Pa.

Location—Three miles southwest of Reading, Pa.

Number of Acres—514. Value of Acres—$150,000.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.
Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 36; Females, 26.
Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution of Hospital, —.
Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Reported by H. M. GRILL, Steward, Shillington.

Attest: O. H. BUSH, Clerk, Shillington, Pa.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

(Embracing the Philadelphia General Hospital of 2,200 beds; the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane of 2,000 beds; Men's Almshouse of 300 beds; Women's Almshouse of 550 beds; Male Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg, 1,000 beds; Home for the Female Indigent on Brown Farm, 180 beds; City Farms, Byberry, 900 Acres, on which are dormitories for the Insane containing 500 beds).

For the Year Ending December 31, 1915.

Number in the Institution December 31, 1914	6,517
Number admitted and born during the year	17,132
Total in the institution and received during the year	23,649
Number discharged, eloped and died during the year	16,986
Number remaining in Institution December 31, 1915	6,663
Average number during the year	6,321

Average Census by Departments.

Hospital	2,077
Insane Department	2,329
Men's Almshouse	1,221
Women's Almshouse	616
Children's Department	78
	6321

EXPENSES.

Operation:—

Personal Services	$322,142.04	
Professional Care	55,427.94	
Food	554,064.12	
Janitorial Services	19,018.71	
Drugs	15,353.17	
Other Stores	53,720.70	
Clothing	60,679.90	
Coal	99,633.67	$1,180,040.25

Maintenance:—

Personal Service	87,100.50	
Repairs and Alterations	12,758.35	
Various Objects	62,779.40	162,638.25

Capital Outlay:—

Structures	178,601.88	
Equipment	110,119.03	288,720.91
		$1,631,399.41

	Census	Per Capita Cost, per day
Philadelphia General Hospital	2155	.7144
Department for Insane	1862	.2740
Insane, City Farms, Byberry	467	.4366
Male Home for the Indigent	403	.3557
Male Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg	818	.2884
Female Home for the Indigent	496	.2638
Female Indigent, Brown Farm	120	.5027
	6321	.5625

Per capita cost per week $3.9375

IMPROVEMENTS.

Erection of Tents or Shacks for Measles, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis	$ 1,000.00
Completion of Power Plant, Home for Indigent, Holmesburg	100,000.00
Power Plant, Institution for Feeble-Minded at Byberry	80,000.00
Steam & Electric Ducts, Cables, etc., same Institution	40,000.00
Sewage Disposal Plant, same Institution	14,000.00
Sanitary Flooring, Insane Department	1,000.00
Sanitary Flooring, Hospital Department	1,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers, with Postoffice Addresses:—Wilmer Krusen, M. D. Director, Room 580 City Hall, Philadelphia; Harry W. Mace, Asst. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia. William G. McAllister, Supt., 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia; J. C. Doane, M. D. Chief Resident Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital; J. Allen Jackson, M. D., Chief Resident Physician, Insane Department; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia (to whom all correspondence regarding non-residents should be addressed).

Location—34th & Pine Streets; Postoffice, Philadelphia; acreage, 22.

We are caring for a number of our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in the State Hospitals.

Males	1402
Females	1160
Total	2562

At the beginning of the summer, we erected at the Female Home for the Indigent, Brown Farm, sufficient tents to accommodate twenty children, and throughout the summer, such children from the Hospital as would benefit by country air, were sent there for a period of two week's convalesence.

Reported by
OLIVER P. BOHLER,
House Agent.

REPORT OF THE ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL OF THE CENTRAL POOR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1915.

	Almshouse	Hospital
No. inmates at close of year, 1914	432	617
No. admitted during year 1915	494	141
Total inmates during year 1915	926	758
No. died, discharged and eloped	519	118
No. remaining at end of year, 1915	407	640
Average number during year	393	629

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$59,114.94	$125,211.38
Cost of buildings and improvements	3,292.62	9,698.24
Cost of outdoor relief	99,073.42	
Cost of other outside expenses	61,171.48	
Total cost of maintenance	55,822.32	115,513.14
Average weekly cost per capita	2.49	3.63
Total receipts other than County	4,857.78	71,973.75
Total cost of County for maintenance	50,964.54	43,539.39

Location—Retreat, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Number of Acres, 302. Value of Acres, $20.000.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

No. Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 1; Females 1,

Total No. Patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 1047.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $62,013.01.

Board of Directors and Officers—Maurice Gaertner, President, 26 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, 108 Gaylord Ave., Plymouth, Pa.; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, 11 Mary St., Ashley, Pa.; C. W. Laycock, 351 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, Pa.; Wm. F. Maguire, 120 N. Main St., Plains, Pa.; John B. Clark, 466 Bennett St., Luzerne, Pa.; Hon. George K. Brown, 43 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John Barrett, Glen-Lyon, Pa.; Charles B. Mayberry, M. D., Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Home Department, Retreat, Pa.; Charles E. Keck, Attorney, Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Reported by

J. L. REILLY, Secretary,
20 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home & Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

	Home	Asylum
No. of inmates at the close of the year	212	317
No. admitted during the year	217	71
Total number in home and received during year	429	388
No. died, discharged and eloped	222	83
No. remaining at close of year	207	305
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	202	314

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$74,537.24
Cost of buildings and improvements	2,829.78
Cost of out-door relief	1,817.25
Cost of other outside expenses	4,875.32
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	84,059.59
Average weekly cost per capita	1.21
Total receipts other than County	51,403.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	$32,656.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice addresses of each:—Chas. L. Huston, Coatsville, Pa.; Swithin Shortledge, Landenberg, Pa.; Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa., Directors. Davis Garrett, Supt.; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron; R. Thomas Garrett, Jr., Asst. Supt.; Dr. F. M Hollister, Supt. Insane; Mrs. F. M. Hollister, Matron.

Location—Embreeville, Pa.
Number of Acres, 604. Value of Acres, $501,425.
We care for our insane under the County Care Act.
Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 1; Females, 0.
Amount of Aid received from State, $51,403.10.

Reported by

DAVIS GARRETT, Supt. C. C. Home,
Embreeville Pa.

DELAWARE CO NT

Report of Delaware County Almshouse for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year	190
No. admitted during year	100
Total number in Home and received during year	290
No. died, discharged and eloped	138
No. remaining at close of year	154
Average No. in Almshouse during year	173

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$65,828.84
Cost of out-door relief	8,799.05
Total Cost of maintaining Almshouse	15,888.00
Average weekly cost per capita	1.35
Total receipts other than County	3,689.51
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	63,762.36

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—Arthur Martin, 127 E. 13th St., Chester, Pa.; C. W. Baldwin, Brandywine Summit, Delaware Co., Po.; Wm. H. Jones, Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa.

Location—Lima, Delaware, Co., Pa.
Number of Acres, 96. Value of Acres, $14,000.00.
We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.
Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 126, Females 160.
Insane all in State Hospitals.

Reported by JOHN H. KERLIN, Steward, Lima, Del. Co., Pa.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year	219
No. admitted during year	115
Total number in Home and received during year	334
No. died, discharged and eloped	117
No. remaining at close of year	217
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	218

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$36,244.72
Cost of buildings and improvements	4,322.35
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	31,922.37
Average weekly cost per capita	2.81
Total receipts other than County	3,511.44
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	28,410.93

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—W. S. Kimball, President, Union City, Pa.; C. F. Loesal, Erie, Pa.; John W. Lloyd, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Secretary, Erie, Pa., R. D. 2. Location—West Millcreek Township. Postoffice Address, R. F. D. No. 2.

No. of Acres, 136¾. Value of Acres, $550.00 per acre. Valuation of buildings, $100,000.00.

We care for our chronic insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 139; Females, 135.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 217.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $2,236.57.

Reported by

JAMES A. HENRY, Supt., R. D. No. 2, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Report of Fayette County Almshouse for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year	199
No. admitted during year	141
Total number in Home and received during year	340
No. died, discharged and eloped	142
No. remaining at close of year	198
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	180

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$124,184.97
Cost of improvements in building	60,515.39
Cost of new steel furniture	7,000.00
Improvements on outside of building	5,000.00
Cost of out-door relief	6,224.03
Cost of other outside expenses	2,013.30
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	51,669.58
Average weekly cost per capita	1.61
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	72,515.39

Location—One and one-half miles west of Uniontown, Pa.

Number of Acres—135 acres @ $200.00—$27,000.00. 135 acres underlaid with coal @ $3,000.000—$405,000.00.

Reported by

HARRY B. REED,

Clerk, Directors of the Poor,

Uniontown, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	139
No. admitted during year	75
Total number in Home and received during year	214
No. died, discharged and eloped	81
No. remaining at close of year	133
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	136

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$25,226.80
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,354.52
Cost of out-door relief	5,366.00
Cost of other outside expenses	3,098.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	16,761.85
Average weekly cost per capita	2.37
Total receipts other than County	7,192.97
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital (including outdoor expenses)	17,944.49

Improvements—Addition to pauper department—about completed.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. W. Lehman, Director, R. D. No. 6, Chambersburg, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg, Pa. Along Lincoln Highway.

Number of Acres—209. Value of Acres—$20,000 (exclusive of buildings).

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 5; Females, 0.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital at present—130.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, 1915—$4,674.29.

Reported by

THOS. K. SCHELLER, Clerk,

Chambersburg, Pa.

GERMANTOWN POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Germantown Almshouse for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	81
No. admitted during year	27
Total number in Home and received during year	108
No. died, discharged and eloped	46
No. remaining at close of year	62

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$61,864.02
Cost of out-door relief	12,567.72
Cost of other outside expenses	20,619.16
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	14,338.57
Average weekly cost per capita	3.78

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—Pringle Borthwick, President, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; William H. Coupe, Germantown, Philadelphia; J. H. Rausenberger, Supt.

Location—Rittenhouse Street and Pulaski Avenut, Germantown.

Number of Acres—6. Value of Acres—$150,000.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 91; Females, 130.

Reported by

WILLIAM H. COUPE,

Germantown.

GREENE COUNTY.

Report of Greene County Almshouse for the year ending Jan. 1, 1916:

No. of inmates at close of last year	45
No. admitted during year	10
Total number in Home and received during year	55
No. died, discharged and eloped	7
No. remaining at close of year	48

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes—County Home, Children's Home and Out Door Relief	$27,273.23
Cost of buildings and improvements	3,000.00
Cost of out-door relief	9,439.64
Cost of other outside expjnses	965.46
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	2,872.81
Average weekly cost per capita—County Home	1.90
Average weekly cost per capita—Children's Home	2.40
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	27,273.23

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—A. J. Morris, President, Waynesburg, Pa., R. D.; Henry McNeely, Secretary, Clarksville, Pa., R. D.; Hubert Huffman, Woodruff, Pa.

Location—Franklin Township, Greene County, Pa.

Number of Acres—147 Acres, County Home; 70 Acres, Children's Home. Value of Acres—$350.00 per, surface and coal.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 34; Females, 29.

Reported by

S. A. COWELL, Steward,

Waynesburg, Pa., R. D.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	33
No. admitted during year	28
Total number in Home and received druing year	45
No. died, discharged and eloped	30
No. remaining at close of year	45
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	44

EXPENSES.

Cost of buildings and improvements	$15,528.40
Cost of out-door relief	5,624.93
Cost of other outside expenses	2,876.43
Average weekly cost per capita	1.84
Total receipts other than County	973.19
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	2,617.86

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Location—Shirleysburg. Postoffice—Shirleysburg.

No. of Acres—200. Value of Acres—$10,000.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Caer Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 14; Females, 13.

Reported by

W. H. CRONE, Shirleysburg, Pa.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Report of Lancaster County Almshouse, Asylum and Hosiptal for the year ending November 30, 1915:

No. of Inmates at close of last year in institution	485
No. admitted during the year	191
Total number in institution and received during the year	576
No. died, discharged and eloped	182
Average number in institution during year	530

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all uprposes	$86,009.21
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,963.93
Cost of outdoor relief	6,180.95
Total cost of maintaining institution	86,009.21
Average weekly cost per capita	3.12
Total cost of county for maintenance of institution	44,782.95
Total receipts other than county	41,226.26

Location—Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Number of Acres—100. Value of Acres—$500 per acre.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 3; Females, 2.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 485.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—$31,911.42.

Reported by

A. G. SEYFERT, Secretary,

Lancaster, Pa.

Directors of the Poor of Lancaster County—F. B. Bausman, Bausman's, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Manheim, Route 5, Pa.; Samuel H. Boyd, Columbia, Pa.; M. P. Whitaker, Narvon, Pa.; M. K. Crist, Millersville, Pa.; D. H. Denlinger, Gap, Pa.; A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster, Pa.

LEBANON COUNTY

Report of Lebanon County Almshouse for year ending

No. of inmates at close of last year	115
No. admitted during year	123
No. died, discharged and eloped	113
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	99

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$22,000.00
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,907.37
Cost of out-door relief	7,228.43
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital.	22,000.00
Total receipts other than County	2,000.00
Total cots of County for maintenance of Almshouse	20,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—J. D. Miller, Milton Long, Lebanon, Pa.; John Reedy, Stricklertown, Pa.

Location—S. East from the City of Lebanon.

No. of Acres, 300. Value of Acres, $500.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 14.

Reported by A. G. BOGER, Steward, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.



LANCASTER COUNTY HOME.

The Lancaster County Home is located just east of the city limit on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. The large lawn between the pike and the buildings is well shaded by beautiful maple trees. The trees, walks, and flower beds of the lawn make a very handsome appearance in summer time, as viewed from the pike or trolley cars. The farm connected with the institution lies south of the buildings, most of it beyond the Conestago River. The Almshouse and Home building was erected in 1874 and has since been remodeled from time to time, so that the whole building has all the latest improvements and conveniences. The capacity of the building is 300 inmates. The average number of inmates during the year 1916 was 137, one hundred men and thirty-seven women.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Home & Hospital for the Insane, year ending December 31, 1915.

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No. of inmates at close of last year	116	103	219
No. admitted during year and returned	82	160	242
Total No. in home and received during year	198	263	461
No. died, discharged and eloped	54	159	213
No. remaining at close of year Dec. 31, 1915	144	104	248
Average No. in Home and Hospital during year	133	89	222

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$52,323.63
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	$ 597.87	
Cost of Out-Door Relief	16,728.92	
Cost of other Out-Side expenses	6,066.11	23,393.50
Total cost of maintaining Home and Hospital		28,930.13
Average weekly cost per capita, Gross Amount		2.51-
Average weekly cost per capita, Receipts Deducted		.78-
Total Home & Hospital Expenses & Building Improvements		29,528.00
Total receipts other than County		20,387.67
Total cost to County for maintenance of Home & Hospital		9,140.33

Improvements—Painting and decorating of Hall on first floor of Administration Building, and painting and decorating of main Halls on first floor and inmates' Dining Room and Kitchen.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—J. L. Merchant, President, Sharpsville, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Secretary, Grove City, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Vice President, Greenville, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Alice Dight, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. A. Sampson, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.; W. W. Dight, Clerk, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles North of Mercer. Postoffice—Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres—208. Value of Buildings—$135,000.00. Value of Acres—$18,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 8; Females, 8; total, 16. Total number of Patients in Home and Hospital, 248. Number of Children in Polk Training School—Boys, 31; Girls, 21; Total, 52.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—$13,411.72.

Reported by

T. C. WHITE, Supt.

MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Laurytown Almshouse for the year ending March 31, 1916:

No. of inmates at close of last year	181
No. admitted during year	181
Total number in Home and received during year	362
No. died, discharged and eloped	181
No. remaining at close of year	181
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	168

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$115,056.86
Cost of buildings and improvements	27,413.13
Cost of out-door relief	27,221.63
Cost of other outside expenses	32,849.01
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	27,573.09
Average weekly cost per capita	3.08

Improvements—Remodeling barn. Electric lights in all buildings. New water tank. Farm scale. New piggery. New poultry houses.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—G. E. Oberrender, President, Freeland, Pa.; Wm. H. Gibson, Treasurer, Lansford, Pa.; Thos. Martin, West Hazleton, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton, Pa.; E. F. Warner, Weatherly; John Bayless. Secretary, Markle Bank Building, Hazleton, Pa.; Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward; Ella S. Ibaugh, Matron, Weatherly, Pa.

Location—Weatherly (Postoffice).

Number of Acres—844. Value of Acres—$12,198.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—227.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 181.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—None.

Reported by

GEO. W. IBAUGH, Steward,

Weatherly, Pa.

OLYPHANT

Report of Olyphant Almshouse for the year ending 1916.

No. of inmates at close of last year	120
No. admitted during year	99
Total number in Home and received during year	220
No. died, discharged and eloped	77
No. remaining at close of year	143

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$101,922.68
Cost of buildings and improvements	41,800.50
Cost of out-door relief	9,392.75
Cost of other outside expenses	19,773.19
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	31,956.24
Average weekly cost per capita	3.47
Total receipts other than District	34,439.48
Total cost of District for maintenance of Almshouse	67,483.20

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—President, Dr. John R. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Secretary, James W. Smith, Peckville, Pa.; Treasurer, Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa.; Superintendent, H. L. McCaskie, R. D., Olyphant, Pa.; Dr. Samuel E. Lynch, M. D., R. F. D., Olyphant, Pa.

Location—Scott Township, Tacka Co., Pa. Address—R. F. D., Olyphant, Pa.

Number of Acres, 183 1-3. Value of Acres, $16,000.00.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 16, Females 15.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 144.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $7,635.42.

Reported by H. L. MacAskie, R. F. D., Olyphant, Pa.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of Perry County Almshouse, Institution or Hospital for the year ending Nov. 26, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	52
No. admitted during year	11
Total number in Home and received during year	63
No. died, discharged and eloped	12
No. remaining at close of year	51
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	51

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$ 9,550.61
Cost of buildings and improvements	328.18
Cost of out-door relief	2,188.14
Cost of other outside expenses	562.01
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	6,472.28
Average weekly cost per capita	2.44
Total receipts other than County	1,533.36
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	8,017.25

Improvements—The County is making extraordinary repairs at the Institution this year.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—E. R. Loy, P. O., Loysville, R. R. No. 1; W. H. Smith, P. O., Newport; S. A. Shope, P. O., Marysville.

Location—Loysville.

Number of Acres—169. Value of Acres—$10,000 without buildings, with $60,000.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

The cost to County was last year $4,184.75.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 24; Females, 28.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 51.

Reported by

SAM'L EBERT, Clerk,
Perry County, Pa.

ROXBORO POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Roxboro Almshouse for the year 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	28
No. admitted during year	1
Total number in Home and received during year	29
No. died, discharged and eloped	4
No. remaining at close of year	25
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hispital during year	27

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$ 6,064.01
Cost of buildings and improvements	$ 625.79	
Cost of out-door relief	770.45	
Cost of other outside expenses	1,764.52	3,187.76
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		2,876.25
Average weekly cost per capita		2.20
Total receipts other than County		540.20
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital		5,524.81

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—W. W. Umsted, 673 W. Johnson t., Philadelphia, President; B. W. Hagy, 523 Hermitage, St., Roxboro, Secretary; H. A. Markley, 8842 Ridge Ave., Roxboro, Treasurer.

Location—East Shanemont Ave., Roxboro, Philadelphia.

No. of Acres—40. Value of Acres—$51,000, including buildings.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 11; Females, 9.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital—

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—None.

Reported by

B. W. HAGY, Secretary,
523 Hermitage Street.

H. W. MARKLEY, Treasurerr,
8842 Ridge Avenue.

SCRANTON POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Scranton Poor District for year ending Dec. 31, 1916:

	Insane	Sane
Number of Inmates at close of year 1914	496	256
Number admitted during the year	113	282
Number Died, Discharged and Eloped	119	279
Number remaining at close of year 1915	490	259
Average number in Hospital during year	497	

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$262,798.69
Expended for Buildings and Improvements		56,626.16
Expended for Out-Door Relief		41,957.64
Expended for Other Outside Expenses		36,065.73
Expended for Maintenance Hospital, Almshouse and Farm		138,149.16
Average weekly per capita cost		3.28
Total receipts other than from District		81,112.00
Total cost to District		181,686.69
Bonded Indebtedness	$ 70,000	
Real Estate Valuation	870,475	
Personal Property Valuation	141,708	$1,012,183

Number of Acres—575. Value—$59,000.

Board of Directors and Officers—Directors—Willard Matthews, Scranton, Pa.; Frank J. Dickert, Scranton, Pa.; Frederick Fuller, Scranton, Pa.; John M. Harris, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelley, Scranton, Pa.; P. J. Murphy, Dunmore, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa. Officers—Willard Matthews, President; C. R. Acker, Secretary; A. H. Turner, Treasurer; John F. Scragg, Solicitor; Dr. Thos. A. Rutherford, Medical Superintendent.

Improvements completed during year—Completion of New Amusement Hall and Laundry; Completion of New Residence for Steward; Sanitary Plumbing system installed.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Home and Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	296
No. admitted during year	200
Total number in Institution and received during year	496
No. died, discharged and eloped	176
No. remaining at close of year	320
Average No. in Institution during year	310

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	$49,796.79
Cost of buildings and improvements	1,609.32
Cost of out-door relief	5,370.86
Cost of other outside expenses	3,280.95
Total cost of maintaining Institution	38,269.14
Average weekly cost per capita	2.66
Total receipts other than County	41,314.38
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution and Out-Door Relief	8,118.70

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—J. J. Snyder, President, Friedens, Pa.; John C. Miller, Listie, Pa.; Jacob C. Deitz, Listie, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secretary and Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.; Frank K. Sanner, Treasurer, Somerset, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles east of Somerset, Pa.

Number of Arces—364. Value of Acres—$20,000.00.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 0; Females, 0.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, $25,012.00.

Reported by

P. G. COBER, Secretary,

Somerset, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Almshouse for the year ending December 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year	229
No. admitted during year	231
Total number in Home and received during year	460
No. died, discharged and eloped	234
No. remaining at close of year	226
Average No. in Home during year	198

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes		$39,591.55
Cost of buildings and improvements	$3,286.50	
Cost of Out Door Relief	4,906.99	
Cost of other out side expenses	511.71	8,705.20
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse		30,886.35
Averae weekly cost per capita	$1.29½	
Total receipts other than County Proceeds from farm		2,735.26
Total cost of County for maintenance		36,856.29

Directors—R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.; Geo. E. Adams, Washington, Pa.; W. W. Hawkins, Fredericktown, Pa..

Location—Arden, Pa.

Number of Acres—209. Value of Acres—$250,000.

Reported by

JOHN McNARY, Superintendent,

Arden,. Pa.

YORK COUNTY.

Mr. President and Fellow Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present at this your annual session for the Directors of the Poor and in behalf of York County, Pa., I herewith present you my annual Report of my County. As president of said board of said County, I submit the following:

Amount received during the year 1915	$52,046.66
Amount expended during the year 1915	51,554.58
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1st, 1916	492.08

Population Report, 1915.

Number of Inmates in house Jan. 1st, 1915	236
Received during the year	363

Discharged during the year—Died, 40; Removed, 30; Eloped, 29; Discharged, 254; Total out, 353.

Balance in house Jan. 1st., 1916—246.

Classification—Adults, Male, white 168, black 4; total 172; Female, white 69, black 2; total 71—Total Adults, 243. Children—Male, 0. Female, white, 3; black, 0—Total Children, 3.

Mental Condition—Sane, Male, 153; Female, 42; Total Sane, 195.

Insane—Male, 22; Female, 26; Total Insane, 48.

Tramp Account—2,366 Meals, 1,090 Lodgings were furnished for tramps during the year 1915.

Average inmates per month	January, 1915	243
" " " "	February	250
" " " "	March	230
" " " "	April	301
" " " "	May	191
" " " "	June	182
" " " "	July	201
" " " "	August	189
" " " "	September	198
" " " "	October	215
" " " "	November	236
" " " "	December	246
Total		2582

Out Door relief families 1915—3.413.

Inmates in state hospital—Male, 77; Female, 87—Total, 164.

Cost of Out Door relief, 1915 $ 8,694.77
State Hospital Cost, 1915. Hb'g Et Al. 16,523.35

Number of Acres—21. Valuation—$60,000.00.

Number sick in Almshouse—Male, 13; Female, 8—Total, 21.

Out Door Relief for 1916 to date—Papers filed, 157; Quarantine Cases, 39; Out Door $5.00 Relief, 117; Inmates in house to date, 187.

All of which we here respectfully submit.

JOHN J. LANDIS, President.
LUTHER M. HESS,
GEORGE E. NESS,
Directors of the Poor.

Attest: O. H. ALTLAND, Clerk.
Countersigned Oct. 14th., 1916.

F. S. BARTENSCHLAGER,
County Controller.

THE NEW BEAVER COUNTY HOME BUILDINGS. BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Commissioners—Edwin L. Johnson, John O. Brown, Fred O. Javens.
Architects—Carlisle & Sharrer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On a commanding site overlooking the Ohio River in Potter Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, are located the new group of buildings, known as the Beaver County Home. The group consists of three buildings, the center one of which is the Administration Building, on the right the Women's Cottage and the left the Men's Cottage. These Cottages adjoining the Administration Building are connected therewith by one story corridors, which admits of a space of about 50 feet between each unit of the group, thereby allowing ample air and light areas on all sides.

The Buildings are of fireproof construction throughout and careful attention has been given to the sanitary requirements, both as to the interior trim finish, floors, etc., and also to the arrangement of lavatories in the men's and women's cottages, which have been separated from the buildings by connecting corridors, thus practically isolating these compartments at the same time, affording easy access to them through enclosed corridors. The buildings are heated by steam and ventilated by the gravity system. An abundance of pure water is supplied from a deep driven well, pump and tank. This tank is of sufficient capacity to provide water for domestic use as well as for fire protection when needed. A special sewage disposal system has been installed on the farm in accordance with plans approved by the State Board of Health,. care having bene exercised in designing the plant to provide for future extension when required. The buildings are lighted throughout by gas and electricity.

The Administration Building provides living quarters for the Superintendent and his family, such as a library, large dining room, kitchen and dependencies. A reception room and office are conveniently arranged for the use of visitors, spacious porches are provided, an entrance from the side leads to the receiving room in baesment, where also are located the morgue and a private laundry. The second floor contains six large bedrooms and two bath rooms for use of the superintendent's family, while on the third floor are arranged two large dormitories for the male and female help.

The service part of the Administration Building consists of a large modernly equipped kitchen and dependencies. Kitchen porches for use of the help have been provided under the Sun Porches connected with the Hospital Quarters. Separate dining rooms are arranged for the men and women inmates, and are conveniently located between the kitchen at the rear and the main cross corridors connecting the men's and women's cottages with the Administration Building.

The Second floor of this part of Administration Building contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of over two hundred persons. Three private rooms for aged couples, private room for the head nurse, the rear part of this floor has ample hospital facilities, consisting of men's and women's wards, lavatories, diet kitchen and operating room. Spacious sun porches have been provided for the convalescent.

The basement in this part of Administration contains a large boiler room where the heating plant for the group is installed, laundry and laundry storage rooms, hot water tanks and heaters for a continuous supply of hot water at all times. A large bakery fully equipped and a cold storage room complete this part of the basement.

The men's cottage has accommodations for about eighty inmates. Dormitories are arranged for from four to twenty-eight beds eacn day, and special wards, toilet, bath and wash room facilities for each floor. Linen and locker rooms, where individual lockers are installed for the use of each inmate. The Basement is arranged for a large smoking room, emergency-toilet and storage rooms.

The women's cottage is arranged similar to that of the men's, provision having been made for about sixty inmates.

The Basement in this cottage is arranged for a large dairy, modernly equipped, and complete in every detail. From the dairy one enters a large storage room for general use.



The new Beaver County Home Building, Potter Township, Beaver County, Pa. For an interesting description of these buildings see pages 144 to 146.

The buildings are fully equipped for the economic handling of a large number of inmates. The Architects having so designed them that future extensions and cottage units can be added without entailing unnecessary expense in removing work now in place. Every precaution and consideration for the future possibilities of the institution has been given consideration and means provided to meet these conditions as they arise, have been carefully through out. A study of the plans will reveal the success of this scheme, due to the untiring efforts of the Architects, who were given much valuable assistance by the County

The question of costs are always interesting and the fact that this institution was built within the amount originally set forth, proves that a knowledge of the economic use of material is invaluable, when one is limited in this matter. The total cost of the buildings was $128,490.00, divided as follows: Contracts for General Work, $98,000.00; Plumbing, $10,890.00; Heating & Ventilating, $9,200.00; Electric Work, $1,200.00; Plant for Water Supply, $5,000.00, and Sewage Disposal Plant, $4,200.00.

THE

NEXT CONVENTION

Will be held at

JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1917

Every Poor Board in the State should be represented at this meeting. Officials of public charitable and correctional institutions are especially urged to attend.

Please help to correct and enlarge the mailing list by sending to the Secretary, 419 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the names and post offices of all Directors of the Poor and other public officials in your County who ought to receive the program of the next meeting.

HV Ga. Asso. directory
88 the poor. Board of
.P4A copy. 1907-1916.

DATE	ISSUED TO
9/27/31	Lurenz Jr
2/5/32	Meyer

H Lib